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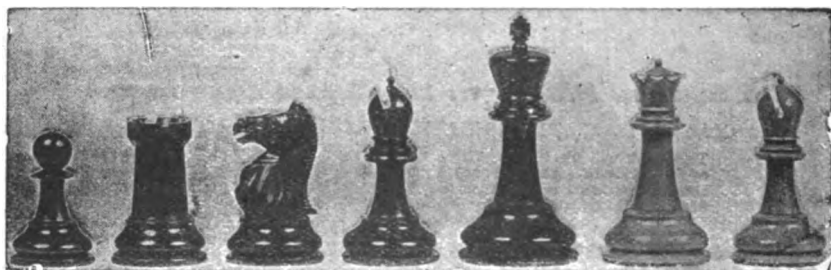
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THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

JANUARY, 1917.

REMINISCENCES OF PAUL MORPHY.

In the October number of *La Stratégie* M. E. M. Antoniadi, the well-known Parisian expert, publishes some *Souvenirs inédits* concerning Paul Morphy. They are mostly derived from conversations and correspondence with the friend of Morphy's youth, the late Charles Amédée Maurian, who was living, like M. Antoniadi, in the Plaine-Monceau quarter of Paris in 1911, and with whom he came much in contact then. M. Antoniadi was anxious for M. Maurian to write a biography of Morphy, but the old gentleman declared himself incapable of sustained mental effort, and encouraged the other to undertake the work himself, giving him as much assistance as he could.

To those acquainted with the most recent works on Morphy, in which such of M. Maurian's reminiscences as had already seen the light were made use of, we fear that these *Souvenirs inédits* will prove rather disappointing since there is not much that is new in them. We are told that Morphy's name indicates that he descended from an English (M. Antoniadi adds "or Irish") family established in Spain, probably in the reign of Charles II. If this statement was derived from Paul Morphy himself, it is interesting, because we do not remember any other speculation by him as to his family's ultimate origin.

Morphy's tutors at Mobile, Alabama, declared that they had never seen intelligence like his, so quick at assimilating knowledge thoroughly. He had a prodigious gift for mathematics, which he did not care for, however. Nor did he care for chess (? while he was at Mobile), and he detested letter-writing. Maurian only produced two letters from Morphy to himself.

The account of Morphy's melancholy during the last part of his life presents no new features, and indeed is very brief.

Of Morphy's confidence in his own success at chess, both in the United States and in Europe, we have often heard. M. Antoniadi, struck by the fact that he used to play below form in the first games of his matches, asked his friend whether he lost these games on purpose. "No," said Maurian, "but he probably began by studying his adversary's resources." He admitted that he had played the early games of his match with Löwenthal very feebly, almost as if he had a Rook-class opponent against him, and said that he could have played much better in many of his match-games.

A I

Maurian frequently insisted that Morphy did not, during his life, play many more than the 400 games collected by Lange—"perhaps another fifty, but certainly not more." We find it very difficult to credit this. M. Antoniadis goes on to say that, as Morphy's earliest games against his relatives show the same flashes of genius as his later contests, it follows that he had acquired his strength by pure intuition, and in the society of comparatively weak players. Contrary to the practice of modern masters—Zukertort told Maurian that he himself had played over 25,000 games!—Morphy had no need of thousands of games against redoubtable opponents to reach the height of his powers.

M. Antoniadis concludes with a claim for Morphy's superiority over the players of our epoch by taking a line through Anderssen, whom the strongest modern experts had great difficulty in beating in his declining days. Morphy in 1858 beat Anderssen by 12—3, with 2 draws. In 1866—73 Steinitz won 10 and lost 9 against Anderssen. Counting drawn games as half-points, we arrive at the following estimate of relative strength: Morphy 100, Steinitz 34, Anderssen 31. We imagine that there are many, even among Morphy's sincerest admirers, who will regard such a numerical estimate as unjust to Steinitz and Anderssen, though they may agree with the final words of the article before us: "When we think of Morphy's sure judgment of position, his solidity, the all but absence of error in his play, the soundness and depth of his combinations, we do not hesitate to place him above the renowned masters of all periods."

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

CORRECTION.—It has been pointed out by Mr. Henry W. Schroeder that in Position No. 207 (November, 1915) the author's solution is not conclusive. The position is $4r2q/4kt1rp/8/4p3/1pR p1$
 $pB1/1P1k1P1Kt/1b3P2/3KB3$. By P. C. Taylor. If
 1 B—Q 7, R—Q Kt sq; 2 R—B 2, Q—Kt sq; 3 Kt×P ch, P×Kt;
 4 B—R 3, R—Kt 7! (instead of R—Kt 8), and apparently Black must win. We have found no way of escaping from this conclusion.

We now give the solutions of the studies published in the November number.

Position 231, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q 5, ♕ at Q R 4, Q Kt 3, K Kt 6, ♖ at Q R 4, ♜ at K 7, ♙ at Q R 3, K Kt 6. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 P—Kt 7, B—Q 8; 2 K—B 4, P—Kt 7; 3 P—Kt 8 (R) and wins easily; if 3 P—Kt 8 (Q)? there follows 3... B×P ch; 4 K×B, P—Kt 8 (Q); 5 Q×Q stalemate, or 5 Q—Q 8 ch, Q—Kt 3 ch; 6 Q×Q ch, K×Q; drawn. This is a very natural position whose occurrence would occasion no surprise in actual play, but it might easily be overlooked by both players that the win can only be forced by under-promoting.

Position 232, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at K sq, ♕ at Q R 8, ♖ at Q R 7, K B 2, ♗ at Q 6, ♙ at Q Kt 5, ♚ at K B 5. White to play and win.

Solution :—1 P—B 3, K—K 6; 2 B—K 4, R—R 5; 3 P—R 8 (R) and wins with little difficulty. If 2... R—B 5; then 3 K—B sq wins. Of course if in the main play 3 P—R 8 (Q), then follows 3... R—R 8 ch; 4 Q×R stalemate. This last move of Black's has proved difficult to see, in spite of the fact that under-promoting is rather in the air, and that there is nothing notable in the position apart from it. Less than half the competitors solved this study, for of course no credit could be given to an attempt that left out the stalemate.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 231.	No. 232.	Total.
Mr. L. Illingworth	48	4	4	56
Mr. F. W. Darby	41	4	0	45
Mr. J. Harrison	44	—	—	44
Mr. D. M. Liddell	43	—	—	43
Mr. R. Garby	33	4	0	37
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	26	4	4	34
Mr. H. T. Twomey	29	4	0	33
Mr. W. Jackson	20	4	0	24
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	13	4	4	21
Rev. A. Baker	8	4	0	12
Mrs. A. Sollas	4	4	4	12
Mr. A. Watkins	5	4	0	9
Mr. W. T. Pierce	Cancelled	4	4	8
Mr. N. I. Eastman	3	—	—	3

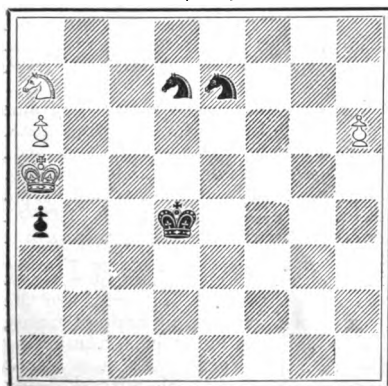
Once again Mr. Illingworth has reached the top of the list.

Solutions of the following studies should be posted by January 31st, 1917; should be marked "Chess," and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W.

Position 235. Original.

By HENRI RINCK.

BLACK.



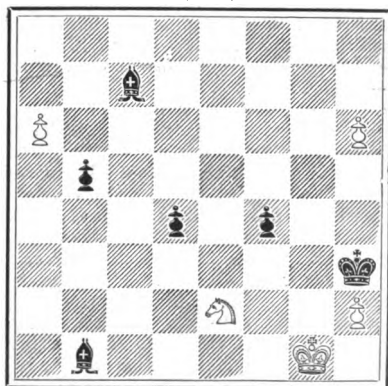
WHITE.

White to play and win.

Position 236. Original.

By HENRI RINCK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

OBITUARY.

The *Western Daily Mercury* for December 22nd records the death of the Rev. Preb. Marcus Dimond Dimond-Churchward, at the advanced age of eighty years. The *Mercury* says: "He was vicar of Northam with Westward Ho! for forty-six years, and it is only a few months ago that he resigned the living because his failing strength was no longer equal to the work. He was Rural Dean of Hartland from 1880 to 1905, and he was appointed a Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral in 1893. Preb. Dimond-Churchward was a staunch supporter and player of chess, and he was vice-president of the Devon County Chess Association."

REVIEW.

We give a further selection of Press notices of *The Rice Memorial Chess Tournament, New York, 1916*, edited by Philip W. Sergeant, and published from the offices of this magazine, price 2/-, postage 2d. extra.

The book is edited, with his usual ability, by Mr. Philip W. Sergeant (author of *Morphy's Games, &c.*), who has fully annotated the games and illustrated them with numerous diagrams. In the preface he gives an interesting account of the chess careers of some of the competitors, a number of whom were Central Europeans now settled in the United States.—*The Field*.

Mr. Sergeant must have handled such attractive subject matter with a good deal of personal pleasure, and indeed this is reflected in the style and form of his annotations, which, without being prolix or too profound, are correct, instructive, and agreeably expressed.

Not the least valuable part of the editor's work is contained in the introductory account of the tournament and the players. His estimate of Capablanca's play, and that master's place in the chess world, is sane and reasonable. It is given, of course, as Mr. Sergeant's own opinion, and one is at liberty to agree, partly agree, or disagree with it, but at least it is based upon critical examination of Capablanca's actual games. It is a relief to note that Mr. Sergeant does not waste the reader's stock of patience by discussing the Cuban player's alleged powers of "intuition" (whatever that may mean), concerning which so much nonsense has been written and repeated.

The issue of a tournament book at the low price of two shillings is in the nature of an experiment, which a large sale would fully justify. This, we hope, will be realised. Like other *B.C.M.* publications, the present volume is produced in the best style, so far as experience, workmanship, and finish are concerned.—*Hull Times*.

The tournament book is a fine collection of games, with many diagrams illustrating interesting and critical positions. Very full and instructive notes to each of the games by Mr. Sergeant, author of *Morphy's Games of Chess, &c.*, make it a book that should be in the hands of every student and lover of the game. Beautifully and clearly printed, we hope for a large sale, which would justify the publishers in producing it at such a low price.—*Northern Whig* (Belfast).

We commend this *Rice Memorial Tournament* book to our readers as a fine collection of masterly games.—*Reading Observer*.

A worthy addition to the literature of the game. The tournament was not one of the greatest, for the prevailing war conditions preclude gatherings of the world's most eminent masters such as we are accustomed to in happier times, but at the same time was an important meeting. . . . The games, numbering one hundred, have been carefully edited by Mr. P. W. Sergeant, the most recent editor of *Morphy's* games, and his notes are pointed and valuable without being too laborious. The book is very pleasingly got up, and is well worth possessing.—*Sheffield Weekly News*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SHORT GAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

The following "brevity" played in the desert might interest a few readers.

WHITE.	BLACK.	5 Kt—Q B 3	5 Q B—Kt 5
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	6 P—K R 3	6 P—K R 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	7 P×B	7 P×P
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4	8 Kt—R 2	8 Q—R 5
4 Castles	4 P—Q 3	9 Q—Kt 4	9 Q×Kt mate

Yours faithfully,

E.E.F., November 10th, 1916.

J. E. PECKOVER, *Sec. Lieut.*

EVANS GAMBIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

With reference to Mr. F. J. Wallis's analysis of the new defence to the Evans Gambit in Game B, Variation 9, I think White wins as follows:—9 P×P, P—Q Kt 4? 10 B×Kt P, Q×P; 11 Q—R 4, B—Q 2; 12 B—R 3, Castles (Q R); 13 Kt—B 3! Q—B 4! 14 P—Q 5, Kt×P; 15 Kt×Kt, Q×Kt; 16 K R—Q sq, Q moves; 17 B×Kt wins. If 13.., B×Kt; 14 B—R 6+, K—Kt sq; 15 R—Kt sq+, and wins.

Yours faithfully,

Millicent Terrace,
Portadown, 18th December, 1916.

JOHN J. O'HANLON.

EVANS GAMBIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Am writing you from "back blocks" of Australia!

In my previous notes on Evans Gambit, 7.., K Kt—K 2; after 8 P×P, P—Q 4; 9 P×P, P—Q Kt 4; 10 B—Kt 3, Kt×P; I omitted one strong looking continuation for White, viz., 11 P—Q R 4. As in most Evans defences Black has to be very careful to avoid losing, e.g., 11.., P—Kt 5?; 12 R—K sq ch, Q Kt—K 2; 13 B×Kt, Q×B; 14 R—K 5 wins a piece. But Black has a perfectly sound game after 11.., B—Q Kt 5!! if 12 P×P, Q Kt—K 2, and whatever line of attack White may choose, such as 13 R—R 4 or Kt—K 5, or Kt—Kt 5, or Q—K 2, or Q—B 2, or B—K Kt 5, Black with care can get quite an even game: for a correspondence game I prefer Black.

After 11 Q—K 2 ch, Q Kt—K 2, another strong move for White is 12 B—K Kt 5, P—K B 3; 13 if Kt—K 5, P×B; 14 Kt—B 6, Kt—K B 5 leads to interesting play, for Black has Q, B, and Kt all *en prise*!

If 15 Q×P, B—Q 2; and again Black emerges from the opening all right. If Black's 9.., P—Q Kt 4 will stand analysis by your correspondents, then I do suggest 7.., K Kt—K 2 deserves a place among the "book moves." This is all I claim for it: recognition as a book move in future editions of Freeborough, etc.

Yours faithfully,

Vegetable Creek, N.S.W., Oct. 20th, 1916.

FRANCIS J. WALLIS.

CHESS SHORTHAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

The comments of Mr. B. G. Laws on this subject shew that he completely misread my letter in the October number. The point of that letter was not to criticize his system—of which, as he says, I know nothing—but to reply to his criticisms on mine. This I did by pointing out that his suggestions for simplification (whether they involve four or eight, curved or straight lines, really does not matter) had not been utilized by me, because they did not conform to certain conditions which I judged essential for any practicable chess shorthand. Mr. Laws now grumbles "Mr. Watkins seems to be innocently rambling in the realms of a scheme which he imagines should fit in with ideas of his own conception." Why not my own conception? The principle on which I chose to base my system was the very point at issue.

There are several other points raised by Mr. Laws which demand attention: but I should prefer to deal with them when he has laid his cards on the table and shewn us his scheme. I shall be very much interested to see his system, and hope to have the pleasure of reviewing it,

Yours, etc.,

ALLEN WATKINS.

CHESS ANNUAL, 1916.

In our last number we referred to the pleasure we derive from letters from supporters of the *B.C.M.* who live thousands of miles from its source of publication. The communication below is another link in the friendly chain which binds us to our friends. We shall, of course, be glad to receive the promised games.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I am just in receipt of your October issue, heralding the advent of the 1915 *Chess Annual*, of which I am desirous of securing a copy; and for that purpose enclose \$1.00.

I also read with interest (as did my younger brother, Robert) your comments regarding the "Raubitschecks," contained in your July number anent the recent match, Manhattan *v.* Franklin Club.

Merely to straighten the record, we beg leave to submit that both of us acquired our chess knowledge in America at the ages of fourteen and eleven respectively, and have since then enjoyed its beauties to the exclusion of other pastimes, though business obligations will not permit as much devotion as we naturally feel tempted to give.

We are both Class A strength and shall be happy to forward specimens of play from time to time, should you care to have them.

With best wishes for the ensuing year, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

New York, December 4th, 1916.

RUDOLF RAUBITSCHCK.

THE EVANS GAMBIT.

Apropos of the move 7... K Kt—K 2 to which Mr. Wallis directed the attention of Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski, the latter, in turn, referred to his friend Mr. Stomer for information as to whether the move was new, and in reply received the appended five examples showing that the move was adopted as far back as the year 1867. We supplement these games with further analysis for which we are indebted to Mr. Mlotkowski.

GAME No. 4,391.

Evans Gambit.

WHITE. ANDERSSSEN.		BLACK. MIESES.		5 P—B 3	5 B—R 4
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4		6 P—Q 4	6 P×P
2 Kt—K B 3		2 Kt—Q B 3		7 Castles	7 K Kt—K 2
3 B—B 4		3 B—B 4		8 P×P	8 P—Q 4
4 P—Q Kt 4		4 B×Kt P		9 P×P	9 Kt×P
				10 Q—Kt 3	10 B—K 3

Schachzeitung, 1867.

GAME No. 4,392.

Evans Gambit.

WHITE. ANDERSSSEN.		BLACK. MIESES.		5 P—B 3	5 B—R 4
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4		6 P—Q 4	6 P×P
2 Kt—K B 3		2 Kt—Q B 3		7 Castles	7 K Kt—K 2
3 B—B 4		3 B—B 4		8 Kt—Kt 5	8 P—Q 4
4 P—Q Kt 4		4 B×P		9 P×P	9 Kt—K 4
				10 B—Kt 3	10 Castles

Schachzeitung, 1867.

GAME No. 4,393.

Played at Leamington, England, 1883.

*Evans Gambit.*Notes by C. E. RANKEN, *B.C.M.*, 1884, p. 53.

WHITE. SIGNOR ASPA.	BLACK. MR. A. H.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B×Kt P
5 P—Q B 3	5 B—B 4
6 P—Q 4	6 P×P
7 Castles	7 K Kt—K 2

.....This move is altogether wrong. If the Compromised Defence, P×P, be not adopted, P—Q 3 should be played at once.

8 P×P	8 B—Kt 3
9 Kt—K Kt 5	9 Castles

.....His best resource now was P—Q 4, and, on P×P, Kt—R 4; for if the K Kt re-took, there would follow Kt×B P, &c.

10 Q—K R 5	10 P—K R 3
11 Kt×B P	11 R×Kt
12 B×R ch	12 K—B sq

.....He of course ought to move the K—R 2, whereupon White cannot force the game immediately, and being unable to save the Q P, must be content to develop simply by Kt—Q 2 or B—K 3, &c.

13 B—Q Kt 3	13 P—Q 4
14 P×P	14 B×Q P

.....Vainly hoping perhaps to win back a piece afterwards. The only way to avoid immediate destruction was by 14 Q Kt×P; 15 P—Q 6, B—K 3, or Kt×B, but he would then remain a Rook minus, with only two Pawns to show for it.

15 P×Kt	15 Q—K sq
16 Q—K B 3 ch	16 B—B 3

.....Which leads to a pretty finish.

17 Q×B ch	17 P×Q
18 B×P mate.	

GAME No. 4394.

From DeArman's *Guide to the Chess Openings*, 1893. Part II.,
The Evans Gambit.

Evans Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.	Or 13 Q—Kt 3, B—K 3; 14 Q×P, K Kt—Kt 5; 15 B—Q Kt 5, B—Q 2.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	10 B—K 3
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	11 Q Kt—Q 2
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4	12 Q×B
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B×Kt P	13 B—Kt 5
5 P—B 3	5 B—R 4	14 P—Q 5
6 P—Q 4	6 P×P	15 B×K Kt
7 Castles	7 K Kt—K 2	16 Q—R 5
8 P×P		17 Q×R P
		18 Q—R 8 ch
		19 Q×R
		20 Q R—Q sq ch
		20 Kt—Q 4
		Neumann-Loye (Paris
		Tourn., 1867), continued 21 K R—
		K sq, B×Kt; 22 Q—K 8 ch,
		winning.
9 P×P	8 P—Q 4	
10 B—R 3	9 Kt×P	

Not so good is Kt—Kt 5, P—Q 4; 9 K P×P, Kt—K 4 (Kt×P; 10 Kt×B P); 10 R—K sq, Kt×B.

GAME No. 4395.

Washington, D.C., 1912.

Evans Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
E. B. ADAMS (sans voir.)	—	12 Q—Q 5 ch	12 K—B sq
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	13 Q×B	13 P—Kt 3
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	14 Q—R 5	14 B—R 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4	15 R—K sq	15 P—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B×Kt P	16 P—K 5	16 Q—R 5
5 P—B 3	5 B—R 4	17 Q—B 5 ch	17 K—K sq
6 P—Q 4	6 P×P	18 P—Kt 3	18 Q—K 2
7 Castles	7 K Kt—K 2	19 P—K 6	19 P—Q 3
8 Kt—Kt 5	8 Kt—K 4	20 B—Kt 5	20 Q—B sq
9 Kt×B P	9 Kt×Kt	21 Q—Q 5	21 R—B sq
10 B×Kt ch	10 K×B	22 P—K 7	22 Q—B 2
11 Q—R 5 ch	11 Kt—Kt 3	23 Q×P (Q 6)	23 P—R 3
		24 Q—Q 8 ch	24 R×Q
		25 P×R=R mate	

1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; 4 P—Q Kt 4, B×P; 5 P—B 3, B—R 4; 6 P—Q 4, P×P; 7 Castles, K Kt—K 2.

1	2	3
8 P—K 5	Q—K 3	B—R 3
Castles (1)	Castles	Castles (2)
9 P×P	P×P	P×P
P—Q 4	B—Kt 3	B—Kt 5 (3)

10 P×P <i>en pass.</i> P×P	Kt—Kt 5 Q—K sq	P—Q 5 B×B
11 B—K Kt 5 P—Q 4++	P—Q 5 Kt—R 4++	Kt×B Kt—R 4 (4)
4	5	6
8 P×P P—Q 4 (5)		Kt—Kt 5 P—Q 4 (10)
9 P×P P—Q Kt 4 (6)	Kt×P	K P×P Kt—K 4
10 B×P Q×P	Q—Kt 3 B—K 3 (8)	B—Kt 3 Castles (11)
11 B×Kt ch Kt×B	B—R 3 (9) Q—Q 2	Kt×R P K×Kt (12)
12 B—R 3 B—K 3	Q Kt—Q 2 B×Kt	Q—R 5 ch K—Kt sq
13 Q Kt—Q 2 R—Q Kt sq (7)	Kt×B Kt—R 4	Q×Kt Kt—B 4 (13)
14 R—Kt sq ++	Q—B 2 Kt×B	P×P (14) R—K sq
15	Kt×Kt Castles	Q—B 4 B—Kt 3
16		B—Kt 2 Q—B 3 +

(1) Or P—Q 4 may be played at once, but Black must be careful to play, if White continues 9 P×P (*en pass.*), P×P; 10 Kt—Kt 5, not P—Q 4, but Kt—K 4.

(4) If 8..., P×P, White gets a violent attack by 9 Kt—Kt 5. 8..., P—Q 4 would also be very dangerous, as White may then continue 9 K P×P, Kt×P; 10 Q—Kt 3, B—K 3; 11 Q×P.

(3) Or 9..., B—Kt 3; 10 P—Q 5, Kt—R 4; 11 B—Q 3, P—Q 3, or 9..., P—Q 3; 10 P—Q 5, Kt—K 4; 11 Kt×Kt, P×Kt.

(4) If Kt—Kt sq, White may answer P—K 5 or P—Q 6. The advantage is doubtful at the end of this variation, and perhaps 8 B—R 3 may be White's strongest move.

(5) 8..., Castles; 9 P—Q 5, Kt—Kt sq is rather too slow.

(6) An ingenious move, the suggestion of Mr. Wallis, but I think the simple recapture with Knight stronger.

(7) If 13..., B—Kt 5; 14 B×B, Kt×B; 15 Q—R 4 ch, Kt—B 3; 16 Q R—B sq, or 13..., Kt×P; 14 Q—R 4 ch, Kt—B 3; 15 Q R—B sq.

(8) Q Kt—K 2 also gives Black a good game. The continuation may then be 9 B—R 3, P—Q B 3; 10 B×Kt, K×B.

(9) Neumann against Loyd in the Paris Tournament of 1867 played this one move earlier, and the game continued (after 10 B—R 3): 10..., B—K 3; 11 Q Kt—Q 2, B×Kt, but with 11..., B—Q Kt 5 Black would have gained the advantage. If after 10 Q—Kt 3, B—K 3, White replies 11 Q×P, he cannot escape without some loss. One variation is 11..., K Kt—Kt 5; 12 B—Kt 5 B—Q 2; 13 R—K sq ch, K—B sq; 14 B—R 3, R—Kt sq; 15 Q—R 6, R—Kt 3; 16 B×Kt ch, B×B; 17 Q—R 4, B×R.

(10) 8..., Kt—K 4 would expose Black to two attacks which he avoids by the text move, 9 Kt×B P or 9 B—Kt 3, P—Q 4; 10 B P×P.

(11) 10..., P—K R 3; 11 R—K sq, Q Kt—Kt 3; 12 Kt×P, K×Kt; 13 P—Q 6 dis ch, K—K sq; 14 P×Kt, Q—Q 3; 15 B—R 3, would leave Black in a very difficult position.

(12) R—K sq is answered by Kt—Kt 5.

(13) This is the move recommended by Mr. Wallis, which I also consider best. Although Black temporally loses a Pawn, he is enabled to regain it with the better Pawn position.

(14) Or 14 B—R 3, R—K sq; 15 Q—B 4, B—Kt 3, or 14 B—B 2, R—K sq; 15 Q—B 4, Q×P, or 14 P—Kt 4, R—K sq; 15 Q—B 4, Kt—R 3.

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We wish to express our thanks to those friends who have so promptly responded to our appeal with early payment of the subscription for 1917. But we have still to hear from a goodly number of subscribers, and to these we again appeal for early consideration. If we are to do our utmost to help to give effect to the national programme of economy, it is necessary that we should know as early as possible our requirements for paper, etc., which, of course, is governed by the number of copies we have to print, and which, in turn, is determined by the financial support accorded us.

The troublous times through which we are still passing have brought us many expressions of appreciation of our work, and in some cases additional financial support.

Dr. Gordon Black, of Harrogate, in forwarding one guinea for his annual subscription, writes: "....., the surplus is to help on the good work. I am sure you need all the help which chess-friends can give at this juncture."

We have also to thank Mr. John Watkinson, Huddersfield, founder of the *B.C.M.*, for his good wishes with extra financial contribution, an expression of good-will that he has continued ever since he relinquished editorial duties.

Mr. P. J. Allingham, of Reigate, in the course of a congratulatory letter says: "I can understand you were tempted to take the good ship into port and go out of commission. It is a very good and seasoned ship. It would have been sadly missed from the chessy seas; the mariners would have had long faces, and many have navigated the worse for lack of *B.C.M.* guidance. Personally I have played very little chess for some time, but the *B.C.M.* is an old friend, and I still hold it in great regard."

Among quite a host of other friends we wish particularly to thank Messrs. W. T. Pierce, R. C. Griffith, H. Erskine, J. H. Blake, *Falkirk Herald*, *Yorkshire Observer Budget*, *Western Daily Mercury* and *Belfast News Letter*, for good wishes, and strongly expressed appreciation of our efforts. Last month we said that in deciding our policy for 1917 we could not lightly set-aside the memories and friendships formed during the past twenty-eight years, but we must confess that we had no idea that our labours, past and present, were so widely and fully appreciated as recent evidence has shown.

We could supplement the letters of Dr. Gordon Black and Mr. Allingham with many others equally congratulatory, helpful, and encouraging, but as space is limited we will close by wishing all supporters of the *B.C.M.*—

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

and express the fervent hope that before the leaves begin to fall in 1917, the champions of right and justice will have emerged conquerors in the present cruel war, which, to quote the words of the Right Hon. A. B. Bonar Law, M.P.—“will have been fought utterly in vain unless we can make sure that it shall never again be in the power of a single man or a group of men to plunge the world into misery of war again.”

A match was played on November 30th between the Hampstead Chess Club and the chess circle of the National Liberal Club, resulting in a draw of 5 games all.

A 10-game match has been played at Leyden between those two prominent Dutch amateurs, Messrs. G. J. van Gelder and J. P. Hoogeveen, the result being : van Gelder 4, Hoogeveen 3, drawn 3. A return match of 10 games has been commenced, draws not counting this time.

The match of six games, in Berlin, between Dr. Lasker and Dr. Tarrasch, to which we referred in November issue, page 362, resulted in an easy win for Lasker, by $3\frac{1}{2}$ points to $\frac{1}{2}$. The first game ended in a draw, and Lasker won the next three, thus making the playing of the two remaining games unnecessary.

Progress in the championship tournament of the City of London Chess Club up to Christmas has been, for various reasons, rather slow. The two best scores so far are : E. G. Sergeant (holder), 2 out of 2, beating H. Jacobs and G. E. Wainwright ; and H. J. Snowden, 2 out of 3, beating Th. Germann, and drawing with H. Jacobs and P. W. Sergeant.

The Crespi National (Italian) Tournament, at Milan, during November and early December, ended in a victory for Arturo Reggio, followed by Signori G. Cenni, A. Dolci, and R. Sani. At the end of the first half of the tournament—a double round one—the scores were : Reggio and Dolci, $4\frac{1}{2}$ each ; A. Batori and Cenni, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Sani, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Tondini, 1 ; Morelli, $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Field states that Mr. Stephen Abonyi, secretary of the Budapest Chess Club, has arranged a short double-round tournament, for which he has given the prizes. The following masters are competing : Breyer, Balla, and Barasz, all of Budapest ; Reti, of Vienna ; and Dr. J. F. S. Esser, of Utrecht, who is temporarily staying at the Hungarian capital.

Gunner L. C. Ingram (No. 111, 194, R.G.A. Records, Dover Castle, Kent) writes to say that he would be glad to hear from any chess friends; and also that, if any of our readers have odd chess sets lying about, he would be glad to receive them for distribution among the men, as the Army is badly provided in this respect, and the men now coming up, or already serving, not only feel the appeal of the game, but are diverted by it from less elevating amusements.

Mr. Waterhouse, president of the Sussex Chess Association, has presented a 5-guinea silver cup for competition between the players taking part in the county correspondence matches during the past two years. The competition will be a handicap one, over the board, the preliminary rounds being conducted in sections according to localities, so as to avoid travelling as far as possible, and the final will be played at Lewes, unless the players mutually agree to play elsewhere. The entrance fees will form second and third prizes.

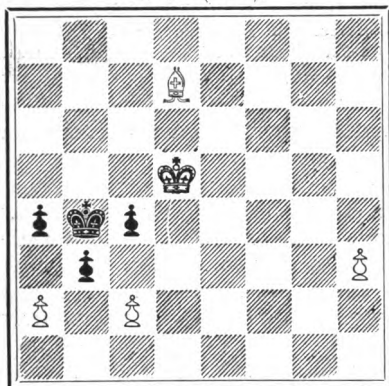
At the Hague, on November 5th, the second match of the year between the local "Discendo Discimus" club and Amsterdam took place, the home team winning by 26 points to 18. On the top boards G. C. A. Oskam (D.D.) drew with M. Marchand; H. Strick van Linschoten (D.D.) beat B. J. van Trotsenburg; S. van t'Veer (D.D.) drew with W. A. T. Schelfhout; A. Rueb (D.D.) beat P. F. van Hoorn; and M. Censer lost to D. van Foreest. As the "Discendo Discimus" also won the match last May, they have now drawn level with Amsterdam in the series of matches to date, each side having won 5, while one has been drawn. The Hague club leads by 150½ games to 146½.

Two interesting inter-club matches were contested in the North last month, both on the same date, December 9th. Ten players of the Hull Club, headed by Mr. G. Barron, who drew with Mr. J. Parker at the top board, visited Grimsby, and after a pleasant contest at the Church House, returned home victors by 7 points to 3. The other match was played at Huddersfield, on 21 boards, against Bradford. In the visiting team were the two new recruits, Mr. A. G. Condé, who met and defeated Mr. H. E. Atkins, and Lieut. J. E. D. Moysey, who defeated Mr. H. A. Burton, at board 3. Both games will be found in the Game Department of the present number. After about four hours' play Bradford won the match by 17 points to Huddersfield Club 4.

The annual meeting of the Sheffield Chess Club was held at the Gambit Café, Sheffield, on December 4th, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. D. Ibbotson. The report and balance sheet having been adopted the officers were elected as follows:—President, Mr. T. W. Ward; hon. secretary, Mr. E. F. Gardner; assistant secretary, Mr. J. W. Ball; treasurer, Mr. F. H. Reynolds; match captain, Mr. H. D. Ibbotson. The prize-winners in the various competitions of last season were:—Davy Trophy, West End; Weston Trophy, Heeley Friends; Sheffield Championship, Mr. E. Dale; 2, Mr. G. W. Moses. Sheffield Tourney, Class B: 1, Mr. A. G. Gardner; 2, Mr. S. Clough. Sheffield

Club Tourney (Kings Gambit) : 1, Gunner H. H. Clarke ; 2, Mr. W. Batley ; brilliancy prize, Private C. R. Gurnhill.

BLACK (PITT).



WHITE (BORLAND).

GAME ENDING.

The appended curious ending occurred in a game played at the Glasgow Central Chess Club last August between Messrs. Borland and Pitt.

In the position on the diagram White, having the move, played 1 B P × P and on B P × P ; 2 P—R 3 ch ! K × P ; 3 K—B 4, winning.

We have received from Mr. F. K. Kelling, of the Wellington Chess Club, New Zealand, news of the victory of Nelson in the 12-a-side telegraphic match with Canterbury, on October 7th and 14th—a match in celebration of the jubilee of telegraphic play in Australasia, Nelson and Canterbury having met in 1866, when Canterbury won by 2—0, both consultation games. On the present occasion Nelson scored 6—4, with 2 games to be adjudicated, which cannot, however, affect the result of the match. There also reaches us the result, after adjudication, of the telegraphic match Wellington *v.* Otago, which was a win for Wellington by 7½—6½. Finally, as we accidentally omitted to record the result of the similar match between Canterbury and Wellington in May last (referred to in our August issue, p. 273), we now note that it ended in a tie, 6 games all. Chess by telegraph has been the chief sign of the continued popularity of the game in New Zealand during the past year, for there have been several minor matches besides the three big events chronicled above.

At the Torquay Chess Club recently a statement was made by a visitor that the late Mr. H. E. Bird ended his days in poverty. As stories of this kind are apt to become current, we think it due to the honour of British chess-players, as well as to the memory of Mr. Bird, to recall some of the real facts. In May, 1900, when crippled by age and infirmity, the veteran obtained admission into Guy's Hospital, London, and after many weeks' treatment there he was discharged as incurable. Then the kindness of some chess friends secured him admission into a private nursing home for thirteen weeks, at the end of which time rooms and the requisite attention were obtained for him elsewhere. Meantime his case had been made known to the chess world, and the response was generous. A considerable sum of money was subscribed and invested so as to secure to Mr. Bird an annuity of

£72 8s., and several benefactors assisted him privately. Altogether, his income amounted to about £100 a year, and he was given careful medical treatment. Dr. R. Dunstan, now of the Torquay Chess Club, and Mr. H. A. Richardson, then hon. secretary of the St. George's Chess Club, were the trustees of the fund, and among the subscribers was Mr. W. Barnes, also a member of the Torquay Chess Club now. Mr. Bird's last years were spent in comfort, and he was visited by Messrs. Pillsbury, Lee, Muller, and many amateur chess friends. The veteran died on April 11th, 1908, and he was buried in Streatham Cemetery.—*Western Daily Mercury*.

A thoroughly successful evening's entertainment was provided at the Gambit Café, Budge Row, London, E.C., on Saturday, 9th December, 1916, when a Lightning Tournament took place, in which seventy-two players were engaged. The tournament was organised by Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, the energetic and competent secretary of the Southern Counties Chess Union, who was assisted in the duties of the evening by Mr. Leonard P. Rees and Mr. A. W. Foster. The players were grouped in sections of four for the first part of the competition, in which each played three games. The section winners then took part in a knock-out tournament for the first prize; the second players in each section competed for the second prize, and so on, every game being played at the rate of ten seconds per move. Mr. J. F. Alcock, the well-known Essex performer, came out triumphant from the ordeal, winning the first prize after beating Messrs. E. J. Gibbs (runner-up), Barfield, Bonwick, and Ramsay, and the remaining prizes were won by Messrs. R. C. Griffith, Victor Rush, and Herbert Jacobs, with Messrs. Collett Smith, Cunningham Craig, and Kennedy as runners-up. Miss Finn presented the prizes, which were contributed by the generosity of Major Montague Jones, Mr. Edgar Coombs, Mr. W. M. Brooke, and Mr. I. M. Brown. Mr. J. H. Blake officiated as adjudicator, and there was a large attendance of onlookers, including many well-known London players. The financial success was equally satisfactory, and the Permanent Invested Fund of the British Chess Federation will benefit substantially by the evening's performance. The effort is to be repeated on Saturday, January 13th.

One of the principal matches of the Hampstead Chess Club's season was played at Stanfield House on the afternoon of November 11th, when a team of 23 Kent players was received and defeated by 16½ to 6½. The county players were of course under the disadvantage of having to travel to the meeting place from much greater distances than their opponents. Hampstead's victory, nevertheless, was a notable one. A return match will probably be played in February. Score of the match and of the game on Board 2, in which R. H. V. Scott, now a private in the Army, beat T. H. Germann:—

KENT.					HAMPSTEAD.				
E. L. Raymond	..	..	..	0	R. C. Griffith	..	..	..	1
T. Germann	..	..	..	0	R. H. V. Scott	..	..	..	1
C. H. Lorch	..	..	..	0	E. Busvine	..	..	..	1
W. M. Brooke	..	..	..	0	J. H. White	..	..	..	1

E. Paice	1	E. T. Alexander	0
W. E. Skillicorn	*0	W. E. Bonwick	*1
G. Hanson	1	W. Winter	0
G. K. Nillson	0	J. Glass	1
E. J. Gibbs	$\frac{1}{2}$	E. Scamp	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. S. J. Holloway	1	C. B. Geake	0
S. P. Lees	$\frac{1}{2}$	P. H. Coldwell	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Roe	0	R. C. S. Taylor	1
W. D. Jordan	1	L. James	0
S. J. Holloway	0	E. Austin Gibb	1
Mrs. Stevenson	1	H. A. Burnford	0
C. H. Taylor	0	G. W. Bedford	1
Mrs. Banting	0	D. C. Griffith	1
F. W. Crisp	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. Fleming	$\frac{1}{2}$
J. F. Wilkinson	0	W. Eldridge	1
P. Stanwell Smith	0	B. Talbot	1
Munch Christensen	0	W. G. Heatlie	1
H. Dalton	0	M. Gregory	1
J. S. Outen	0	Rev. Canon Deane	1
Total 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		Total 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	

* Adjudicated.

GAME No. 4,396.

Queen's Pawn Game.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R. H. V. SCOTT. (Hampstead).	T. GERMANN. (Kent).
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 B—Kt 5	
A favourite move of Scott's here, being designed to provoke P—K B 3, which is inferior to Kt—K B 3.	
3 B—R 4	3 P—K B 3
4 P—K 3	3 Kt—K R 3
5 P—Q B 4	4 P—Q B 4
6 K P×P	5 P×Q P
7 Kt—K B 3	6 Kt—B 3
8 B—K 2	7 B—Kt 5
9 B—Kt 3	8 Kt—B 4
10 Kt—B 3	9 P—K 3
11 P×P	10 B—Kt 5
12 Castles	11 Q×P
13 P—Q 5	12 Q—Q 2
14 Kt×P	13 P×P
15 R P×Kt	14 Kt×B
16 Kt—Q 4	15 B—Q 3
17 Q×B ch	16 B×B
18 Kt—K 6 ch	17 K—B sq
19 Kt(Q5)—B 4	18 K—B 2
	19 B×Kt

20 Kt×B	20 K R—K sq
21 Q—B 4 ch	21 K—B sq
22 Q R—Q sq	22 Q—K B 2
23 Q—B 2	23 K—Kt sq
24 P—R 3	24 Q R—Q sq
25 P—Q Kt 4	25 P—Q R 3
26 Q—K B 5	26 Kt—Q 5
27 Q—Kt 4	27 R—K 4
28 K R—K sq	28 R(Q sq)—K sq
29 R×R	29 P×R
30 Kt—Q 3	30 P—K 5
31 Kt—B 5	31 P—K R 4
32 Q—R 4	32 Kt—K 7 ch
33 K—R 2	33 Q×P
34 Kt×K P	34 Q—K 6
35 Kt—Kt 5	35 R—Q B sq

..... Black's best seems to be 35... R—K B sq, says the *Westminster Gazette*. Then might follow 36 Kt—B 3, threatening both Q×R P and R—Q 7, then R×Kt; 37 P×R, Q—B 7 ch; 38 K—R 3, Kt—K 8 ch; 39 R×Kt, Q×R; 40 Q×P, Q—B 8 ch; 41, K—R 4, Q—B 5 ch; 42 P—B 4, and should win.

36 Q—B 4 ch! 36 Resigns.

GAME No. 4,397.

We take the following fine game, played in the current contest for the West of Scotland Championship, from the *Falkirk Herald*. Our contemporary says:—

The orthodox opening leads to a little advantage to either player, but the finish, after the Black Queen is judiciously abandoned, is particularly neatly won by Mr. Gibson. It is seldom one sees a Queen so helpless as White's after the Q R P is taken.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.
F. G. HARRIS.

- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4
3 Kt—Q B 3
4 B—Kt 5
5 P—K 3
6 Kt—K B 3
7 Q—B 2
8 B—Q 3
9 Castles (K R)
10 B×P
11 B—Q 3
12 P×P

BLACK.
W. GIBSON.

- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 3
3 Kt—K B 3
4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 B—K 2
6 Castles
7 P—Q B 4
8 P—Q R 3
9 Q P×P
10 P—Q Kt 4
11 B—Kt 2

- 22 Q×B
23 P×B
24 Q—K 5
25 K—Kt 2
26 Q—Kt 8 ch
27 Q—Kt 7
28 K—Kt 3
29 K—B 4
30 P—K 4
21 B×R
22 B×Kt
23 R—Q 7
24 R—B 8 ch
25 Q R—B 7
26 K—R 2
27 R×P ch
28 R—Kt 7 ch
29 R—B 5 ch
30 P—K B 3!

.....Preparing a mating net.

31 Q×R P

With Q—Q 7 White had still some chances of drawing.

31 P—K Kt 4 ch

32 P—K 4!

32 K—K 3

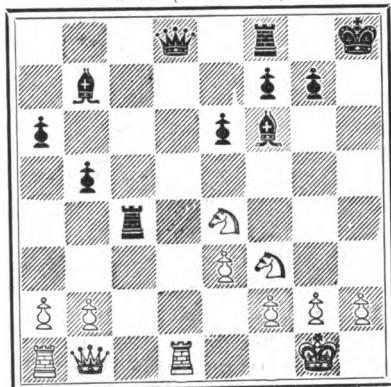
33 Resigns.

Black threatens mate, which can only be prevented by the sacrifice of the White Queen for one of the Rooks.

Position after White's 18th move:—

R—Q sq.

BLACK (W. GIBSON).



WHITE (F. G. HARRIS).

White wins a Pawn by this, but we doubt very much the expediency of it, as it enables Black to gain a good deal of time in development.

- 13 B×Kt
14 B×P ch
15 B—K 4
16 Kt×Kt
17 Q—Kt sq
18 R—Q sq
12 Kt×P
13 B×B
14 K—R sq
15 Kt×B
16 R—Q B sq
17 R—B 5

See Diagram.

Kt×B was probably better. Kt—Kt 3 might also have been tried.

18 B×Kt!

....Black, being a Pawn down, cannot afford to make defensive moves. He gets quite good value for the Queen.

- 19 R×Q
20 Q—K sq
21 P—K R 3
19 R×R
20 B×P

He must give up the Exchange. If R—Q sq, R×R followed by R—B 8.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

MATCH: CONDE v. YATES.

GAME No. 4,398.

The third game, played on Saturday, November 18th, 1916.
Notes by Mr. Burn from *The Field*; those by Mr. Yates from
Yorkshire Weekly Post.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. A. G. CONDE.	BLACK. F. D. YATES.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 B—K 2
6 R—K sq	6 P—Q 3
7 P—Q B 3	7 B—Kt 5
8 P—K R 3	

The advance of the Rook's Pawn is apt to weaken White's position. Preferable would have been P—Q 3 at once, afterwards manoeuvring the Queen's Knight, *via* Q 2 and B sq, to K 3. An interesting variation may occur if White play P—Q 4 instead of the text-move, *e.g.*, 8 P—Q 4, P—Q Kt 4; 9 B—B 2, B×Kt; 10 P×B, Kt—K R 4 (threatening to obtain a winning position by B—Kt 4); 11 P—K B 4, Kt×B P; 12 B×Kt, P×B; 13 Q—B 3, winning back the Pawn with advantage, for if 13.., P—Kt 4; then 14 P—K 5, P—Q 4; 15 B—Kt 3, and Black cannot defend his Queen's Pawn. If, instead of 14.., P—Q 4; Black play 14.., Q—Q 2; then 15 B—K 4, or if 14.., Kt—R 4; then 15 P×P, P×P; 16 P—Kt 4, Kt—B 5; 17 Q—Kt 7, threatening R×B ch, and wins. Instead of 10.., Kt—K R 4, however, Black might play 10.., P—Kt 4, to which White's best reply would be K—R sq.—Burn.

8 B—R 4	9 Castles
9 P—Q 3	10 Kt—Q 2
10 Kt—Q 2	

.....Preparing for P—K B 4, but White prevents this on his next move.—Yates.

11 P—K Kt 4

This move was perhaps a little premature. Kt—B sq might first have been played, reserving the option of advancing the Pawn.—Burn.

11 B—Kt 3	12 Kt—B sq
12 Kt—B 4	13 B—B 2
13 P—Q 4	14 Q—K 2

White does not exchange Pawns on account of his Q P being weak on the open file, and Black plays on to Q 5 to cramp the action of the White K B.—Yates.

14 P—Q 5	15 Kt—Kt 3
15 Kt—K 3	16 Kt—B 5
16 B—Kt 4	17 Kt×B
17 Kt×Kt	18 K—R 2
18 Kt—K 3	19 Q—B 3
19 Q—Q 2	20 B—Q 2
20 Q R—Q sq	21 P—B 4
21 P—K B 3	22 R—K Kt sq
22 Kt—K 2	23 R—Kt 2
23 B—K sq	24 Q R—K Kt sq
24 Kt—Kt 3	25 P—K R 4
25 Kt(Kt3)—B 5	26 R—Kt 3
26 P—Q B 4	27 B×Kt
27 Kt×B	28 P—R 5
28 K—R sq	29 Kt—R 4
29 P—K Kt 3	

.....This might well have been delayed, as White is left ultimately in command of the K R file.—Yates.

30 P×P 30 P×P

.....Black has defended himself well in a difficult position, and has now the preferable game, his

Knight and Bishop being both in better play than his opponent's—Burn.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 31 R—K R sq | 31 R—B 2 |
| 32 K—Kt sq | 32 R—R 2 |
| 33 Kt—Kt 2 | 33 R×R ch |
| 34 K×R | 34 P—K Kt 4 |

.....He could not now play Kt—K 3, because of his Bishop's Pawn being unguarded.—Burn.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 35 Kt×Kt | 35 K P×Kt |
| 36 R—R 3 ch | 36 K—Kt 2 |
| 37 R—R 2 | 37 B—Kt 3 |
| 38 Q—R 3 | 38 P—Q Kt 4 |

.....Black still has an even game, but compromises it by this hasty move, which brings his opponent's Bishop into play.—Burn.

.....The objective is, of course, to force through a passed Pawn on the Q file, but the plan is insufficiently prepared, with the result that White's Bishop joins the attack from Kt 3. Better was R—Q B sq.—Yates.

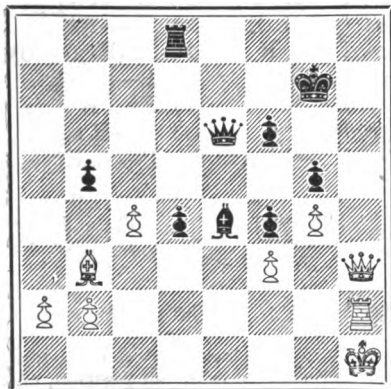
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 39 P×P | 39 P×P |
| 40 B—Kt 3 | 40 P—B 5 |
| 41 P×P | 41 B×P ch |
| 42 P—B 3 | 42 Q—K 3 |

.....To avoid the threat of B×P and Q—R 6 mate.—Yates.

Position after Black's 42nd move :

Q—K 3.

BLACK.—YATES.



WHITE.—CONDE.

43 Q—R 6 ch

White's best move here was to capture the Bishop, *e.g.*, 43 P×B, Q×P ch; 44 K—Kt sq, Q—K 8 ch; 45 Q—B sq, Q—Kt 6 ch; 46 R—Kt 2, Q—K 6 ch; 47 R—B 2, and the position is too complicated to analyse further, but is probably won for White; Black, however, would have had good drawing chances. If, instead of 44 K—Kt sq, White played 44 Q—Kt 2, then 44... Q—K 8 ch; 45 Q—Kt sq, Q—K 5 ch, and draws, as the Rook could not interpose at Kt 2 because of R—R sq ch. If, instead of the text-move, White had played 43 P×P, then 43... B×P ch; 44 Q×B, Q—K 8 ch; 45 K—Kt 2, R—K sq; 46 B—B 4, R—K 6; 47 Q—Kt 7 ch, R—K 2; 48 Q—B 3, R—K 6, and draws.—Burn.

	43 K—B 2
44 P—B 5	44 R—Q 4

.....Black spent too much time in examining the effect of playing 44... B×P ch, followed by 45... B—Q 4, which would have lost as follows: 44... B×P ch, 45 K—Kt sq, B—Q 4; 46 Q—R 7, ch, K—K sq; 47 B×B, Q×B; 48 Q—K Kt 7, and wins. If, instead of 47... Q×B; he play 47... R×B; then 48 Q—R 8 ch, K—Q 2; 49 R—R 7 ch, K—B 3; 50 Q—R 8 ch, K×P; 51 R—B 7 ch, K—Q 3; 52 R—B 6 ch, and wins. After rejecting 44... B×P ch, he then made the text-move, which also loses, overlooking that 44... B—Q 4 at once, instead of first capturing the Pawn, would probably have drawn, *e.g.*, 44... B—Q 4; 45 Q—R 7 ch, K—K sq; 46 B×B, Q×B; and White could not now win by 47 Q—K Kt 7, because of 47... Q×P ch, drawing by perpetual check.—Burn.

.....Over estimating the danger from Q—R 8 ch. 44... B—Q 4 might be played. If 45 Q—R 7 ch, K—K sq; 46 B×B, Q×B (if R×B, White forces a mating position by 47 Q—R 8 ch, K—Q 2; 48 R—R 7 ch, K—B 3; 49 Q—R 8 ch, etc.); 47 R—K 2 ch, K—B sq; and White does not seem able to do more than draw.—Yates.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 45 P×B | 45 Q×P ch | 49 Q—Kt 7 ch | 49 K—K sq |
| 46 R—Kt 2 | 46 K—K 3 | 50 Q—Kt 6 ch | 50 K—K 2 |
| 47 Q—R 8 | | 51 Q—B 5 | 51 Q—B 6 |
| | | 52 K—R 2 | 52 P—Q 6 |
| | | 53 P—B 6 | 53 Q×B P |
| | | 54 Q×Q P | 54 P—B 6 |
| | | 55 R—Q B 2 | 55 Resigns |

A useful move, threatening mate at once, and when this is guarded against, bringing the Queen into good play with a few checks.—Yates.

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 48 B×R | 47 K—Q 2 |
| | 48 Q×B |

.....An exciting game, and a good example of the Mexican's attacking style of play.—Burn.

GAME No. 4,399.

Fourth game of the series, played November 25th, 1916.

Ruy Lopez.

- | WHITE.
F. D. YATES. | BLACK.
A. G. CONDE. |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 Kt×P |
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 7 B—Kt 3 | 7 P—Q 4 |
| 8 P×P | 8 B—K 3 |
| 9 P—B 3 | 9 B—K 2 |

.....So far the moves have been the same as in the second game.—Burn.

10 R—K sq

But in the game mentioned Mr. Yates played 10 B—K 3. The text-move is an improvement.—Burn.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 11 Q Kt—Q 2 | 10 Castles |
| 12 B—B 2 | 11 Kt—B 4 |

And now the position is the same as in the game between Lasker and Tarrasch in the Petrograd tournament, to which we referred in our notes to the second game.—Burn.

12 B—Kt 5

.....At this point Tarrasch played the inferior move of 12... P—Q 5, in reply to which 13 Kt—K 4 would have given Lasker the advantage. The text move, which was introduced by Lasker, is also of doubtful efficiency.—Burn.

13 P—K R 3

There are two marks for attack in Black's position—his Queen's Pawn and his King's Rook's Pawn—and with a view to these it would have been better to have Black's Bishop undisturbed and to play 13 Kt—Kt 3. If in reply Black played 13... Q—Q 2, then 14 Kt×Kt, B×Kt; 15 Q—Q 3, P—Kt 3; 16 B—Kt 5, and White would have had prospects of obtaining an attack.—Burn.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 14 Kt—B sq | 13 B—R 4 |
| | 14 Q—Q 2 |

.....To be ready with R—Q sq, should White play 15 P—K Kt 4, B—Kt 3; 16 B×B, B P×B; 17 Kt—K 3.—Yates.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 15 Kt—Kt 3 | 15 B—Kt 3 |
| 16 Kt—Q 4 | 16 Kt×Kt |
| 17 P×Kt | 17 B×B |
| 18 Q×B | 18 Kt—K 3 |
| 19 B—K 3 | 19 Q R—B sq |
| 20 Kt—B 5 | 20 P—B 4 |
| 21 Q R—B sq | |

21 P×P, B×P (Kt×P would allow 22 Q R—B sq with advantage); 22 B×B, R×B; 23 Q—Q 2, and Black's passed Pawn becomes an important feature in the game.—Yates.

21 R—B 2

.....Not falling into the trap P×P; 22 Q×R, R×Q; 23 Kt×B ch, Q×Kt; 24 R×R ch, Kt—

B sq ; 25 B × P, for White would soon win by bringing the Bishop to bear on the pinned Knight.—Yates.

- 22 Q—Q 3 22 P—B 5
23 Q—K 2 23 B—Kt 5
24 R—B sq

A better preparation against the threatened advance of Black's King's Bishop's Pawn would perhaps have been 24 K R—Q sq followed, if 24... P—B 3, by Q—Kt 4.—Burn.

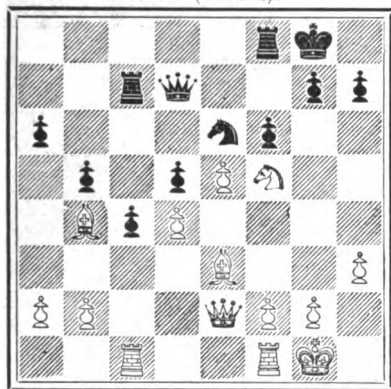
B—Q 2 appears to be a much better move. Black is practically forced to exchange, and then White can advance the K B P.—Yates.

24 P—B 3

Position after Black's 24th move :—

P—B 3.

BLACK (CONDE).



WHITE (YATES).

- 25 P—B 4

A mistake which loses a Pawn. He should have played 25 P × P ; but Black, on retaking the Rook, would still have had the advantage because of his majority of Pawns on the Queen's side and the better development of his pieces.—Burn.

A mistake. The only playable move was P × P.—Yates.

- 26 B P × P 25 P × P
27 R × R 26 R × Kt
28 B × Kt 27 Kt × P
29 K—R sq 28 Q × R
29 Q—K 3

- 30 R—B sq 30 R—B 2
31 R—B 3 31 R × R
32 Q × R 32 B—K 2
33 P—K Kt 4 33 B—Kt 4
34 K—Kt 2 34 Q—B 2
35 Q—B 5

It was perhaps better to keep the Queens on the board, though Black should move Q—B 5.—Yates.

- 36 P × Q 35 Q × Q
36 P—Kt 3

.....Mr. Conde plays the end-game with great skill. If White now exchanges Pawns, he is left with an isolated King's Pawn, which would soon fall. If he advances his Pawn instead of exchanging, both his Pawns will be stopped, and Black, with an extra Pawn on each side of the board, must win.—Burn.

- 37 P—B 6 37 K—B 2
38 K—B 3 38 K—K 3
39 P—R 3

It is seen afterwards that this Pawn should not have been moved.—Yates.

- 39 B—Q 7
40 K—K 2 40 B—R 4
41 K—K 3 41 P—Kt 5

.....If White replies P—Q R 4 P—Kt 6, with the strong threat of P—B 6.—Yates.

- 42 P × P 42 B × P
43 K—B 4 43 P—Q R 4
44 K—K 3 44 P—R 5
45 K—K 2 45 B—R 4
46 K—Q sq 46 P—Kt 4
47 K—K 2 47 P—R 4
48 K—B 3

K—Q sq would have prolonged the game.—Yates.

- 48 P—B 6
49 P × P 49 P—R 6
50 K—K 2 50 B—Kt 3
51 Resigns.

A finely played game by Mr. Conde, but the champion was evidently not in his usual form.—Burn.

The last game of the series was started on Saturday, December 2nd, and adjourned until the following Thursday, when Mr. Conde resigned after a few moves, making the contest a draw—2½ points each. There is some talk of a return match, but so far nothing definite has been arranged.

GAME No. 4,400.

*Queen's Pawn Opening.*Notes by Mr. Amos Burn *vide The Field.*

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. G. CONDE. | F. D. YATES. |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 P—Q B 4 |
| 3 P—Q B 3 | |

A doubtful move. P—K 3, or P—B 4, is preferable.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 4 B—B 4 | 3 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 5 P—K 3 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 6 Q Kt—Q 2 | 5 P—K 3 |
| 7 Kt—K 5 | 6 B—Q 3 |
| 8 P×B | 7 B×Kt |
| 9 B—Q Kt 5 | 8 Kt—Q 2 |
| 10 B×Kt | 9 Castles |
| 11 B—Kt 3 | 10 P×B |
| 12 Q—Kt 3 | 11 Q—Kt 3 |
| | 12 Q—B 2 |

.....P—B 5 at once would have been good, as it would practically have forced the exchange of Queens, leaving Black with the better position for the end-game.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 13 P—K B 4 | 13 P—B 5 |
| 14 Q—B 2 | 14 Q—Kt 3 |
| 15 B—B 2! | 15 R—Kt sq |
| 16 P—Q Kt 3 | 16 P×P |
| 17 R P×P | 17 P—Q B 4 |
| 18 Castles | 18 B—Kt 2 |
| 19 Kt—B 3 | 19 P—Q R 3 |
| 20 K R—Kt sq | 20 K R—B sq |
| 21 Kt—Kt 5 | 21 Kt—B sq |
| 22 Q—K 2 | 22 P—R 3 |
| 23 Kt—B 3 | 23 Q—B 3 |
| 24 B—K sq | |

P—Q Kt 4 at once would have been better, *e.g.*, 24 P—Q Kt 4, Kt—Kt 3; 25 P×P, Q×P; 26 R—Q B sq, followed by 27 Kt—Q 4 with a good game. If instead of 24., Kt—Kt 3, Black played 24., P×P; then 25 P×P, Kt—Kt 3; 26 Kt—Q 4.

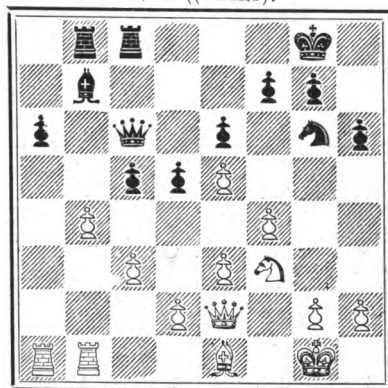
24 Kt—Kt 3

25 P—Q Kt 4

Position after White's 25th move:—

P—Q Kt 4.

BLACK (YATES).



WHITE (CONDE).

25 P—Q 5

.....White probably overlooked this fine move when he played 24 B—K sq.

26 B P×P 26 Q—K 5

.....Threatening Kt×B P.

27 R—Kt 2 27 P×Q P
28 P×P

It would have been better to re-take with the Knight, *e.g.*, 28 Kt×P, Kt×B P; 29 P×Kt, Q×Kt ch; 30 Q—B 2, but Black would still have had some advantage in position.

29 R—Q sq	28 Q×B P
30 B—Kt 3	29 R—B 2
31 Kt—K sq	30 Q—Kt 5
	31 Q×Q

32 R×Q	32 R—B 5	48 R—Q R 4	48 R—Q 7
33 R—Kt 2	33 B—K 5	49 B—B 4	49 R—Kt 7
34 R—K 2	34 B—Q 4	50 B—Kt 3	50 Kt—Kt 5
35 R—R 2	35 R (K sq) × P	51 B—B 2	51 Kt—B 3
36 R×P	36 R×P	52 Kt—Q 3	52 R—Q B 7
37 R×R	37 R×R	53 K—Kt sq	53 K—R 2
38 K—B 2	38 R—Q 7 ch	54 R—R 4	54 P—Kt 3
39 K—Kt sq	39 R—K 7	55 R—R 4	55 P—Kt 4
40 R—R 4	40 Kt—K 2	56 P—R 4	56 R—Q 7
.....Not 40... Kt×P, because			
of 41 K—B sq, R—K 6; 42 B—			
B 4, winning the exchange.			
41 K—B sq	41 R—Kt 7	57 R—R 3	57 B—B 5
42 B—B 2	42 Kt—B 3	58 Kt—B 5	58 R—Q 8 ch
43 B—Kt 3	43 Kt—Kt 5	59 K—R 2	59 Kt×P
44 R—R sq	44 Kt—R 2	60 P×P	60 Kt—Kt 5 ch
45 R—Q sq	45 K—Kt 3	61 Kt—Kt 3	61 B—Q 4
46 R—Q 4	46 P—K R 4	62 Kt—Q 3	62 R—Q 7
47 P—R 3	47 Kt—B 3	63 B—Q 4	63 B—K 5
		64 Resigns.	

An excellently played game by the champion.

GAME No. 4,401.

Played at Huddersfield, December 9th.

Ruy Lopez.

Notes by A. G. CONDE.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
A. G. CONDE.	H. E. ATKINS.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	13 Q Kt—Q 2	13 P—K R 3
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	14 P—Q R 4	14 R—Q Kt sq
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	15 P×P	15 P×P
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3	16 Kt—B sq	16 P—K Kt 4
5 Castles	5 B—K 2	17 K Kt—R 2	
6 R—K sq	6 P—Q Kt 4		
7 B—Kt 3	7 P—Q 3		
8 P—B 3	8 Kt—Q R 4		
9 B—B 2	9 P—Q B 4		
10 P—Q 4	10 Q—B 2	18 Kt—Kt 3	17 B—B sq
11 P—K R 3	11 Kt—B 3	19 P—Q B 4!	18 Q—K 2
12 P—Q 5			

Necessary to stop Black's intended P—K Kt 5.

Opinions are divided as to whether this is the strongest continuation. Some players maintain that the text-move gives Black a chance of playing P—K B 4 later on, with prospects of counter-attack. On the other hand, however, the Black Knight is not very happy at Q sq, and Black's game is apt to become very cramped.

Mr. Atkins remarked that he had not expected this move. It obliges Black to attend to the Queen's side immediately! If 19... P×P; then 20 B—R 4 ch, Kt—Q 2 (if 20... B—Q 2; 21 Kt—B 5 with advantage); 21 Kt—Kt 4, followed by Kt—B 5, and the Pawn can always be regained by Kt—K 3, &c. Black's position is very difficult to defend.

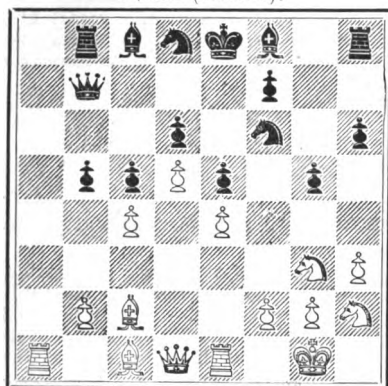
12 Kt—Q sq

19 Q—Kt 2

Position after Black's 19th move :—

Q—Kt 2.

BLACK (ATKINS).



WHITE (CONDE).

- 20 P×P 20 B—Q 2
21 R—K 3

This Rook is called upon to do some useful work in the course of the game.

21 Q—B 2

.....If 21..., B×P; then
22 R—Q Kt 3 (threatening R×B
followed by B—R 4), Q—Q 2;
23 R—R 5, winning.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 22 B—R 4 | 22 B×P |
| 23 B×B ch | 23 R×B |
| 24 Q—R 4 | 24 Q—Q 2 |
| 25 R—K B 3 | 25 B—K 2 |
| 26 Kt—Kt 4 | 26 Kt×Kt |
| 27 P×Kt | 27 R—Kt 2 |
| 28 Kt—B 5 | 28 Q×Q |
| 29 R×Q | 29 P—B 3 |
| 30 R—K R 3 | 30 B—B sq |
| 31 R—R 6 | 31 K—Q 2 |
| 32 R (R 3)—R 3 | 32 R—K R 2 |
| 33 P—Q Kt 3 | 33 B—K 2 |
| 34 B—Q 2 | |

This Bishop has been inactive a long time; but he now comes into the fray and does "his bit."

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 35 P×P | 34 P—R 4 |
| 36 R—R 7 | 35 R×P |
| 37 R×R ch | 36 R—R 2 |
| 38 R—R 7 | 37 Kt×R |
| 39 R—R 8 | 38 K—B 2 |
| | 39 B—Q sq |

.....White was threatening
Kt×B, followed by R—K B 8.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 40 P—Q Kt 4 | 40 P×P |
| 41 B×P | 41 R—Q 2 |
| 42 R—R 6 | 42 B—K 2 |
| 43 K—R 2 | |

The King now comes forward, and his influence decides the issue.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 43 B—B sq | |
| 44 K—Kt 3 | 44 R—Q sq |
| 45 K—Kt 4 | 45 K—Q 2 |
| 46 K—R 5 | 46 R—B sq |
| 47 R—R 7 | |

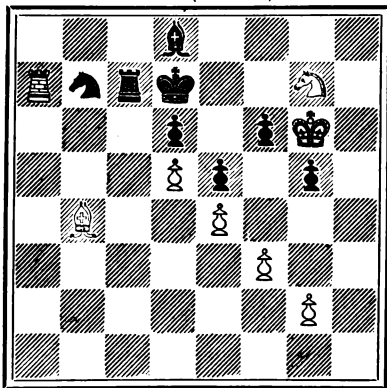
It is very important to keep the Black Rook from coming to B 7 too soon.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 47 R—B 2 | |
| 48 K—Kt 6 | 48 B—K 2 |
| 49 P—B 3 | 49 B—Q sq |
| 50 Kt—Kt 7 | |

Position after White's 50th move :—

Kt—Kt 7.

BLACK (ATKINS).



WHITE (CONDE).

50 K—B sq

.....If 50..., Kt—B 4; then
51 R×R ch, B×R (best); 52
K×P, P—Kt 5; 53 Kt—K 6,
P×P; 54 B×Kt, P×B; 55
Kt×P ch, K—Q 3; 56 Kt—Kt 7
ch, followed by P×P and wins.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 51 Kt—K 6 | 51 R—B 7 |
| 52 Kt×B | 52 Kt×Kt |
| 53 B×P | 53 Kt—Kt 2 |
| 54 B—K 7 | 54 R×P |

- 55 P—Q 6 55 R—K B 7
 56 P—Q 7 ch 56 Resigns.
 For the Knight is lost,
 and the White Bishop will soon
 capture the Black Pawns, allowing
 the King's Pawn to queen even-
 tually.

An interesting game, in which
 White was fortunate in having
 the easier side of the board. At
 the conclusion of the game, Mr.
 Atkins jokingly remarked that the
 ending was very interesting—for
 White !

GAME No. 4,402.

Played at Huddersfield on December 9th, in the match Hudders-
 field v. Bradford. Notes by F. D. Yates are from *Yorkshire Weekly Post*.
Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Lt. J. E. D. MOYSEY. H. A. BURTON.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 R—K sq | 6 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 7 B—Kt 3 | 7 P—Q 3 |
| 8 P—B 3 | 8 Kt—R 4 |
| 9 B—B 2 | 9 P—B 4 |
| 10 P—Q 4 | 10 Q—B 2 |
| 11 Q Kt—Q 2 | 11 B—Kt 5 |

..... The approved move, Kt—B 3 is better. If White then replies 12 P—Q 5, Black may move Kt—Kt sq, and Kt—Q 2. As played, Black gets a cramped game.—Yates.

..... 11., Kt—B 3 is better. The text-move is effective when Black is able to exert pressure on White's Queen's Pawn, in this position, however, the Queen's Pawn can push to Q 5 and Black must retreat his Bishop when the latter is attacked by Kt—K 3 or P—R 3.—Conde.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 12 P—Q 5 | 12 P—R 3 |
| 13 Kt—B sq | 13 Kt—B 5 |
| 14 P—K R 3 | 14 Q B—B sq |

..... If 14., B—R 4, White would be left with a dangerous preponderance on the Queen's side.—Conde.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 15 P—Q R 4 | 15 R—Q Kt sq |
| 16 P×P | 16 P×P |
| 17 P—Q Kt 3 | 17 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 18 Kt—K 3 | 18 P—Kt 4 |

..... P—Kt 3 is a safe but defensive move.—Yates.

..... 18., P—Kt 3 is safer, but not so attacking. It is doubtful, however, if Black is justified to seek a counter-attack in this position, as his forces lack the necessary cohesion for a successful assault, whilst White is well developed and is able to hold his lines.—Conde.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 19 Kt—R 2 | 19 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 20 Kt—B 5 | 20 Kt—B sq |

..... Should he prevent Kt—Kt 7, his Q Kt has no future or he forfeits castling; he therefore is justified in bringing the Queen's Knight round to the King's side.—Yates.

..... As this Knight has no future on the Queen's side, this manoeuvre is justified, but 20., R—R 2 first, to stop the check, might be considered.—Conde.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 21 Kt—Kt 7 ch | 21 K—Q sq |
| 22 Kt—R 5 | 22 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 23 Kt×Kt | 23 B×Kt |
| 24 Q—B 3 | 24 B—Kt 2 |
| 25 Kt—Kt 4 | 25 Kt—R 5 |
| 26 Q—K 2 | 26 P—B 3 |

..... 26., P—B 4 might be considered, but it seems that White could successfully meet this attack too.—Conde.

- 27 P—Kt 4

Well judged, as a diagonal is opened for the Bishop when it is played to K 3, and this piece will combine with the Rook on the open file.—Yates.

Well played. This move opens up a diagonal for the Bishop when this piece is at K 3, when it will work in conjunction with the Rook at R 7.—Conde.

28 Kt—K 3 27 P—R 4
 29 Kt—B 5 28 P—B 5
 30 P×Kt 29 Kt×Kt
 31 B—K 3 30 B—B sq
 31 Q—Q Kt 2

.....After this move Black has no option but to continue with the moves played. White's combination is remarkably forcible.—Yates.

.....This allows White to bring about a deep and remarkably forcible combination, which wins by force.—Conde.

32 R—R 7 32 Q×P
 33 B—K 4

If 33..., Q×B; 34 B—Kt 6 ch wins the Queen.—Yates.

.....A Steinitzian position! All the Black pieces are on the

back ranks. Of course Q×B loses the Queen by B—Kt 6 ch.—Conde.

33 Q—Kt sq

34 Q—R 2

Threatening mate in a few moves.—Yates.

The key-move of the combination, which Black probably overlooked when playing 31..., Q—Kt 2. There is now no resource.—Conde.

34 B—Q 2
 35 Q—R 5 ch 35 K—K sq
 36 Q—B 7 36 R—Q sq
 37 B—Kt 6 37 B—K 2
 38 B—B 6 38 R—R 2
 39 B×B ch 39 Resigns.

.....A fine game played in vigorous style by Lieut. Moysey.—Conde.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems should be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

When we penned greetings to our readers and friends this time last year, we were sanguine enough to hope that the birth of 1917 would be blessed with universal peace. The world, however, is still steeped in the misery of terrible hostility, with but little gleams of approaching cessation. Realizing the momentous trials we all are facing—varied it is true in intensity—there is at least a small satisfaction in the fact that the war has not crushed all devotion to our eternal pastime. We indulge in the hope that long before our next January issue is ushered into being, the tempest will be o'er and events will be shaping themselves towards the resumption of normal conditions. Till then, we trust all our good friends will be spared to pursue with some interest the study and enjoyment of their wonted recreation.

RICE MEMORIAL INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

First impressions are sometimes premature, and second thoughts dissipate hasty conclusions. Last month time was running against us, and we exercised, we believe, prudence in further reflection upon Mr. G. E. Carpenter's award, before giving expression to our views as to its propriety. Our first ideas, however, were not mere impulses, and we regret that we find it necessary to protest against the decision of this world-wide advertised Tourney. Mr. Carpenter has deservedly earned distinction as a highly meritorious composer, but we fear his perceptions of value and proportion in gauging the values of other composers' works must either be lop-sided or hazy.

Before dealing with the award itself as published in the November issue of the *American Chess Bulletin*, we should like to know at some time or other on what precedent Mr. Carpenter bases his despotic edict that if one of the problems assigned premier honours (there are five in each section *ex æquo*, termed "first grade") should prove unsound, then the composer of this unsound problem would be permitted to have his battered entry substituted by a second entry graded lower! The judge did not think of consulting the feelings of the senders of the other four successful problems as to whether they would be content to accept his ruling that their entries—admitted by him to be the *crème de la crème* of the competition—should be braced with a position judged as an inferior entry. Surely if five problems are awarded equal positions, and the prizes are to be divided justly, it is only the correct thing that if one of them fails on the count of soundness, the prizes should be shared by the surviving four, and if a lower-rated composition is raised, it is by condescension and not merit, which would probably mean resented charity. Composers are chivalrous and do not expect to enjoy unsatisfactory honours. They seem to do things in America which would not be approved of "this side." We remember a tourney where the late Mr. E. B. Cook was appointed final umpire; the conditions were that his duties were confined to deciding between the problems selected by the three judges, yet he went outside the judges' awards and gave prizes to positions which the adjudicators regarded as unworthy of distinction. His action was clearly *ultra vires*, yet allowed to pass.

The set system is nearly as dead as the dodo, and it is time the one-judge convention was also extinct. However clever a man may be, his views are generally tempered by others who are well versed in the subject.

In considering the award itself, one is puzzled that a connoisseur can regard the five prize problems as being of uniform merit. How any one can class Willner's ungainly and uneconomic three-mover as being in the same category as that of Heathcote's gem (assuming it to be sound, as the judge did) we are at a loss to understand. There is a wide stretch in the worth of the two problems. Palkoska's 3-er with its bad duals is a mere trifle, but amusing, the pinning key is bad and excepting the threat, there is hardly any point. Meyer's is a fair problem spoilt by the Rook's Pawns required only to prevent duals. Mariu's is ingenious, but the only model mate is disappointing, still it is a good problem far superior to three of the compeers.

In the two-move section the degree of variance is not so marked, but we imagine in the hands of a body of judges they would find five separate places.

It will require some ingenious explanation—though this particular branch is not in the problem composer's line—to show why F. C. M. Simkovitch is awarded a prize for "middle-ending," seeing it is an impossible position. Mr. Carpenter must have been under a hypnotic spell to pass this "end-game." Had it been a problem there would have been no excuse, but for an end-game there can be less.

We gave last month two of the 3-movers; we here complete the sets.

By H. F. L. Meyer (London).—White : K at Q 8 ; Q at Q Kt 2 ; B at K 5 ; Kts at K B 5 and Q 7 ; Ps at K Kt 4, Q R 2 and 3. Black : K at Q 6 ; Kt at Q Kt 4 ; P at Q R 5. Mate in three

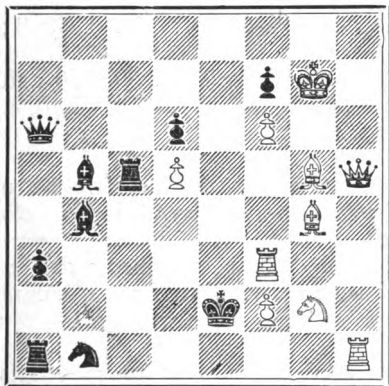
By Valentin Marin (Barcelona, Spain).—White : K at Q B sq ; Q at Q Kt 8 ; Rs at K Kt sq and K 6 ; B at Q Kt 5 ; Kts at Q 3 and Q B 5 ; P at Q 2. Black : K at K B 6 ; Rs at Q 3 and Q R 3 ; B at Q R 7 ; Kt at Q sq ; Ps at K R 6 and K Kt 2, K 2, 4, Q 5 and Q R 6. Mate in three.

By J. Willner (Kichineff, Russia).—White : K at K R sq ; Q at K R 4 ; Rs at Q 7 and Q R 3 ; Bs at K B 6 and Q Kt 7 ; Kts at Q B 2 and 3 ; Ps at K R 3, 6, K Kt 6, 7 and K 5. Black : K at K B 6 ; Q at Q B 3 ; R at K R 2 ; B at Q R sq ; Kt at Q 8 ; Ps at K B 5, Q 3, Q B 2 and 5. Mate in three.

Since the above was in type, Mr. G. Stillingfleet Johnson has pointed out that this last three-mover can be cooked by 1 K—Kt sq or 1 B—Kt 5.

FIRST PRIZE TWO-MOVERS.

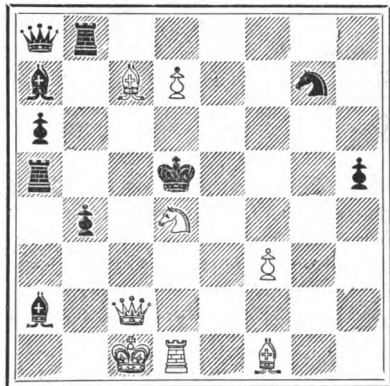
By A. M. SPARKE
(Lincoln).
BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

By J. J. RIETVELD
(Kesteren, Holland).
BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

By C. Promislo (Philadelphia).—White : K at Q B sq ; Q at K sq ; R at K R 3 ; Bs at K B 8 and Q 7 ; Kts at K 7 and Q R 5 ; Ps at K B 4 and K 4. Black : K at Q 5 ; R at Q B 4 ; Bs at K Kt sq and 8 ; Kt at K R 8 ; Ps at K R 7, K Kt 3 and Q B 7. Mate in two.

By K. Grabowski (Warsaw).—White : K at K R 5 ; Q at Q Kt 6 ; R at Q R 4 ; B at K B 5 ; Kts at K Kt 4 and Q 4 ; Ps as K B 3, Q 2 Q B 3 and Q Kt 3. Black : K at Q 4 ; Q at K B 8 ; Rs at K sq and 8 ; Bs at K R 7 and Q R 3 ; Kts at K Kt sq and Q B 2 ; Ps at K R 6, K Kt 4, K B 3, 7, Q 3 and Q Kt 2. Mate in two.

By Valentin Marin.—White : K at K Kt 4 ; Q at Q sq ; Rs at K B 5 and Q Kt 5 ; Bs at K 8 and Q R 3 ; Kts at K Kt 5 and Q Kt 2 ; Ps at K B 6 and K 6. Black : K at Q 3 ; Q at Q R 2 ; Rs at K 2 and Q Kt 5 ; Bs at K B 8 and Q B 2 ; Kt at Q 5 ; Ps at K R 6, K B 2, 6, Q B 3 and Q R 4. Mate in two.

Good Companions C.P.C. November award :—

First Prize by T. C. Henriksen (Fredrikstad, Norway).—White : K at K 6 ; Q at K R 8 ; Rs at K Kt 4 and Q B 3 ; Bs at Q B 4 and Q R sq ; Kts at K B 4 and 6 ; Ps at Q Kt 5 and Q R 3. Black : K at Q 5 ; Q at K B 8 ; Bs at K R 5 and Q Kt 8 ; Kts at K 5 and Q Kt 3 ; Ps at K Kt 6, K B 7, K 6, Q 3, 4 and 7. Mate in two.

Second prize (*ex æquo*), by G. Guidelli (Laveno, Italy).—White : K at Q R 5 ; Q at Q Kt 5 ; R at Q 3 ; Bs at K R 3 and Q R 3. Black : K at K 3 ; Rs at K B 3 and 4 ; B at Q R 7 ; Ps at K B 2, 5, Q 2 and Q B 2. Mate in two.

Second prize (*ex æquo*), by G. Guidelli.—White : K at Q B 8 ; Q at Q B 4 ; Rs at Q Kt 3 and 7 ; Bs at Q 8 and Q Kt sq ; Kts at K Kt 5 and K B 2 ; Ps at K R 3, 4 and 6. Black : K at K B 4 ; Q at Q B 7 ; R at Q R 7 ; Bs at K R 4 and K 4 ; Kt at Q B 8 ; Ps at K Kt 3 and Q R 3. Mate in two.

Third Prize (*ex æquo*), by E. E. Westbury (Birmingham).—White : K at Q Kt 5 ; Q at K Kt 8 ; Rs at K R 3 and Q B 5 ; Bs at K 4 and Q B sq ; Ps at Q 2, Q B 6 and Q R 4. Black : K at Q Kt 6 ; Rs at K B 7 and 8 ; Bs at K Kt 6 and 7 ; Kts at Q 8 and Q R 8 ; Ps at K R 5, K B 2 and Q R 7. Mate in two.

Third prize (*ex æquo*), by E. E. Westbury.—White : K at K Kt 8 ; Q at K B 7 ; Rs at Q B 5 and Q Kt sq ; Bs at K B 2 and K 6 ; Kt at Q 3. Black : K at Q Kt 3 ; Rs at Q R 2 and 7 ; Bs at Q Kt 6 and Q R 8 ; Kts at Q R sq and 6 ; Ps at K 2, 4, Q Kt 2, Q R 3 and 4. Mate in two. Mr. A. C. White adjudicated.

The *Boston Transcript* (U.S.A.) announces three and two-move competitions under the patronage of the Boston Chess Club. Prizes for three-movers : first, five dollars ; second, three dollars. Two-movers : first, four dollars ; second, two dollars. A third prize in each section will be given if the entries warrant it. Further particulars are promised later. A solving contest will run concurrently.

The *Brisbane Courier* first two-move half-yearly tourney has resulted in the prizes being given to (1) E. E. Westbury (Birmingham), (2) Dr. J. J. O'Keefe (Kogarah, N.S.W.), and (3) W. P. Cornwell (Murgon, Queensland), with hon. mentions to A. Ellerman (Buenos Ayres), A. M. Sparke (Lincoln) and K. Grabowski (Warsaw).

By E. E. Westbury.—White : K at Q R 6 ; Q at K Kt 5 ; Rs at K Kt 4 and Q B 5 ; Bs at Q B 4 and Q R 7 ; Kt at K 4 ; Ps at K Kt 2, K B 5 and Q B 6. Black : K at Q 5 ; Q at Q R 6 ; Rs at K R 2 and K 8 ; B at K R sq ; Kts at Q Kt 8 and Q R 4 ; Ps at K R 5, K B 6, K 7, Q 7, Q B 2, Q Kt 5 and Q R 5. Mate in two.

Dr. J. J. O'Keefe's two mover we quoted at page 252 of our last July number.

We have received a most acceptable contribution of a batch of problems from our esteemed friend, Mr. W. Greenwood, of Sutton Mill, whose positions are always pleasing. We feel our readers will join us in offering him sincere felicitations on the occasion of his eightieth anniversary of his birthday, the 28th ultimo !

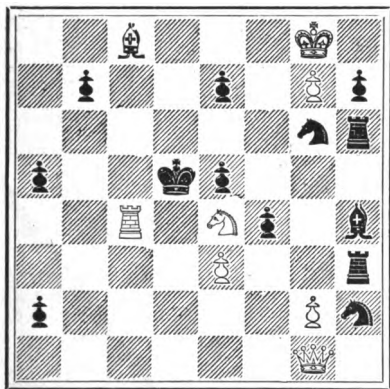
Too close on going to press to give the matter adequate attention, we have received from Mr. Alain C. White his annual Christmas present in the shape of *One Hundred Chess Problems by William Meredith*, for which we tender cordial thanks. We will discourse on the volume next month.

The little puzzle below may give some relaxation from the ordinary problem fare this holiday season.

By C. D. Locock. *French Defence*.—The following curious game was played recently, beginning 1 P—K 4, P—K 3. After thirteen moves, White, who had lost no less than nine men, announced mate in two. The Black King had four flight squares, and two of the mates were necessarily Castles (K R) and Castles (Q R). The problem is, from these data, to reconstruct the game.

The *Courier* invites two-movers in competition for its second tourney. Three small prizes are offered. Mottoes are unnecessary. Address: Chess Editor, *Brisbane Courier*, Brisbane.

By P. F. BLAKE (Letchford).



Mate in four.

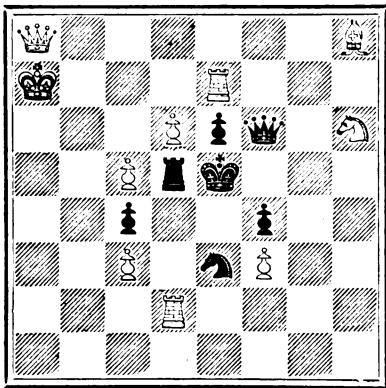
We should like our solvers to have the opportunity of enjoying the annexed beautiful four-mover taken from the *Saturday Westminster Gazette*. We should think it is Mr. Blake's masterpiece in four-move composition. It is not unusually difficult, but the play and the economy are fine.

Chess Solving.—The Chess Editor of the Belfast *Northern Whig*, in order to encourage recruits for solving, has published a light article on the subject. This is quite a commendable effort to popularise the problem, and to dispel from the ordinary player's mind the prejudice which exists, and it helps to convince the sceptical that the believed difficulty is mythical and the subject really affords intellectual pleasure which need not be confused with profundity.

Mr. P. H. Williams has sent us the following two positions which constitute an interesting curiosity. It will be seen Mr. Finlayson has based his two-mover upon Mr. Williams'—hence the dedication. Both positions are ingenious, but the later problem brings memory back to an often quoted two-mover by the late Rev. A. C. Pearson, which we give below in notation.

By W. FINLAYSON.
Morning Post, 1916.

Dedicated to P. H. Williams.

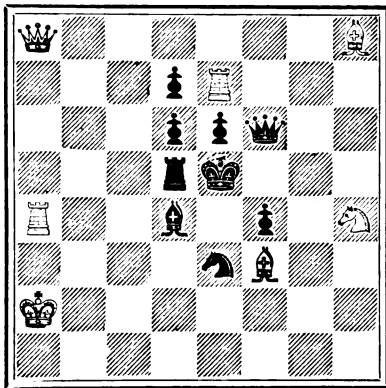


Mate in two.

By Rev. A. C. Pearson.—White : K at K 8 ; Q at K R 7 ; R at K B 3 ; Bs at K R 2 and Q B 8 ; Kt at Q R 5 ; Ps at K Kt 4, K B 5, Q 3, Q B 4 and 5. Black ; K at K 4 : Q at K B 5 ; B at K B 3 ; Kts at Q 5 and Q B 7 ; Ps at K Kt 4 and K 2. Mate in two.

By P. H. WILLIAMS.

Morning Post, 1914.



Mate in two.

SOLUTIONS.

By Rev. A. C. Pearson (p. 421).—1 Kt (R 3)—Kt 5, P×Kt ; 2 B—B 4, P×B (If 2... R×B ; 3 R×P ch, etc. If 2... Q—Q 6 or K 5 ; 3 R—B 5 ch, &c.) ; 3 P—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1... P—Q B 4 ; 2 Kt—Q 6, Q—Kt 3 ; 3 R—B 5 ch, &c. If 1... Q—Q 6 ; 2 Kt—Q 6, &c.

By C. A. L. Bull (p. 421).—1 R—Kt 8, B×R ; 2 P×B becomes R, Kt—B 5 mate. If 1... B—Kt 7 ch ; 2 R—Kt 7, Q—R sq mate. If 1... B—B sq ; 2 R×P, Kt×R mate. If 1... B—B 5, Q 4, K 3 or B 2 ; 2 R—Q B 8, Q 8, K 8 or K B 8, &c. If 1... K—Kt's file ; 2 R—R 8, &c. If 1... others ; 2 R—Kt 8, &c.

By F. Janet (p. 421).—1 R—K 7, &c.

By E. Palkoska (p. 422).—1 Q—Q 3, Q R—K 3 ; 2 Q—Q 5, &c. If 1... Q R—K 4 ; 2 Kt×R, &c. If 1... K R—K 2 ; 2 Kt×R ch, &c. If 1... Kt or P moves ; 2 Q—K Kt 3, &c. Other moves of Q R result in duals.

Bv G. Heathcote (p. 422).—1 B—Q 5, P×Kt ; 2 Q—Q 7, &c. If 1... P×B, Kt—K sq, &c. If 1... B—B 7 ; 2 Q Kt×B ch, &c. If 1... K—B sq or R 6 ; 2 Kt—K sq, &c. If 1... others ; 2 B×P (K 6) ch, &c. Unfortunately this clever problem has a second solution, first discovered we believe by the solvers of the *Morning Post*. 1 Q—Kt 2, K—B 6 ; 2 K—R 5, &c. If 1... K—R 6 ; 2 B×P, &c. If 1... B—B 7 ; 2 Q Kt×B ch, &c. If 1... others ; 2 Q—Kt 2, &c. We understand Mr. Heathcote corrects the position by an added Black Pawn at K R 2.

By A. Ellerman (p. 422).—1 Kt—K B 6, &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 423).—1 Kt—K 5, &c.

By A. Ellerman (P. 423).—1 Kt—Q 4, &c.

No. 2,968, by E. J. Winter-Wood.—1 K—Kt 3, &c.

No. 2,969, by J. Nield.—1 Kt—Q 2, &c.

No. 2,970, by E. Warton.—1 R—Kt 6, Kt×R ; 2 Q—R 5 ch, &c. If 1... B×R ; 2 Q×Kt ch, &c. If 1... K—B 5 ; 2 R—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1... B—Q 3 ; 2 B—B 6 ch, &c. If 1... Kt×P ; 2 B×Kt ch, &c. If 1... P—Q 6 ; 2 R—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1... others ; 2 Q—R 5 ch, &c.

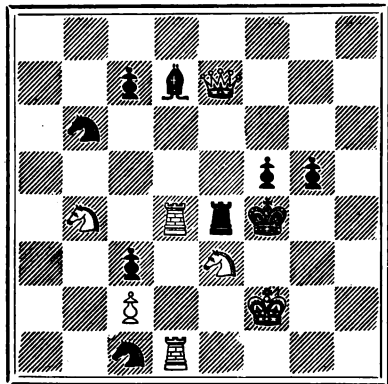
No. 2,971, by J. A. J. Drewitt.—1 Q—B 6, K—K 5 ; 2 R—K 3 ch, &c. If 1... B×Kt ; 2 B—B 4 ch. If 1... P—B 4 or others ; 2 R—B 5 ch, &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2,972.

By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS,
Little Missenden.

BLACK.



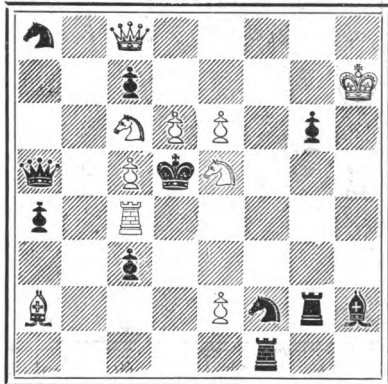
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,973.

By A. M. SPARKE,
Lincoln.

BLACK.



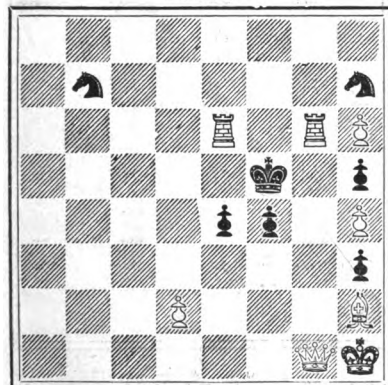
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,974.

By EDWIN WARTON,
London.

BLACK.



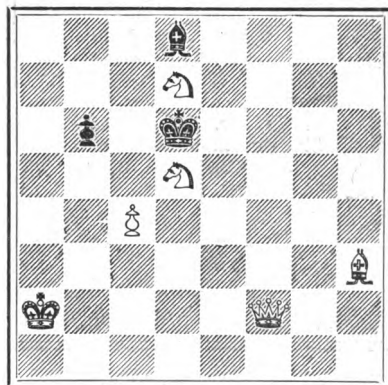
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,975.

By H. L. BROOKE,
Bradford.

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WHITE.

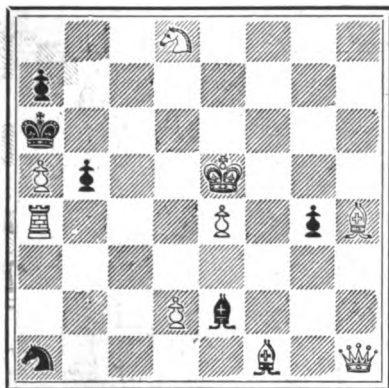
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2,976.

By WM. GREENWOOD,
Sutton Mill.

BLACK.



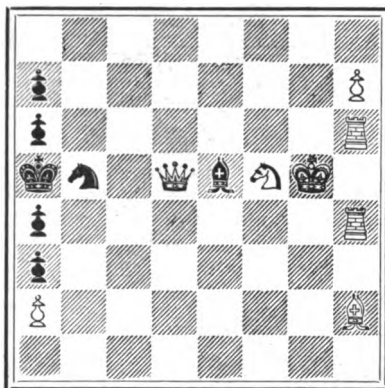
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,977.

By J. J. DENSMORE,
Brooklyn.

BLACK.



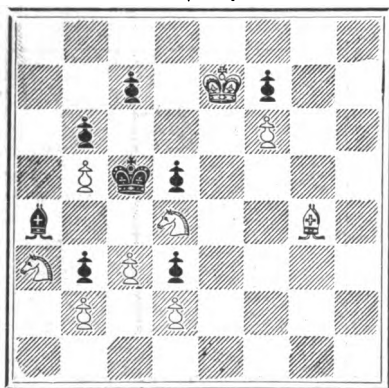
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,978.

By JOS. C. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Boston, U.S.A.

BLACK.



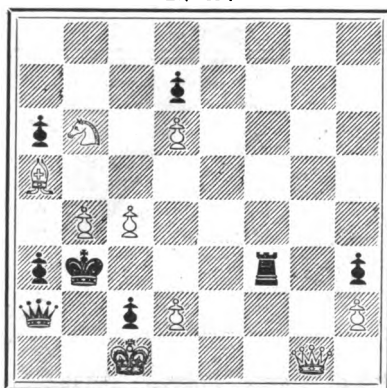
WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 2,979.

By C. A. L. BULL,
Durban.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in
three moves.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

FEBRUARY, 1917.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We now give the solutions of positions 233 and 234, which appeared in the December number.

Position 233, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q Kt 8, ♘ at Q Kt 6, ♙ at K B 6, ♚ at Q Kt 5, ♖ at K Kt 3, ♗ at Q R 3. White to play and win.

Solution :—1 Kt—Q 5 ch, K—R 4 ! 2 P—B 7, R—K 3 ; 3 K—B 7, R—K sq ; 4 P×R (R) ! and wins. Of course 4 P×R (Q or B) gives stalemate. If White plays 3 P—B 8 (Q) ? then 3... R—K 1 ch, 4 Q×R stalemate ; or 3 P—B 8 (R) ? and of course the Rook draws against Rook and Knight. Black can make a longer game by 2... R—Q 3 ; 3 P—B 8 (Q), R×Kt ; but the position is then one which the Queen can win without much difficulty against Rook and Pawn. There is only one more point to be noticed. If in the mainplay 4 P×R (Kt), it is not at once evident that White cannot win, because sometimes two Knights can win if there is an adverse Pawn on the board. The method, when a win is possible, is to imprison the adverse King by means of King and Knight, while the other Knight obstructs the Pawn ; and then to bring up the latter Knight and administer checkmate, while the Pawn advances harmlessly to Queen, but by its presence obviates the stalemate. In the present case, however, this method cannot be applied, for it will be found that the Black Pawn can advance too quickly to allow a Knight to be safely posted in front of it. Consequently the Pawn must eventually be captured, and the game abandoned as drawn.

Position 234, by the Rev. A. Baker.—♔ at Q 2, ♙ at Q R 4, ♙ 5, ♙ 4, ♙ 3, K Kt 4, ♚ at Q sq, ♗ at Q R 4, ♙ 2, ♙ 3, K Kt 4. White play and win.

Solution :—If it were Black's move here, and he played to the King's file, White would play K—B 3 ; if to the Bishop's file, White

B I

would play K—K 3, and in each case would win a Pawn in four moves. So White simply has to change the move, which he can do as follows :—
 1 K—Q sq, K—K 2 ; 2 K—B 2, K—Q sq ; 3 K—Q 2 ! then there might follow 3... K—K sq ; 4 K—B 3, K—Q sq ; 5 K—B 4, K—B 2 ; 6 K—Kt 5, K—Kt 2 ; 7 K×P, K—R 2 ; 8 K—Kt 5, K—Kt 2 ; 9 P—R 5, K—R 2 ; 10 P—R 6, K—R sq ; 11 K—Kt 6, K—Kt sq ; 12 P—R 7 ch, K—R sq ; 13 K—B 7, and wins. If White could not play to Q sq the game would be drawn, for Black by keeping the opposition could always answer the moves, K—B 4, K—Q 2, K—K 4, with K—Q Kt 3, K—Q sq, and K B 3, respectively.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 233.	No. 234.	Total.
Mr. D. M. Liddell	47	..	..	47
Mr. F. W. Darby	45	..	..	45
Mr. J. Harrison	44	..	..	44
Mr. R. Garby	37	1	4	42
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	34	4	4	42
Mr. H. T. Twomey	33	0	4	37
Mr. W. Jackson	24	4	4	32
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	21	4	4	29
Rev. A. Baker	12	4	4	20
Mr. Allen Watkins	9	4	4	17
Mr. W. T. Pierce	8	4	4	16
Mrs. Sollas	12	..	..	12
Mr. Illingworth	Cancelled	4	4	8

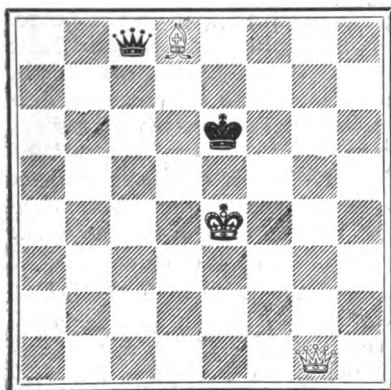
We are much pleased to have had solutions of Nos. 231 and 232 from Lieut. J. E. Peckover. He has not quite seen all the pitfalls in the studies, but we hope to hear from him again.

The prize goes to Mr. Liddell this month.

Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," and posted by February 28th, 1917, to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W.

Position 237. Original.

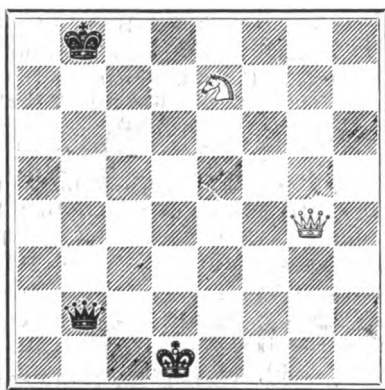
By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

Position 238. Original.

By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

RANDOM SUGGESTIONS.

By STASCH MLOTKOWSKI.

No. 12.

WHITE

BLACK.

- 1 P—Q 4 1 Kt—K B 3
2 Kt—K B 3 2 P—Q B 4

.....The Benoni Counter Gambit Deferred, which has some advantages over the regular Benoni. White cannot transpose the game into a Sicilian by P—K 4, nor can he adopt the continuation chosen by Marshall against Blackburne, P×P, P—K 3; Kt—Q B 3, B×P, Kt—K 4. Also, as will be seen, the usual P—Q 5 is not so strong.

- 3 P—Q 5

Perhaps White had better play P—Q B 3 or P—K 3, neither of which, however, holds out any prospect of advantage.

3. P—K 3

- 4 P—Q B 4

Here is the point: P—K 4, which would be the move if both Knights were home, is not now feasible. Of course, P—Q 6 is answered by Q—Kt 3.

- 4 P×P 5 P—Q 3
5 P×P 6 Kt—B 3

Q—Kt 3 anywhere hereabouts is of no particular value.

- 6 B—Kt 5
7 P—K 4 7 Q Kt—Q 2
8 B—K 2 8 B—K 2
9 Castles 9 Castles

.....Black has a good game, the restriction of his King's Bishop being compensated for by the majority of Pawns on the Queen's side. He threatens a demonstration by P—Q R 3, P—Q Kt 4, etc.

In our November issue, p. 380, we published Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski's "Random Suggestion, No. 10, *Danish Gambit*." After sending the copy for this to us, Mr. Mlotkowski posted to us, on May 30th, 1916, a correction. This, however, only reached us after many months, and we have consequently had no opportunity of publishing it until now.

After the moves 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q 4, P×P; 3 P—Q B 3, P×P; 4 B—Q B 4, P—Q 4; 5 B×P, P×P; 6 Q B×P, B—Kt 5 ch; 7 K—B sq, Kt—K B 3, Mr. Mlotkowski gave the continuation 8 Q—Kt 3, with a note. This note it is which he desires to correct. It should read:

8 B×P ch, K×B; 9 Q—Kt 3 ch, B—K 3; 10 Q×B, mate in four. There is also 8 Q—R 4 ch, P—B 3 (Kt—B 3; 9 B×Kt ch, P×B; 10 Kt—K 2, B—K 2 would not be so good); 9 B×K B P ch, K×B; 10 Q×B, Q—Q 6 ch. Or White may play 8 Kt—K B 3, to which Black replies B—K 2; 9 Q—Kt 3, Kt×B; 10 P×Kt, Castles, followed by B—B 3.

Mr. Mlotkowski adds that he was induced to alter Black's reply to 8 Kt—K B 3 from 8... P—B 3 to 8... B—K 2, by a game which he played v. D. W. Anderson (White) on May 29th last, which continued, after 8 Kt—K B 3, P—B 3; 9 B×K B P ch, K×B; 10 Q—Kt 3 ch, K—K sq; 11 Q×B, Q—Q 6 ch; 12 K—Kt sq, Kt×P; 13 Kt—B 3 (in the before-mentioned note in the *B.C.M.* the move given was 13 B×P), and White regained his Pawn as follows: 13... Kt×Kt; 14 R—K sq ch, Kt—K 7 ch; 15 K—B sq, B—K 3; 16 R×Kt, Kt—R 3; 17 Q—K R 4, R—Q sq; 18 B×P. Mr. Mlotkowski

finally won, the continuation being 18... R—K Kt sq ; 19 Q—B 6, Kt—B 2 ; 20 Kt—K 5, Q—Kt 8 ch ; 21 R—K sq, R—Q 8 ; 22 Kt—B 3, Q—Q 6 ch ; 23 K—Kt sq, Q—K 7 ; 24 Q—K 5, R×R ch ; 25 Kt×R, Q×Q ; 26 B×Q, Kt—Q 4 ; 27 P—B 4, R—Kt 5 ; 28 P—Kt 3, Kt—Kt 3 ; 29 P—Q R 3, B—Q 4 ; 30 Kt—Kt 2, Kt—B 5 ; 31 B—Kt 8, P—Q R 4 ; 32 K—B 2, B×Kt ; 33 K×B, Kt×P, etc. This is not nearly so simple a line as that beginning with 8... B—K 2, which we now publish.

THE MOLLER ATTACK IN THE GUIOCO PIANO.

The Philadelphia Enquirer republishes some analysis on the above by W. Therkatz, which may be new to some of our readers. After 1 P—K 4, P—K 4 ; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3 ; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4 ; 4 P—B 3, Kt—B 3 ; 5 P—Q 4, P×P ; 6 P×P, B—Kt 5 ch ; 7 Kt—B 3, K Kt×P ; 8 Castles, B×Kt ; 9 P—Q 5, the move 9... B—B 3 has been the subject of considerable dispute. In the 1907 Cable Match, it will be remembered, R. P. Michell, playing Black for England against C. S. Howell, of America, adopted the move, the continuation being 10 R—K sq, Kt—K 2 ; 11 R×Kt, P—Q 3 ; 12 B—K Kt 5, B×B ; 13 Kt×B, B—B 4 ; 14 Q—B 3, and seven moves later Michell resigned.

In a correspondence game Waller v. Hamilton, published in the *B.C.M.*, July, 1912, Black, instead of following Michell's 12... B×B, castled at once and ultimately won. But another correspondence game, Preiswerk v. Stoos, given in the *B.C.M. Annual*, 1915, p. 175, shows an improved line of play for White, after which he at least should not have lost, so that some doubt was cast on the Hamilton continuation of 12... Castles.

Now Therkatz's variation accepts the moves in Howell v. Michell as far as 12... B×B ; 13 Kt×B, and goes on with 13... Castles. 14 Kt×R P, he says, was supposed to win for White, but does not on account of the continuation 14... K×Kt ; 15 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt sq ; 16 R—R 4, P—K B 4 ; 17 B—K 2, R—K sq ; 18 Q—R 7 ch, K—B sq ; 19 B—R 5, Kt—Kt sq ; 20 B×R, Q×R.

OBITUARY.

The *Tidschrift* announces the death, in his seventy-eighth year, of Mr. G. M. Stolte, one of the early members of the Nederlandschen Schaakbond, and formerly a strong player.

The *Sheffield Weekly News* records the death, on Christmas Eve, of Mr. F. H. Reynolds, a well-known member of the Sheffield Chess Club, at the age of 53. For some time Mr. Reynolds served the club as hon. treasurer. He was one of a number of players who have rendered good service in the Woodhouse Cup contests, and his loss is greatly regretted, as he was popular with all his fellow members.

M. Edmond Maire, a prominent member for many years of the chess club at Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, and second prize winner at the Neuchatel tournament of 1905, has been killed on the Salonika front while carrying out his duties as a French soldier.

From the *Western Daily Mercury* we learn of the death of Mr. C. W. Thornhill, in his 89th year. Some years ago Mr. Thornhill devoted his attention to problems. As a solver he won many prizes, chiefly in connection with the column in the *Bristol Observer*. Mr. A. R. Cooper, who conducts the problem section in the *Mercury* is indebted to Mr. Thornhill for his first interests in the "poetry of chess."

We regret to notice that the Manchester Chess Club recently lost an old and highly-respected member, Mr. William Lancaster, who died at Wigan, on January 13th, in his 73rd year. The *Manchester Weekly Times* says Mr. Lancaster had a serious illness a short time ago, from which he never really recovered. He was a man who preferred light chess to serious play, and he played many interesting games.

We regret also to have to record the death of Capt. F. C. Selous, D.S.O., concerning whom we quoted a paragraph from *The Yorkshire Observer* in our November issue, p. 371. Capt. Selous died in action in East Africa, towards the end of last year, at the age of sixty-five.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VOLUNTARY PRAISE OF B.C.M.

TO THE EDITOR, "BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE,"
15, ELMWOOD LANE, LEEDS.

DEAR SIR,

Owing to ill-health I have to lay chess aside. It is therefore with much regret that I have to ask you to discontinue sending me your excellent Chess Magazine of the ensuing year (1917).

During the five years I have been a subscriber, I found the *British Chess Magazine* most interesting, and have derived much knowledge of chess throughout the World and pleasure in playing over the games and studying the Notes, etc., thereon. I am sorry to lose all this.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
27, St. John's Church Road, St. John's Hill,
Bangalore, India, December 1st, 1916.

W. R. JAMES.

CAPABLANCA AND THE RICE MEMORIAL TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I have received a letter from Señor Jose Capablanca on the subject of his score in the final section of the Rice Memorial Tournament, in New York, early last year, and I hasten to give publicity to such part of it as may suffice to correct any wrong impression arising from a few sentences in my introduction to the tournament book published from your office. I said there that it was "rather a pity that he [Capablanca] relaxed his efforts when meeting Chajes in the supplementary contest between the five leaders, for the slip might have counted unfairly against Janowski in the fight for second place." Señor Capablanca writes:

"I had already a sure lead, and, because of the closeness of the contest for second place, I did not wish to hurt anyone's chances. I therefore was satis-

fied to accept a draw from every contestant who did not wish to beat me. That explains my games with Kostic and Kupchik. As to Chajes, he put me a little on my mettle by sacrificing a Pawn, and therefore I tried to win. I succeeded in obtaining an easily won game for a player of my strength, but I failed to take advantage of it. After I lost my Queen, I still had the better of the game, and I thought at the time I would win easily, but again I played badly. I found out later that there is no easy win; but, if you look at it again, you will find that Black has much the better of the game after the loss of the Queen. As to Janowski's game, it was really the only one in which I put forward my best efforts, due to the fact that Janowski openly made the statement that he was going to beat me without any doubt. . . . That cost him the game and might have cost him the second prize."

Although Señor Capablanca is aware of the great admiration which I have for his chess—expressed, for instance, in my introduction to the tournament book—I am very glad to have the opportunity of doing him justice in a matter in which I unwittingly did him injustice before.

Yours faithfully,

St. John's Wood, *January, 1917.*

PHILIP W. SERGEANT.

EVANS' GAMBIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

The suggestion of Mr. T. Robinson contained in your December number, that, after 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; 4 P—Q Kt 4, B—Kt 3; 5 P—Kt 5, Kt—R 4; 6 Kt/P, Kt—R 3; 7 P—Q 4, P—Q 3; 8 B/Kt, P/Kt; 9 B/P, R—K Kt sq; 10 B/P ch, K×B; 11 B×P, Q—Kt 4; 12 Kt—B 3, Kt—B 5; 13 B—Kt 3, B—Kt 5; 14 Kt—K 2, Black should play B—R 4 ch followed by Q—R 4, is a very valuable one. I am always glad to note corrections of this kind, as they enable me to extend my own knowledge of the particular openings involved.

Of course, White may play 12 Kt—Q 2 instead of Kt—B 3. I dislike, however, to abandon the Knight's Pawn here, as White's strength is all in these united Pawns. I therefore submit the move 13 Kt—Q 5 for White instead of B—Kt 3, giving one variation as a specimen of what may follow. 13... B—R 4 ch (or Kt—B, but 14 B—Kt 5 is answered to White's advantage by 15 P—B 3); 14 P—B 3, Kt/B; 15 P/Kt, P—B 3; 16 Q—B 3 ch, K—Kt 2; 17 P×P, P/P; 18 Kt—Kt 4, Q/K P (or B×Kt); 19 P/B, B—R 3; 20 Q—B 5, K—R sq; 21 P—Kt 3, Q/Q; 22 P/Q, R—Kt 4; 23 P—B 4, R×B P; 24 K—B 2); 19 Castles, B×Kt; 20 P/B, B—R 3; 21 K R—K sq, Q R—Q sq; 22 Q R—B sq or 22 Q—K 3 or 22 Q—Q R 3. White seems to have good chances; with a little Philidorian handling of his King's side Pawns he may make Black extremely uncomfortable.

Sincerely yours,

121, East Avenue 55,

Los Angeles, California, *January 3rd, 1917.*

STASCH MLOTKOWSKI.

At a special meeting of the Committee of the Bradford Club, held January 26th, it was decided to invest £50 in the current War Loan Stock. We hope this excellent procedure will be followed by the majority of chess clubs in Great Britain, Ireland, and the over-seas Dominions. It was also resolved to promote another match between Messrs. Conde and Yates, under the same terms and conditions as before. It is uncertain yet whether the match can be arranged, as Mr. Conde is unable to give a definite reply until the middle of February. Mr. I. M. Brown is charged with the duties of arranging the contest, and also has in hand the Club's Problem Solving Contest, promoted by the Good Companion Chess Club, of Philadelphia, U.S.A., for February 22nd, and he hopes to secure a good entry for the prizes so generously donated by Mr. Alain C. White.

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Our experiences of the past few weeks show that, to a very large extent, the *B.C.M.* and many of its supporters form a delightful family circle. We gave evidence last month of the fine spirit of appreciation which many subscribers have for our efforts to promote the interests of Caïssa, and since our last issue further letters have been received, showing that the kindly sentiments are by no means confined to Great Britain and Ireland. From Russia, Italy, Holland, Spain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, India, U.S.A., and far-away Japan we have received encouragement and congratulations.

At home the support is equally enthusiastic.

Mr. W. N. Walker, the noted Dundee player, who won the Scottish Championship in 1890 and 1893, writes: "I enclose cheque for £2 2s. od. as additional financial support towards the publication of the *B.C.M.* I have been a subscriber from its beginning, and I assure you I appreciate highly your work as Editor, and also your endeavour to 'carry on'."

Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, who has done such yeoman service for chess in the South of England, particularly in Kent, says: "I have great pleasure in sending my subscription for the coming year, and wish you the best of luck in the excellent work you are putting in for the cause of chess by keeping your hand at the helm. I cannot imagine *B.C.M.* defunct; it is unthinkable."

With good wishes for the prosperity of the magazine in years to come, Mr. F. F. Alexander, London, adds: "I should be very sorry if the *B.C.M.* became 'a thing of the past.' During the fifteen years I have received it regularly, I can truly say I have derived both pleasure and profit from a perusal of its contents."

The Rev. T. H. Moyle, for some time resident in Bradford, but now of Great Yarmouth, voices sentiments that have often been expressed to us by many "a lonely chess-player." His letter reads: "I always look forward eagerly to the coming of the *B.C.M.*, and peruse it with great pleasure. The notes are brightly written, and the games are interesting and instructive. In fact the *B.C.M.* comes as a boon to an exile on the East Coast.

"There is no chess club here in Yarmouth, and, up to the present, I have found no chess-players. Under such conditions the *B.C.M.* brings a beam of brightness into one lonely chess-player's life, and is his connecting link with the Chess World."

Other subscribers to whom our special acknowledgments are due include: Messrs. F. W. Lord, A. G. Essery, H. H. Davis, W. E. Bonwick, G. A. Hooke, Percy Healey, H. A. Burton, P. van der Velde, E. Codazzi, Dr. Fockens, H. R. Bigelow, J. Goldstone, J. H. White, and B. L. Dorman, to whom we are indebted for an additional subscription for a copy of *B.C.M.* to be sent to some military institution where our soldiers have taken up chess-playing. Mr. D. L. James has also kindly marked his appreciation by increasing the amount of his subscription.

In thanking those who responded to our appeal last month, we again take the opportunity of asking those who have not yet remitted the subscription for 1917 to do so on an early date, and so help to lighten our labours, particularly as voluntary war-work also claims some of our spare time.

Capablanca left New York for Havana on December 16th, and was expected to be away for a couple of months.

On November 5th, 43 members of the Berne Chess Club received a like number from the Bale Chess Club, the latter winning by $44\frac{1}{2}$ to $41\frac{1}{2}$.

The unfinished correspondence game Göteborg *v.* Stockholm, of which we published the first 68 moves in our October issue, has been given up as a draw on the 100th move.

The match between Lasker and Tarrasch, mentioned on p. 11 of our January issue, was after all continued to the bitter end, Tarrasch losing two more games, so that the final score was: Lasker 5, Tarrasch 0, drawn 1.

It will interest some of our English readers to hear that Frank J. Marshall, after residing over twenty years in Brooklyn, has removed to Manhattan, in order to be in close proximity to his Chess Divan at the Café Francais.

If any readers will kindly furnish us with full particulars of where chess is played in military circles—Hospital, Field, or Camp—we shall be pleased to forward gratis a supply of the *B.C.M.* We have put aside about one thousand copies for free distribution.

The last *Tidskrift för Schack* correspondence tournament has resulted in a win for H. C. Christoffersen with $5\frac{1}{2}$ out of 6 points, H. Fahlander being second with $4\frac{1}{2}$ points. An excellent game played by the winner in this contest was published in the *Chess Annual*, 1915. Mr. Christoffersen also took first prize at the Norsk Schakforbund's congress, November 2nd to 5th.

The October-November issue of the *Tidskrift for Schack* (Stockholm) is a regular Tarrasch number. In all the games, eight in number, the Doctor is one of the players; and he has a 20-page article on the end-game, Two Pawns and Bishop *v.* Bishop of opposite colour.

Mr. P. C. S. Burt, who used to play for the Chess Bohemians and Metropolitan C.C., six or seven years ago (being then still in his 'teens), has won the chess championship of Northern Rhodesia by beating Mr. Solomon, late of Manchester, up to now considered the best player in this far-off chess colony.

The Baltimore Chess Association, having got in rather low water, has been rescued by the liberality of Mr. E. L. Torsch, chairman of the executive committee, who contributed \$1,000 to a special fund to defray the expenses of rent. This fund is called the "Alexander G. Sellman Fund," in honour of Baltimore's greatest player, the founder of the local association.

Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski draws our attention to the curious coincidence that a game published in the *American Chess Bulletin*, December, 1916, p. 240—played at one of the leading chess clubs in Havana, between E. B. de la Campa and S. R. Farinas—is the exact duplicate of one of Morphy's games (Sergeant's *Morphy*, p. 170, Game XCVIII.). The game is a brilliant example of the Evans Gambit, which both Morphy and Señor de la Campa conducted to victory for White.

In the championship of the Metropolitan Chess Club the state of the score, when last it reached us, was: W. Winter, 3 out of 4; D. Miller and J. R. Hanning, $2\frac{1}{2}$ out of 3; J. Dunkelsbuhler, 2 out of 5; E. Paice and J. M. Bee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ out of 3; W. P. MacBean, $\frac{1}{2}$ out of 2; —. le Fanu, 0 out of 4; E. A. Michell, no games yet completed. J. Davidson also entered, but retired after losing a game to Bee, which game was cancelled in accordance with the rules of the tournament.

War Loan 5 per cent. Dividend Stock.—The present opportunity afforded to chess-players for showing their appreciation of the generous terms offered by His Majesty's Government are unique, and particularly so to those who desire to see the British Chess Federation Investment Fund established upon the soundest possible basis. We hope the trustees have already considered the advisability of transference of funds. In the meantime we make the sporting offer that if twenty other subscribers will give £5 each to the Federation fund, we will guarantee a contribution of £10 to the fund. Responses may be addressed to Mr. L. P. Rees, hon. secretary, British Chess Federation, or to the Editor, B.C.M., 15, Elmwood Lane, Leeds. We must, however, remind our readers that applications for War Loan stock closes on February 16th, therefore it may be said that "he who gives quickly gives twice."

The American Chess Bulletin, for December, says : " That enthusiastic devotion to chess does not necessarily interfere with development along political lines has been demonstrated in the case of Norman T. Whitaker, of Washington, D.C., who has been very active in the campaign just concluded, having been department chairman for the National Republican College League, and also chairman of the Hughes National College League." It will be remembered that Mr. Whitaker was obliged to cancel his projected match with Frank Marshall last year for business reasons.

From the *Hull Times* of January 20th we note that a match by correspondence on ten boards has been arranged between the Hull and Rugby Clubs. Play will proceed under a time-limit of forty-eight hours. Mr. Amos Burn has consented to act as referee.

The *Hull Times* chess column, which has been conducted with exceptional ability by Mr. G. Barron, is now passing under the control of Mr. J. J. Shields. It is intimated that the change is not likely to be of permanent duration and is rendered necessary because of demands upon Mr. Barron's time in another sphere of activity.

The complete score of the Western Australian State championship has now reached us. The table reads :

		Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Total.
1	J. Sayers (holder)	10	1	1	10½
2	A. E. Morris	5	4	3	6½
3	E. A. Coleman	5	6	1	5½
4	A. A. Wheatley		7	0	5
5	R. Woodman	2	9	1	2½

Mr. Sayers's only loss was in one of his three games with Mr. Coleman.

The brilliancy prize in the Dutch National Tournament at Amsterdam last month has been awarded to the game M. Marchand v. B. J. van Trotsenburg, which we published in our October number, with notes from *The Field*. The prize was 75 florins, of which 45 went to the winner (Marchand) and 30 to the loser—a rather novel arrangement. Two other special prizes were awarded : one to J. W. to Kolste for the best-played Vienna game, the game which he won against Dr. Olland, also in our October number ; and the other to Dr. Olland for the best end-game in the tournament, won against W. Fick.

We have recently received two remittances but no addresses. If this paragraph is seen by the senders will they oblige with the information required.

Mr. Ernest L. Watkins sends 3/- for copy of *Modern Chess Openings*, but price of the second edition is 3/9 post free.

Mr. F. W. Appleby sends 8/- for *B.C.M.* subscription. The postal order is stamped " Field Post Office, T34, 6JA 17."

We have also received a letter from L. Zeckendorff, New York, but giving no postal address, we therefore cannot reply.

Apropos of our *Chess Annual* for 1916, now in the Press, Mr. V. L. Wahlutch, in the *Manchester Weekly Times* of January 20th, writes :

The publication of this fine annual is announced for March 1st, 1917, at latest ; price 3s., or 3s. 3d. post paid direct from the Editor, *B.C.M.*, 15, Elmwood Lane, Leeds. If only on the lines of the previous Annual we know of no book which we can more heartily recommend our readers to subscribe for.

Subscribers need have no fear. We shall provide a feast of interesting chess fare.—[Ed. *B.C.M.*]

The small tournament mentioned in our December number as having been organized by Mr. Stephen Abonyi, secretary of the Budapest Chess Club, commenced with five players :—Balla, Barasz, and Breyer (Hungary), Reti (Vienna), and Dr. J. F. Esser (Holland). Barasz, however, retired, and the affair was reduced to a quadrangular contest. This resulted in an easy victory for Breyer. Table :—

	1	2	3	4	Total
1 Breyer	—	1*	11	11	5
2 Balla	0*	—	0½	11	2½
3 Reti	00	½1	—	0½	2
4 Esser	00	00	1½	—	1½

* 2nd Game not played.

We recently received an interesting letter from our old friend and supporter, Mr. Thomas H. Piper, of Beaumont, British Columbia, describing a visit he paid to the San Francisco Chess Club, which meets at the Mechanics' Institute, 57, Post Street.

Mr. Piper says that on the Saturday afternoon when he called no less than sixteen boards were engaged. The club tournament, which was conducted on the system adopted in the Petrograd contest of the six players with the highest scores playing off in a final tourney for the prizes had been adopted, and was proving very successful. In the preliminary contest Messrs. Fink and Drouillard tied with 9 wins and 2 losses.

Mr. Piper tells us that he was expecting to visit South California, and hoped to make the acquaintance of Dr. S. F. Smith, who took part in the British Federation tournament at Oxford, in 1910.

In a most interesting letter we received a few days ago from M. Malutin, of Petrograd, in which he sends us hearty greetings, he informs us that as the result of his efforts on behalf of his compatriots interned in Germany, an offer of exchange has been forwarded, *via* Stockholm, and he trusts that the Russian chess-players will now be released.

M. Malutin also says that he intended to write for the *B.C.M.* a short historical sketch of Russian chess life, dealing especially with the clubs, but his time is now so fully occupied with war-work that he must defer the pleasure until happier days. At present chess in Russia, he says, is somewhat moribund, which is unfortunate after the great activity and promise experienced in 1914.

M. Malutin has also sent us copies of the Russian journal, *Retoti*, in which he has given his experiences whilst in captivity. In due course we hope to have the pleasure of giving translated extracts from the articles, which are most interesting reading.

In *Munsey's Magazine* Capablanca has written on "How I learnt chess." He says that when he was but four he watched, for the first play, his father, a lieutenant in the Spanish Army, playing two games of chess in Morro Castle, Havana. During the second of these he saw his father make a very wrong move with a Knight, to which he called his attention at the end of the game. The father doubted whether the son knew what he was talking about, whereupon Jose challenged him to play—and won the game! Friends advised the lieutenant to take him to a brain-specialist, who pronounced him to have unusual mental powers, and advised that he should not be allowed to play chess. This prohibition, however, was not enforced; and we see the result. Capablanca himself attributes his precocious start in chess "partly to a mastery of the principles of the game, born of what I often felt to be a peculiar intuition, and partly to possession of an abnormally developed memory." But he says it is incorrect to assume that his chess ability depends upon an over-developed memory. "In chess, memory may be an aid, but it is not indispensable. . . . Mastery of chess and brilliance of play do not depend so much on the memory as on the peculiar functioning of the powers of the brain."

Birmingham C.C. The Handicap "Knock-out" Tourney makes good progress, having reached its 6th round. The idea of buying two "lives" after two defeats has proved popular, and the interest is well maintained. The annual tourney for the championship, which was dropped last season, has been revived, and is now in progress with eight entries. A good number of members spent a social evening together on Saturday, January 6th, and after tea, some twenty participated in a lightning tourney for two small prizes. This was conducted on the lines of the similar contests so popular at the summer meetings of the B.C. Federation, viz. : in sections of four, with the winners proceeding; though, in this instance, odds of Pawn and move, and Pawn and two were conceded. The winners were Messrs. A. J. Mackenzie and W. J. Partridge.

The club has been proud to welcome as visitors, members of H.M. Forces from various local camps. Rifleman Victor Rush was a fairly frequent visitor while at the Sutton Convalescent Camp, and later Sergeant G. W. Richmond, from the Rugeley Camp on Cannock Chase, was for some time a "thorn in the side" for a number of budding champions, until his identity was made known.

We take the following from the *Times* chess column :

In the "occasional page" of the New York *Independent*, Mr. E. O. Slosson suggests that chess can be made much more exciting by holding a newspaper between the two halves of the board, and letting the players place their pieces where they like on the first three ranks on either side, leaving the two middle rows

vacant. He calls this "surprise chess," and claims it is much more interesting than the ordinary game because it introduces at the start an incalculable element, the impossibility of knowing what the other man is going to do. We have an idea the ordinary game of chess is very apt to produce this same "incalculable element" at times. And when Mr. Slosson argues that "any one who takes the trouble to commit to memory the standard openings has an unfair advantage over a player of superior ability who has not cared to cram beforehand, but depends on his own brains instead of a book," we feel inclined to ask Mr. Slosson to try and memorize say one-quarter of his fellow-countryman, Mordecai Morgan's *Chess Digest*.

We may point out that there is nothing new in Mr. Slosson's suggestion. Unfortunately we cannot give chapter and verse; but we fancy that the manner of starting the game which he advocates was anticipated by a Viennese expert towards the end of last century. with the additional rule that both Kings are placed in some square on the first or second row of their respective sides of the board, the square being decided by lot, and being made known to the adversary. This variety of the game is sometimes known as "the German Chess Kriegspiel," and is much more akin to true chess than what is now called "War Chess" in this country.

We have to thank the hon. secretary of the Northern Counties Chess Union (Mr. J. Hill, "Fernside," Hazelwood Road, Hale, Cheshire) for the printed report for the past season.

The annual meeting was held at the Manchester Club on December 2nd, when the report and balance-sheet were presented and adopted. As previously decided no competitions were promoted, but the committee looks with confidence to the time when friendly chess rivalry and social intercourse well be resumed. It was announced that the British Chess Federation School Challenge Shield had been accepted by Yorkshire, and will be presented to the Leeds Grammar School for competition by the boys. The financial statement shows a surplus of £17 18s. 3d., it was therefore decided not to appeal for any personal subscriptions during the present year, as there will be no competitions.

The officers were elected as follows:—President:—Mr. J. Burgess. Vice-presidents:—Messrs. J. Burtinshaw, I. M. Brown, C. Coates, Rev. A. D. Firth, A. E. Moore, Sir John Thursby, Dr. Holmes, H. Hartley, J. Hill, Rev. N. S. Jeffrey, J. Watkinson and E. Woodhouse. Hon. secretary and treasurer:—Mr. J. Hill. Executive committee:—Mr. J. Burtinshaw, W. B. Beckwith and H. Hartley (Cheshire), W. R. Thomas and W. W. Cowan (Lancashire), A. Ivimy (Yorkshire). Delegates to the British Chess Federation:—Messrs. J. Burgess, J. Burtinshaw, W. W. Cowan, H. Hartley, J. Hill, and A. Ivimy. Executive members of the British Chess Federation:—Messrs. J. Burtinshaw and H. Hartley.

We have recently had a private chess library of about 400 volumes placed at our service for disposal, and shall be pleased to hear from any reader who is desirous of augmenting his collection. The books for sale include the following:

The Book of the London International Chess Congress, 1889.
Sixth American Chess Congress, 1889. By W. Steinitz.
Mr. Blackburne's Games at Chess, 1899.

- The Chess Digest, Vol iv., 1905. By M. Morgan, Philadelphia.
 Seven Hundred Chess Problems. By Mrs. W. T. Baird.
 The Chess Problem Text Book. By Andrews, Frankenstein, Laws, and Planck.
 The Philidorian. George Walker, 1838.
This Vol. is in splendid condition and very scarce.
 Del Rio on Chess. Bingham, 1820.
 Chess : Its Poetry and its Prose. By A. F. Mackenzie, 1887.
 The Chess Euclid. By Herr King, 1849.
 American Supplement to the Synopsis of Chess. By J. W. Miller. Cincinnati, 1885.
 Chess Endings. By E. Freeborough, 1891.
 Theorie und Praxis de Schachspiels. Vol. I and Vol. II. By Oscar Cordel, 1913.
 Liverpool Chess Club. 1837-1893.
 1,000 End Games. By C. E. C. Tattersall. Vol. I and Vol. II.
 Marshall's Chess Openings. By F. J. Marshall.
 Cook's Synopsis of the Openings, 1882.
 Minor Tactics of Chess. By F. K. Young.
 Major Tactics of Chess. By F. K. Young.
 Grand Tactics of Chess. By F. K. Young.
 Walker's 1,000 Games.
 Lloyd's Chess Strategy.
 Sam Loyd and Chess Problems. By A. C. White.
 And many other important contributions to the literature of the game.

A second highly successful Lightning Tournament was held at the Gambit Café, Budge Row, London, on January 13th. Fifty-six players were engaged, the system of scoring being the same as adopted on Dec. 9th, and described at page 14 of our last number. Sir John O. S. Thursby Bart., President of the British Chess Federation, welcomed the players and visitors, and Mr. J. H. Blake again acted as referee. The prizes were given by Messrs. H. E. Dobell, Edgar Combs, and A. W. Roques. Mr. L. P. Rees acted as conductor and Mrs. R. P. Michell kindly presented the prizes to the winners, who proved to be Mr. E. D. Palmer, North London, Private R. H. V. Scott, Mr. J. F. Allcock, and Mr. G. A. Felce, in the order named.

Several fine games were played in the course of the Tournament. W. Winter won his preliminary section, which included Scott, Allcock, and Barfield, but fell to F. Downey (late of Newcastle), in the semi-final. Two games, F. P. Carr *versus* F. W. Flear and J. F. Allcock *versus* B. Goulding-Brown, in the second and third sections respectively, were exciting and watched by a crowd of onlookers.

Taking both contests, the revenue raised amounts to £9, which will be duly invested in "Win-the-War-Loan Stock," and credited to the Federation Permanent Invested Fund.

As we have previously reported, the credit for this excellent new move belongs to Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, who informs us that he is making arrangements to repeat the entertainment on February 10th, and also early in March and April.

The prizes for the next meeting will be kindly presented by Sir John Thursby, Messrs. R. C. Griffith, E. Combs, A. W. Roques, J. F. Allcock, and Miss Price. The special thanks of the promoters are also due to Miss Price for light, chess material, and the use of the Café without charge. But for the hearty co-operation of Miss Price the effort to raise funds would have been exceedingly difficult.

We hope the Federation hon. secretary will urge all clubs to promote contests on the lines instituted by Mr. Stevenson. With a little effort the competitions can be arranged, and a substantial aggregate sum raised. Once the ball is set rolling we are sure many willing helpers will come forward and render all the assistance they can.

The championship of the City of London Chess Club on Saturday, January 20th, reached the following position: E. G. Sergeant (holder), $3\frac{1}{2}$ out of 4, with an adjourned game against Snowden in which he is a piece to the good; L. Savage, $3\frac{1}{2}$ out of 5; Harold Jacobs and H. J. Snowden, $2\frac{1}{2}$ out of 4; Th. German, $1\frac{1}{2}$ out of 4; W. Winter, 1 out of 3; G. E. Wainwright, 1 out of 5; E. Macdonald, $\frac{1}{2}$ out of 2. P. W. Sergeant has retired, being now in Government employ.

Mr. L. Savage, who now stands second on the list, has done remarkably well this season, in spite—or perhaps on account—of not having played much chess since the end of the previous season. We append his victory on the 20th ult. over Mr. Wainwright. The latter allowed his artistic temperament to get the better of him, thereby throwing away a fairly easy win. Nevertheless, Mr. Savage deserves all credit for his coolness in a desperate position.

GAME No. 4,403.

Caro-Kann Defence.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
L. SAVAGE.	G. E. WAINWRIGHT.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	20 Kt × R	20 R × Kt
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 P—Q B 3	21 R—Q B sq	21 Q—Q 6
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—Q 3	22 B—Q 2	22 P—Q 5
4 B—B 4	4 B—K 2	23 R—K B 2	23 P—K Kt 3
5 P—Q R 4	5 Kt—K B 3	24 P—K Kt 3	24 Kt—Kt 2
6 P—Q 3	6 B—K 3	25 Kt—K sq	25 Q—Kt 6
7 B × B	7 P × B	26 Q—Kt 2	26 Q × Kt P
8 P—Q 4	8 P × P	27 Kt—Q 3	27 Q—Kt 4
9 Kt × P	9 Q—Q 2	28 Q—K 4	28 Kt—Q 4
10 Castles	10 Castles	29 Kt—K sq	29 P—B 5
11 P—K B 4	11 Kt—Q R 3	30 Kt—B 3	30 P—B 6
12 B—K 3	12 R—B 2	31 B—K sq	31 Kt—B 4
13 Q—B 3	13 Q R—K B sq	32 P—Kt 4	32 Kt—R 5
14 Q—R 3	14 Kt—B 2	33 Kt × P	33 Q—B 5
15 Q R—Q sq	15 P—Q 4	34 R—B sq	34 B—B 4
16 P—K 5	16 Kt—K sq	35 B × Kt	35 B × Kt ch
17 Kt—B 3	17 P—Q B 4	36 K—R sq	36 Kt—K 6
18 Kt—K 4	18 Q × R P	37 R—B 3	37 Q—K 7
19 Kt(K4)—Kt 5	19 Q × Q B P	38 B—B 2	38 P—B 7
		39 B × Kt	39 B × B
		40 Q × B	40 Resigns.

Whereas, says the *Yorkshire Post*, twenty or thirty years ago games in which one player gave odds to the other were frequently published, it has rarely been the case in recent years. It may be taken for granted then, that there has been a decline in odds play, for if a game is of merit, it sooner or later obtains publicity. So far as club play is concerned there is a tendency to favour handicapping by points instead of by pieces, and as a consequence the players are unevenly matched and the quality of the chess suffers. In the days of Morphy, sixty years ago, his games in which he gave opponents start of Pawn and move, Knight, Rook, or Rook and Knight were esteemed as much as any of his others, and with reason, for the circumstances both allowed him and compelled him to put forth his full powers of combination. No such odds could be given nowadays by the best players. There has been a levelling-up in skill, in, for instance, the average club team, perhaps the main improvement made in chess, of which a great influence has been the chess press. But if odds, such as Rook and Knight would almost now carry the conviction of poor play, Pawn and move provides a game, which balances in many cases the play, of the most chessy opportunities, and for the reader an interesting and instructive game. to play over.

The *Yorkshire Post* also gives the following interesting game won by H. E. Atkins, at the odds of Pawn and move :—

GAME No. 4404.

Remove Black's K B P.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 3	
.....Kt—Q B 3 is also a good way to begin when giving odds of Pawn and move.		15 R—B sq	15 Q—Kt 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4	16 R—Kt sq	16 Q—B 2
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 B—Kt 5	17 B—Kt 4	17 R×P
4 P—K 5	4 Kt—K 2	A fine sacrifice leading to an overwhelming attack.	
5 B—K Kt 5	5 P—B 4	18 B—Q 6	
.....It is essential to attack the centre where White threatens to become very strong.		If B×Kt, Q×P ch, etc.	
6 P—Q R 3	6 B×Kt	18 Q—B 6 ch	
7 P×B	7 Kt—B 3	19 Q—Q 2	19 Kt—B 7 ch
8 B—Q 3	8 Q—R 4	Brilliant play. If B×Kt, R—B 8 ch. wins the Queen.	
9 B—Q 2	9 B—Q 2	20 K—Q sq	20 Kt—K 6 ch
10 P—Q B 4	10 Q—B 2	21 Q×Kt	
11 P×Q P	11 K P×Q P	The capture of the Kt is now the only resource.	
12 P—Q B 3		21 R—K 5	
White must not have noticed he lost a Pawn.		22 K—K 2	
13 P×P	12 P×P	If 22 Q—Q 2, B—R 5 ch.; 23 B—B 2, B×B ch; 24 Q×B, R—K 8 mate.	
14 P—B 4	13 Kt×P	23 K×R	22 R×Q ch
	14 Castles	24 K—K 2	23 Kt—B 4 ch
		25 Resigns	24 Kt×B

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME No. 4,405.

Played in the Kent *v.* Middlesex Correspondence Match.
Vienna Opening.

Notes by W. E. Bonwick.

WHITE. W. E. BONWICK (Middlesex).	BLACK. F. SHRUBSOLE (Kent).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 4	3 P—Q 4
4 P×K P	4 Kt×P
5 Kt—B 3	5 B—Q Kt 5
6 B—K 2	6 Kt—Q B 3
7 Castles	7 Castles
8 Q—K sq	8 P—K B 3
9 Kt×Kt	9 P×Kt
10 B—B 4 ch	10 K—R sq
11 Q×P	11 P×P
12 P—Q 4	

Up to here the game has followed the lines of the one between Perlis and Marshall, at the Ostend Congress, 1906. Perlis in that game played 12 Kt×P. The text move was played to take the game out of the book, and with a view to complications, but it was not good, as Black's 12th move quickly demonstrates.

12 B—K B 4

.....White overlooked this simple rejoinder, which practically compels Q—Q 5.

13 Q—Q 5 13 B×Q B P

.....13... Q×Q followed by Kt×Q P seems a little stronger.

14 P×P

If 14 Q—Kt 5, P—K 5.

14 Q×Q
15 Kt×P
15 B×Q
16 Kt×Kt

If 16 B×Kt P, Q R—Q Kt sq ; 17 B—Q 5, P—B 3, followed by Kt×Kt ch, and R×R disarranging White's Pawns. If 17 B—R 6, Kt×Kt ch ; 18 R×Kt, R×R ; 19 P×R, R—Kt 3, with the better game.

16 B—B 4 ch
17 B—K 3 17 B×B ch
18 K—R sq 18 R×R ch
19 R×R 19 P—K R 3
20 B×P 20 R—Q Kt sq
21 B—Q 5 21 K—R 2

.....If 21... R×P or R—Kt 4; White mates in three.

22 Kt—B 4 22 B—Q Kt 3
23 Kt×B 23 B P×Kt
24 R—B 7

Draw agreed.

If 24... R—Q sq ; 25 B—B 3, B—Q 8 ; 26 B—K 4 ch, K—Kt sq ; 27 R×R P, R—K sq ; 28 R—R 8.

GAME No. 4,406.

Played on board 6 in the Hampstead *v.* Kent match.
Vienna Opening.

Notes by W. E. Bonwick.

WHITE. W. E. BONWICK (Hampstead)	BLACK. W. E. SKILLICORN (Kent).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3

3 P—B 4 3 P—Q 4
4 P×K P 4 Kt×P
5 Kt—B 3 5 B—Q Kt 5
6 B—K 2 6 P—Q B 3
B 2

7 Castles 7 Q—Kt 3 ch
8 P—Q 4 8 B×Kt

.....This move leads to the gain of a Pawn. By playing 8., Kt×Kt instead of the text move, Black could win the exchange as well as a Pawn, *e.g.*, 8., Kt×Kt; 9 P×Kt, B×P; 10 B—R 3, B×R; 11 Q×B. The question now is, can Black maintain his superiority, or part of it, and gain equality of position? If so it means that this particular variation of the Vienna is unsound for White, as after 6 B—K 2 there is no satisfactory way in which White can avoid the sacrifice by Black. So far as I am aware, only a few games have been published in which this variation has been played. Those I have seen have ended in early disaster for Black. It appears to me the best move for Black is 11., P—K R 3. This move prevents Kt—Kt 5 which White threatens to play with effect. 11., Q—Q sq would also stop Kt—Kt 5, but has the demerit of making Black's chance of Castling (Q R) still more remote than it now is, and moreover White can reply 12 Q—K sq, threatening Q—Kt 3, and then Kt—Kt 5. Some interesting variations arise from 11., P—K R 3; *e.g.*, 12 Kt—R 4, B—K 3; 13 B—Q 3, Kt—Q 2; 14 Kt—B 5, B×Kt; 15 B×B, Castles; 16 Q B—B 5, Q—R 4; 17 K B—R 3, K R—B sq; 18 Q—Q sq, Q×R P; 19 B×Kt ch, K×B; 20 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—B 2; 21 Q×Kt P and wins. If 18., Q—R 3; 19 B×Kt ch, K×B; 20 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—B 2; 21 B×R, R×B; 22 Q×Kt P. If 15., Kt×P; 16 B—Q 6, P—B 3; 17 K—R sq. If 15., P—Q B 4; 16 B×Kt ch, K×B; 17 R×P ch, K—K sq; 18 R×K Kt P, P×P; 19 Q—K B sq, P—Q 6 ch; 20 K—R sq, Q—Q B 3; 21 P×P. If 14., Castles; 15 Kt—K 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 16 R—Kt sq, Q—R 4; 17 Kt×B P ch. If 13., Q—Q sq; 14 Q—K sq, Q—Kt 4; 15 Kt—B 5, B×Kt; 16 B×B, Kt—R 3; 17 B—Q 6, K R—B sq; 18 P—K R 4, Q—Q sq; 19 Q—Kt 3. If 13., P—Kt 3; 14 Q B—B 5, Q—R 4; 15 Kt×P, P×Kt; 16 B×P ch, K—Q 2; 17 B—B 7, B×B; 18 R×B ch,

K—K sq; 19 Q—K B sq, Kt—Q 2; 20 B—Q 6, Q—Kt 3; 21 P—K 6, Q×P ch; 22 K—R sq, Q—K 5; 23 R—K 7 ch. If 12., P—Kt 3; 13 R×P, K×R; 14 Q—B sq ch, K—K sq (best); 15 Q—B 6, Q×P ch; 16 K—R sq, Q—R 8 ch; 17 B—B sq, R—R 2; 18 Q×Kt P ch, K—Q sq; 19 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—B 2; 20 B—Q 6 ch, K—Kt 3; 21 Q—Q 8 ch, and mates next move. If 12., P—Q B 4; 13 B×P, Q B 2; 14 P—Q B 4, P×P; 15 B×P, B—K 3; 16 B×B, P×B; 17 Q—Kt sq. All these variations come out in favour of White. If Black do not play 11., P—K R 3, his position seems to be worse, *e.g.*, if 11., B—K 3; 12 B—Q 6, if Kt—Q 2; 13 R—Kt sq wins the Q Kt P, and Black's game is still cramped. If 12., Q—Q sq; 13 Q—K sq; threatening Q—Kt 3 and Kt—Kt 5, etc. If 11 Q—Q sq, 12 Q—K sq is a good reply as above mentioned.

9 P×B 9 Kt×P
10 Q—Q 3 10 Kt×B ch
11 Q×Kt 11 Castles
12 B—R 3 12 R—K sq
13 B—B 5

13 Q—B 2 at once would have been better.

13 Q—Q sq
14 Q—B 2 14 B—K 3
15 Q R—Kt sq 15 P—Q Kt 3
16 B—Q 6 16 Kt—Q 2
17 R—Kt 3 17 P—K R 3
18 Kt—R 4 18 K—R 2

.....18., K—R sq seems preferable.

19 R—Kt 3 19 P—Kt 3
20 R—K B 3 20 R—K Kt sq
21 P—Kt 3 21 R—Kt 2
22 Kt—Kt 2 22 P—Q B 4
23 P×P 23 P×P
24 Kt—B 4

White could here regain his Pawn, but Black's game would be freed, and White would have three isolated Pawns.

24 P—B 5
25 Kt×B 25 P×B
26 K—Kt 2

White originally intended to play 26 R—Kt sq to stop Q—Kt 3, and such move was probably better than the text-move.

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| | 26 Q—Kt 3 |
| 27 Q—Q 2 | 27 Q R-K Kt sq |
| 28 P—B 3 | 28 Kt—B 4 |

....Overlooking White's reply, which gains the Exchange. Apart from this slip, however, Black's position was somewhat cramped, and probably White had full compensation for his Pawn.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 29 B—B 8 | 29 Kt—K 5 |
| 30 Q—B sq | 30 Kt—Kt 4 |
| 31 B×R | 31 R×B |
| 32 R—B 8 | 32 P—Q 5 |

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 33 P—K R 4 | 33 Q—Kt 2 ch |
| 34 K—R 2 | 34 Kt—K 5 |
| 35 P×P | 35 P—B 6 |
| 36 Q—B 2 | |

Adjudicated a win for White.

If 36.., Q—Kt 7; 37 Q×Q, P×Q; 38 R—Q Kt 8, Kt—Q 7; 39 R (B sq)—B 8 (threatening mate); followed by R×P. If 36.., Q—Q 4; 37 R (B sq)—B 4, Kt—Q 7; 38 Q×B P, Q×R P; 39 R—B 2, Kt—B 8 ch; 40 K—Kt sq. If 36.., Kt—Q 7; 37 R (B sq)—B 2, Q—Kt 7; 38 Q—R 4, P—B 7; 39 Q—K 8, and wins (if 38.., Kt—B 8 ch; 39 K—Kt sq). If White play 38 Q×Q instead of Q—R 4, Black plays P×Q and wins.

The following is the third game of the match Tarrasch *v.* Mieses, played at the Café Kerkau, Berlin, in September last. This game was awarded a special prize of 100 Marks, given by Herr Otto Rosenfelt, of Stuttgart, for the best game—the judges being Dr. Lasker and Herr Rosenfelt himself. The notes are derived mainly, through Dutch and Swiss sources, from the Berlin papers.

GAME No. 4,407.

French Defence (in effect).

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| DR. S. TARRASCH. | J. MIESES. |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—K 3 |

Mieses turned every game in this match in which he had Black into a French Defence, just as he opened all in which he had White with a Scotch.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 2 P—K 4 | 2 P—Q 4 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 P×P |

And this was Mieses's regular procedure at this point, with a view to developing his Knights as in the present game. The scheme, of course, is not new, having been tried on various occasions by Rubinstein, among others.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 4 Kt×P | 4 Kt—Q 2 |
| 5 Kt—K B 3 | 5 K Kt—B 3 |
| 5 B—Q 3 | 6 B—K 2 |

Black has a much inferior game, and finds no time for the diversion he now contemplates. 14.., P—K R 3 may be his best course here.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 15 K R—K sq | 15 K R—K sq |
|-------------|-------------|

In the first game of the match Mieses played 6.., Kt×Kt, whereon followed 7 B×Kt, Kt—B 3; 8 B—Kt 5, B—K 2; 9 B×Kt, P×B; 10 Q—K 2. In the same position against Tarrasch at Hastings, 1895, Blackburne played 6.., P—B 4.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 7 Castles | 7 Kt×Kt |
| 8 B×Kt | 8 Kt—B 3 |
| 9 B—Q 3 | 9 P—Q Kt 3? |

He should have Castled at once. White's reply spoils the intended 10.., B—Kt 2, for then 11 B—Kt 5 ch.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 10 Kt—K 5! | 10 Castles |
| 11 Kt—B 6 | 11 Q—Q 3 |
| 12 Q—B 3! | 12 B—Q 2 |

The Q R must be saved; and 12.., Kt—Q 4 fails against 13 Kt×B ch, Q×Kt; 13 P—B 4.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 13 Kt×B ch | 13 Q×Kt |
| 14 B—Kt 5 | 14 Q R—B sq |

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle of Jan. 4th, says that Showalter is not satisfied with the result and intends to arrange a return match if possible. He feels certain that he will make a better record next time. Our contemporary adds that because of lack of proper training Showalter failed to do himself justice ; he devoted so much time to the opening stages of the game that he was generally short of time when the mid game was reached. Janowski, on the other hand, played the opening moves very promptly and with such precision that he conserved valuable time which he used to advantage when a crisis arose. All the eleven games were Queen's Pawn. We give the scores of the first six encounters.

GAME No. 4408.

First game, played December 8th and 9th.

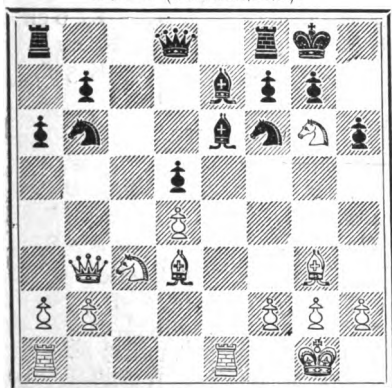
Queen's Pawn Opening.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
JANOWSKI.		SHOWALTER.	
1 P—Q 4		1 P—Q 4	
2 Kt—K B 3		2 Kt—K B 3	
3 P—B 4		3 P—K 3	
4 Kt—B 3		4 Q Kt—Q 2	
5 B—Kt 5		5 B—K 2	
6 P—K 3		6 Castles	
7 B—Q 3		7 P—B 4	
8 P×Q P		8 K P×P	
9 Castles		9 P×P	
10 P×P		10 P—Q R 3	
11 Q—Kt 3		11 P—K R 3	
12 B—R 4		12 Kt—Kt 3	
13 K R—K sq		13 B—K 3	
14 Kt—K 5		14 Q—Q 3 ?	
15 B—Kt 3		15 Q—Q sq	
16 Kt—Kt 6			
		17 Kt—B 4	
		18 Kt×B	
		19 B—Kt 6	
		20 R—K 2	
		21 R P×B	
		22 Q R—K sq	
		23 B—Kt sq	
		24 Kt—R 4	
		25 Kt—B 5	
		26 Kt×Kt	
		27 R—Q B sq	
		28 R×R	
		29 R—B 2	
		30 Q—K 3	
		31 Q—Q B 3	
		16 R—K sq	
		17 B—Q 3	
		18 P×Kt	
		19 R—K 2	
		20 B×B	
		21 Q Kt—Q 2	
		22 Kt—B sq	
		23 Q—Q 3	
		24 P—Q Kt 4	
		25 Kt (B 3)—Q 2	
		26 R×Kt	
		27 R—Q B 2	
		28 Q×R	
		29 Q—R 2	
		30 Q—Q 2	
		31 R—Q sq	

Position after White's 46th move :—

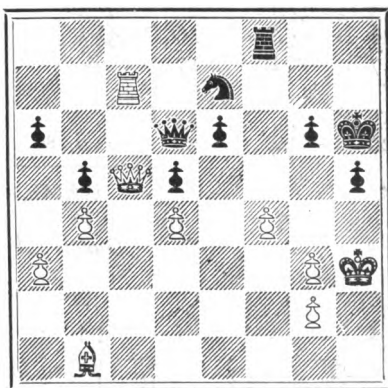
Q—B 5.

BLACK (SHOWALTER).



WHITE (JANOWSKI).

BLACK (SHOWALTER).



WHITE (JANOWSKI).

32 P—B 4	32 Q—Q 3	46 Q—B 5	
33 Q—R 5	33 Kt—Kt 3		
34 R—B 5	34 Kt—K 2		<i>See Diagram p. 53.</i>
35 Q—B 3	35 P—Kt 3		
36 P—Q Kt 4	36 P—K R 4	47 Kt P×Q	46 Q×Q
37 R—B 7	37 R—Q 2	48 B—Q 3	47 R—K sq
38 R—B 5	38 K—Kt 2	49 B×Kt	48 Kt—B 4
39 Q—B sq	39 R—Q sq	50 R—Q 7	49 K P×B
40 P—R 3	40 R—Q 2	51 R×Q P	50 P—Q R 4
41 Q—K 3	41 Kt—B 3	52 P×P	51 P—Kt 5
42 K—R 2	42 R—K B 2	53 P—B 6	52 P×P
43 Q—Q B 3	43 Kt—K 2	54 R—Kt 5	53 P—Kt 6
44 K—R 3	44 K—R 3	55 K—R 2	54 R—K 8
45 R—B 7	45 R—B sq	56 P—Q 5	55 R—Q B 8
			56 Resigns.

GAME No. 4,409.

Second game, played December 11th.

Irregular Opening.

WHITE. SHOWALTER.	BLACK. JANOWSKI.		
1 P—Q 4	1 Kt—K B 3	21 Q R—B sq	21 P—R 3
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—Q 3	22 Q—R 4	22 Kt—R 4
3 Kt—K B 3	3 Q Kt—Q 2	23 Kt—K 4	23 Q—K 2
4 Kt—B 3	4 P—K 4	24 B—Kt 5	24 Q—K 4
5 P—K 3	5 B—K 2	25 R—K B 3	25 P—K B 4
6 Q—B 2	6 Castles	26 Kt—B 2	26 R—K B sq
7 B—Q 3	7 R—K sq	27 Q R—B sq	27 P—B 3
8 Castles	8 B—B sq	28 R—K 3	28 Q—Q 5
9 P—Q Kt 3	9 P—Q Kt 3	29 R—K 7	29 R—B 2
10 Kt—K Kt 5	10 P—Kt 3	30 R×R	30 K×R
11 P—B 4	11 P×Q P	31 R—K sq	31 R—K sq
12 P×P	12 B—K Kt 2	32 R×R	32 K×R
13 P—K B 5	13 Kt—B sq	33 Q×Q	33 B×Q
14 P×P	14 R P×P	34 P—K Kt 4	34 Kt—Kt 2
15 Q—B 2	15 B—Kt 2	35 Kt P×P	35 Kt×P
16 B—Q 2	16 Q—Q 2	36 P×P	36 B×P
17 P—K R 3	17 Kt—K 3	37 K—B sq	37 Kt—Kt 6 ch
18 Kt×Kt	18 R×Kt	38 K—K sq	38 B×Kt ch
19 P—Q 5	19 R—K 4	39 K×B	39 Kt—K 5 ch
20 B—B 4	20 K R—K sq	40 B×Kt	40 B×B

Drawn.

GAME No. 4,410.

Third game, played December 12th.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

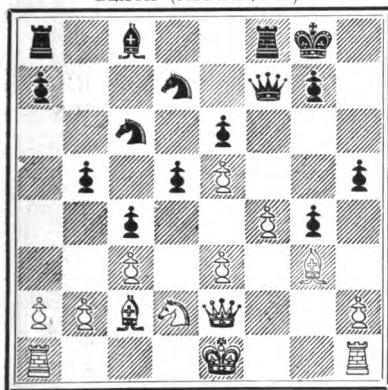
WHITE. JANOWSKI.	BLACK. SHOWALTER.		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	5 Q Kt—Q 2	5 Castles
2 B—B 4	2 P—K 3	6 P—K 3	6 P—B 4
3 Kt—K B 3	3 B—Q 3	7 P—B 3	7 Kt—B 3
4 B—Kt 3	4 Kt—K B 3	8 B—Q 3	8 Q—K 2
		9 Kt—K 5	9 B×Kt
		10 P×B	10 Kt—Q 2

11 P—K B 4 11 P—B 4
 12 B—K B 2 12 Q—B 2
 13 P—K Kt 4 13 P×P
 14 B—Kt 3 14 P—B 5
 15 B—Q B 2 15 P—K R 4
 16 Q—K 2 16 P—Q Kt 4

Position after Black's 16th move:—

P—Q Kt 4.

BLACK (SHOWALTER).



WHITE (JANOWSKI).

17 P—K R 3 17 P×P
 18 Kt—B 3 18 Kt—B 4
 19 B—R 7 ch 19 K—R sq
 20 Kt—Kt 5 20 Q—K sq
 21 Castles (Q R) 21 P—Kt 3
 22 R×R P 22 K—Kt 2
 23 R×R P 23 P×R
 24 R—Kt sq 24 R—R sq
 25 B—R 4 25 K—B sq
 26 Q—Kt 2 26 Q—Q 2
 27 B—Kt 6 27 Q—K Kt 2
 28 Kt—B 7 28 R—K Kt sq
 29 Kt—Q 6 29 Kt—K 2
 30 Q—Kt 5 30 B—Q 2
 31 Q×P 31 R—R sq
 32 Q—Kt 4 32 Kt×B
 33 B—B 6 33 Q—R 2
 34 B×R 34 Kt×B
 35 Q—Kt 5 35 Kt—K 5
 36 Kt×Kt 36 P×Kt
 37 Q—B 6 ch 37 Kt—B 2
 38 R—Q sq 38 R—Q sq
 39 P—Kt 3 39 Q—R 3
 40 Resigns.

GAME No. 4,411.

Fourth game of the match.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

WHITE.
SHOWALTER.

BLACK.
JANOWSKI.

1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
 2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—K B 3
 3 P—B 4 3 P×P
 4 Kt—B 3 4 P—Q R 3
 5 P—Q R 4 5 P—B 4
 6 P—Q 5 6 P—K 3
 7 P—K 4 7 Kt×K P
 8 Kt×Kt 8 P×Q P
 9 Kt—Kt 3 9 B—K 2
 10 B—K 2 10 B—K 3
 11 Castles 11 Kt—B 3
 12 Kt—Q 2 12 Castles
 13 P—B 4 13 P—B 4
 14 R—K sq 14 Kt—Q 5
 15 R—R 3 15 B—B 3
 16 B—B sq 16 P—K Kt 3
 17 Kt—B 3 17 Q—Q 3
 18 Kt—K 5 18 P—Q Kt 4
 19 Q R—K 3 19 K R—K sq
 20 Kt—K 2 20 Kt—B 3

21 Kt—Q B 3 21 Kt—Q 5
 22 K—R sq 22 Q R—Q sq
 23 P×P 23 P×P
 24 Kt—K 2 24 Kt—B 3
 25 Kt—Kt sq 25 P—Q 5
 26 R (K 3)—K 2 26 P—Q 6
 27 R—K 3 27 P—Q 7
 28 Q×P 28 Q×Q
 29 B×Q 29 B×Kt
 30 P×B 30 R×B
 31 P—Q Kt 3 31 P—B 5
 32 R—K 4 32 B—Q 4
 33 R—K B P 33 P×P
 34 Kt—B 3 34 B×Kt
 35 P×B 35 R×K P
 36 R—Kt sq 36 Kt—Q 5
 37 B—Kt 2 37 R (K 4)—K 7
 38 R—Kt 4 38 P—B 5
 39 P—B 4 39 R×B
 40 R×R 40 R×R
 41 K×R 41 P—B 6
 Resigns.

GAME No. 4,412.

Fifth game of the match.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

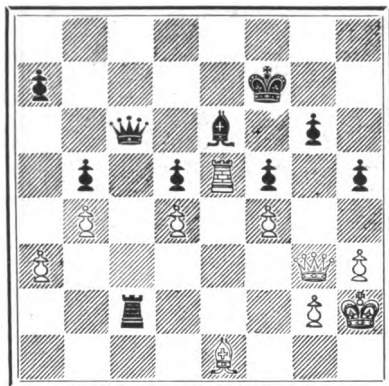
WHITE. JANOWSKI.	BLACK. SHOWALTER.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—Q B 4
4 P—K 3	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 B—Q 3	5 Kt—B 3
6 Castles	6 B—Q 3
7 P—Q Kt 3	7 Castles
8 B—Kt 2	8 P×Q P
9 K P×P	9 Kt—Q Kt 5
10 B—K 2	10 Kt—K 5
11 Kt—B 3	11 P—B 4
12 P—Q R 3	12 Kt—Q B 3
13 P×P	13 Kt×Kt
14 B×Kt	14 P×P
15 Kt—K 5	15 B—K 3
16 P—B 4	16 R—B sq
17 B—Kt 2	17 Q—Kt 3
18 K—R sq	18 Kt—R 4
19 R—B 3	19 R—Q B 2
20 P—Q Kt 4	20 K R—B sq
21 R—K 3	21 B×Kt
22 R×B	22 Kt—B 5
23 B×Kt	23 R×B
24 P—R 3	24 P—Kt 3
25 R—B sq	25 R×R
26 B×R	26 R—B 5
27 B—K 3	27 K—B 2
28 Q—K sq	28 Q—Q sq
29 B—B 2	29 Q—Q B sq
30 B—K 3	30 P—K R 4

31 K—R 2	31 Q—Q 2
32 B—B 2	32 P—Q Kt 4
33 Q—K 3	33 Q—B 3
34 Q—K Kt 3	34 R—B 7
35 B—K sq	

Position after White's 35th move :—

B—K sq.

BLACK (SHOWALTER).



WHITE (JANOWSKI).

36 Q—Kt 5	35 Q—Kt 3
37 Q—K 7 ch	36 K—Kt 2
38 B—R 4	37 B—B 2
39 B—Kt 5	38 R—Q 7
40 Q—B 6 ch	39 Q—Kt sq
	40 Resigns.

GAME No. 4,413.

Sixth game of the match.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

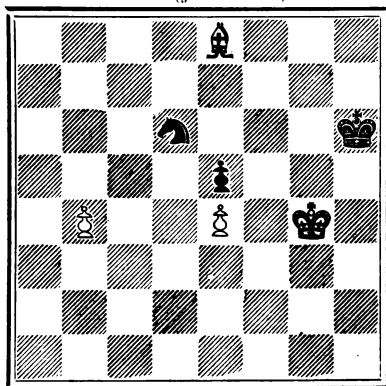
WHITE. SHOWALTER.	BLACK. JANOWSKI.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 4	3 P×P
4 P—K 3	4 P—Q R 3

5 B×P	5 P—K 3
6 Castles	6 B—K 2
7 Kt—B 3	7 P—Q Kt 4
8 B—Q 3	8 B—Kt 2
9 P—Q R 3	9 P—B 4

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 10 P×P | 10 B×P |
| 11 Q—K 2 | 11 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 12 R—Qsq | 12 Castles |
| 13 P—Q Kt 4 | 13 B—R 2 |
| 14 B—Kt 2 | 14 Q—K 2 |
| 15 Q R—Bsq | 15 Q R—Bsq |
| 16 P—R 3 | 16 K R—Qsq |
| 17 B—Kt sq | 17 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 18 Kt—Q 2 | 18 B—Kt sq |
| 19 Kt (Q 2)—K 4 | 19 Kt×Kt |
| 20 Kt×Kt | 20 R×Q R |
| 21 R×R | 21 B×Kt |
| 22 B×B | 22 Kt—B 5 |
| 23 B—Q B 3 | 23 P—B 4 |
| 24 B—B 3 | 24 Kt×R P |
| 25 Q—R 2 | 25 Kt—B 5 |
| 26 Q×P | 26 Q—Q 3 |
| 27 Q×Q | 27 R×Q |
| 28 R—Rsq | 28 R—Q 6 |
| 29 R—R 8 | 29 R—Qsq |
| 30 P—Kt 4 | 30 P×P |
| 31 P×P | 31 B—B 2 |
| 32 R×R ch | 32 B×R |
| 33 B—Q B 6 | 33 B—B 3 |
| 34 B×B | 34 P×B |
| 35 B×P | 35 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 36 P—K 4 | 36 P—K 4 |
| 37 P—B 4 | 37 K—B 2 |
| 38 K—B 2 | 38 K—Kt 3 |
| 39 B—K 8 ch | 39 K—Kt 2 |
| 40 P×P | 40 P×P |
| 41 P—Kt 5 | 41 Kt—B 5 |
| 42 K—Kt 3 | 42 P—R 3 |
| 43 P×P ch | 43 K×P |
| 44 K—Kt 4 | 44 Kt—Q 3 |

Position after Black's 44th move :—

Kt—Q 3
BLACK (JANOWSKI).



WHITE (SHOWALTER).

45 B—R 5

Mr Burn points out that White could no longer win. If 45 B—B 6, then 45...K—Kt 3; 46 P—Kt 5, Kt—B 5; 47 K—B 3, K—B 3; 48 K—K 2, K—K 2; 49 K—Q 3, Kt—Kt 3; 50 K—B 3, K—Q 3; 51 K—Kt 4, Kt—Bsq; 52 K—R 5, K—B 4; 53 B—Q 5, Kt—Kt 3; 54 B—K 6, Kt—R square and draws.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| | 45 K—Kt 2 |
| 46 K—Kt 5 | 46 Kt×P ch |
| 47 K—B 5 | 47 Kt—Kt 6 ch |
| 48 K×P | 48 Kt×B |
| 49 P—Kt 5 | 49 K—B 2 |
| 50 K—Q 6 | 50 Kt—B 3 |
| 51 P—Kt 6 | 51 K—Ksq |

Drawn.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems should be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

Problem No. 2,971, by J. A. J. Drewitt.—Three solvers have questioned us as to the soundness of this three-mover, claiming that 1... B—Qsq (pinning the Queen) defeats the author's intention, mislead doubtless by the fact that we omitted to give this play in our Solutions last month. The continuation is 2 R—Q 3 ch, and the mate is easy to see.

REVIEW.

For twelve successive years Mr. Alain C. White, who might without irreverence be yclept in the Homeric sense, the chess problem Nestor, beneficently favoured his numerous friends with another token of his industry and enthusiasm on Christmas Day last.

Though the volume entitled *One Hundred Chess Problems by William Meredith*, 1835-1903, has naturally an interest specially attractive to America and particularly to Philadelphia—the birthplace of the Good Companion Chess Problem Club—it has its extension throughout the chess dominion.

In a happy spirit Mr. White has endowed the problem world with a collection of the best problems by one of the most talented of America's deceased chess problem artists. Mr. Meredith's works in the Eastern Hemisphere are not generally known, and the modern student must be gratified and indeed grateful in being made acquainted with the works of a man whose efforts predestined the standard of composition which is regarded as the highest limitations of the art. What J. B. of Bridport was to England, so William Meredith was to the U.S.A.

America has produced a number of stars whose works have been gathered in collective form, and we remember an attempt at presenting Cheney's problems, the small brochure of Martindale, the scrappy issue of Carpenter's positions, Robbins, Brown, and a few others. These are all before White's grand complete *Sam Loyd and His Chess Problems*.

In the book under review there is a most refreshing novelty. There are one hundred problems selected, and each position is reviewed by a member of the Good Companion Chess Problem Club. In many of the cases a portrait of the reviewer is given. In this respect, we feel it right to say that the vignette of C. Mansfield is not quite fair. He is shown as a school-boy with Eton collar. We had the pleasure of meeting him some sixteen months ago in khaki—his portrait is at least ten years out of date.

There is a family history of the Merediths written by Mr. White which creates much interest, and a delightful appreciation of Meredith's talents by Dr. Otto Wurzburg.

As for the selections themselves, they are very diversified in merit and perhaps style. This is due to the general advance composition was making in the years—a long period—the author was practising. Everywhere there are signs of delicacy of treatment and in every instance there is an evident idea illustrated. When one considers the date at which some of the problems were composed it is not surprising that, as Mr. Keeble puts it in his criticism of No. 63, W. Bone used to say, "Never put your best move first," the temptation was irresistible to throw the solver off his guard by a checking key, leading to (say in a 3-mover) a fairly solving obstacle to solve in two. Meredith in later days avoided this illusive device with the result that the subtleness of his conceptions were accentuated by moves of a quiescent character.

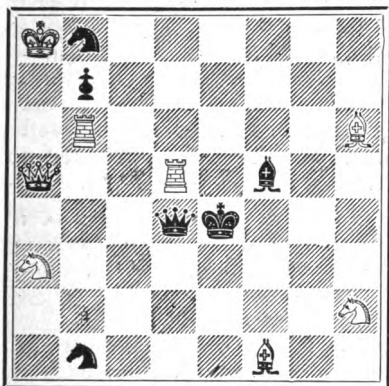
It is curious to note that the charm of the sacrifice is not a prominent feature, excepting perhaps in the two-movers, and there is only one instance where the White Queen is offered in sacrifice to the King. A fine characteristic is that, especially in the two-movers,

the keys (excepting the checking ones which are early ones and few) are excellent. In the two-move examples there are no restrictive keys nor even a case of "give and take"; they are mostly strategic, the author showing a leaning towards a theatrical opening. The three-movers exhibit many charms and the four-movers show delicate profundity. There are no self-mates; probably this class of composition did not appeal to the deceased composer.

The following are quoted as illustrative of Mr. Meredith's style :

By W. MEREDITH (1901).

BLACK.

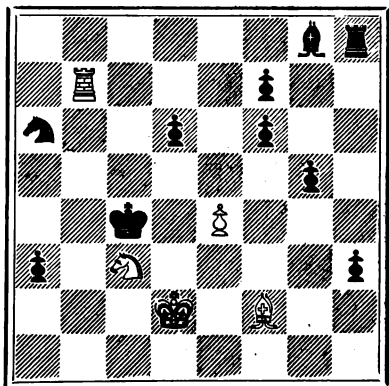


WHITE.

Mate in two.

By W. MEREDITH (1888).

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

By W. Meredith (1872).—White: K at KR 8; Q at KB 8; Rs at QB 5 and Q Kt 7; Bs at K Kt sq and Q 5; P at Q 2. Black: K at K 4; Q at QR sq; Bs at QR 3 and 8; Kt at Q Kt sq; P at QB 5. Mate in two.

By W. Meredith (1875).—White: K at QR 5; R at KR 7; Bs at K Kt 8 and QB sq; Kt at QB 8; Ps at K Kt 3, Q Kt 4 and 7. Black: K at Q Kt sq; Bs at K Kt 8 and Q Kt 8; Ps at K 5, Q 5 and QB 5. Mate in four.

The volume is issued from the *Chess Amateur* office, Stroud.

Mr. Frank Janet, who is well known to our readers, introduced a novelty to the Brooklyn Institute Chess Club on 16th December by giving a lecture on chess problems, dealing particularly with the two-mover. He appears to have dealt pretty comprehensively with the subject, as most of the classes and phases were touched upon. In order that interest should be maintained he invited questions from his audience, which proved a useful feature. Boards were displayed exhibiting the illustrative positions, and the affair proved quite successful. No doubt Mr. Janet will be encouraged to venture again on like lines.

We know only one instance where a similar trial of this kind was given in this country, and that was by Mr. P. H. Williams at the Hampstead Chess Club some year or two ago, which event we recorded

at the time. We should like to see a repetition of Mr. Williams' effort to popularise the problem on these lines and commend the matter to our leading clubs. We believe there are several good composers in the provinces and London who would not be unwilling to undertake a discourse before an appreciative assembly, if the opportunity were given them.

RICE MEMORIAL INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM AND END GAME TOURNEY.

Reverting to the strictures we thought proper to make in connection with the award in the Rice Memorial Problem Tourneys, it is some satisfaction to feel that several of our correspondents have endorsed the facts which we felt it our duty to point out. Some of the communications received go further than we think prudent, but the general tone indicates that the affair can only be regarded as a fiasco, caused chiefly at the seat of justice. The Award was announced to be published no later than 1st May, yet it does not (as far as we know) make its appearance until the issue of the November number of the *American Chess Bulletin*. Now come an interesting question. The Award was to remain open for thirty days. The final decision of the Judge is consequently much overdue. Is it possible that the Judge himself has not received *pro forma* any objections, and that he considers his first award automatically confirmed? We can hardly believe it to be the intention to follow such a Quixotic course in contravention of established custom. Anyhow, it is up to the Judge to amend his mistaken Report or stand by his absurd originality. How he will get over the error of giving a prize to the impossible position of the middle end-game may well exercise the ingenuity of a few incredulous who cannot imagine how such a glaring defect could possibly elude the analysis of the most superficial examiner. As we have been asked to reproduce this end game "gem," we give it here for the edification of those who have not seen it, but are concerned with our remarks thereon. We might mention that we showed the position to Mr. Blackburn, who in lightning speed, said "So and so should be the first move, followed by so and so; I don't think much of it, as it is so obvious that something radically attacking must be done."

By F. C. M. Simkovitch (Kischineff, Russia). White : K at K B 2 ; Q at Q B 8 ; Rs at Q sq and Q Kt sq ; Kt at K Kt 8 ; Ps at K R 2, 6, K Kt 5, K B 5, K 3, Q 4 and Q B 2. Black : K at K R 2 ; Q at Q 4 ; Rs at Q 2 and Q Kt 2 ; B at Q Kt sq ; Kt at K sq ; Ps at K R 6, K Kt 2, K B 2, K 5, Q 3, Q B 6, Q Kt 3 and Q R 2. White to play and draw.

It will be seen that Black has lost only two men, namely a Bishop and Knight, but the position of the White Pawns account for six captures !

We know our solvers like to see the positions submitted on "Gala" nights at the Good Companion Chess Club, so we reproduce in notation (as on previous occasions) the octave of two movers submitted on Nov. 10th last for over-the-board solving when J. R. Capablanca was specially challenged to solve the lot in twenty minutes

No. 1 by A. Ellerman.—White : K at Q B sq ; Q at Q Kt 7 ; Rs at K R 6 and 8 ; Bs at K 4 and Q B 5 ; P at K 6. Black : K at K Kt 2 ; Q at Q B 2 ; R at Q R 2 ; Bs at Q 5 and Q Kt 8 ; Kts at Q 3 and Q R 6 ; Ps at K B 5 and K 6 ; Mate in two.

No. 2, by F. Ellerman.—White : K at Q B 2 ; Q at K Kt 2 ; R at K 7 ; B at K Kt 5 ; Kts at K 2 and 5 ; Black : K at K B 4 ; Q at K R sq ; R at Q R 5 ; B at Q R 6 ; Kts at K B 7 and Q 7 ; Ps at K R 4 ; K Kt 3, K B 3, Q 4, Q B 4, 6, and Q R 3. Mate in two.

No. 3, by E. Kubbel.—White : K at Q sq ; Q at K Kt 3 ; Bs at K Kt sq and K B 7 ; Kts at K Kt 7 and K B 4 ; Ps at Q Kt 2, Q R 3 and 4. Black : K at Q B 5 ; Rs at K R 3 and K Kt 4 ; Bs at K R sq and 2 ; Kts at K R 7 and Q 4 ; Ps at Q 6 and Q Kt 6. Mate in two.

No. 4, by A. M. Sparke.—White : K at Q R 8 ; Q at K 4 ; R at K Kt 2 ; Bs at Q B 5 and Q R 2 ; Kts at Q B 3 and Q Kt 3 ; Ps at K B 2 and Q R 4 ; Black : K at Q Kt 7 ; Q at K R 2 ; R at K Kt 3 ; Bs at K R 3 and 4 ; Kt at K B sq ; Ps at K Kt 2, 6 and K B 3. Mate in 2.

No 5, by P. F. Kuiper.—White : K at K B 6 ; Q at Q R 7 ; Bs at K Kt sq and Q 5 ; Kts at K R 4 and Q Kt 4 ; Ps at K B 2 and Q 3. Black : K at Q 5 ; B at K B 6 ; Kt at K 8 ; Ps at K 3, Q 3, Q B 4, 6 and Q Kt 4. Mate in two.

No. 6, by G. Guidelli.—White : K at K Kt 7 ; Q at Q B 4 ; R at Q R 3 ; B at Q Kt 2 ; Kt at K B 3 ; Ps at K Kt 2 and K 2. Black : K at K B 4 ; Rs at K B 8 and Q R 7 ; Kt at K R 6 ; Ps at K Kt 4, 6 and Q Kt 5. Mate in two.

No. 7, by K. Grabowski.—White : K at Q Kt 8 ; Q at K R 4 ; Rs at K 2 and 5 ; B at Q R 2 ; Kts at K R 8 and K B 3 ; Ps at K Kt 3 and Q Kt 5. Black : K at Q 3 ; R at K R 3 ; Bs at K R 4 and Q B 6 ; Kt at Q Kt 7 ; Ps at K R 2 ; K B 2, 3, K 6 and Q 2. Mate in two.

No. 8, by J. Paluzie.—White : K at Q R 8 ; Q at K 5 ; Rs at K R 3 and Q Kt sq ; Bs at K Kt 3 and Q B 2 ; Kt at Q B sq. Black : K at Q R 6 ; Bs at K B 5 and 8 ; Kts at Q 8 and Q R 7 ; Ps at K 2, 3, Q 4, 5 and Q B 5. Mate in two.

The result of this solving engagement was that C. Promislo, who is only 19 years of age, was an easy first, mastering all in 16 minutes whilst J. R. Capablana was next with seven correct in 19 minutes. It will be interesting to note that No. 5, by Kuiper, was the rock on which he split. We rather expect he gave 1, Q—K Kt 7 as the key, which is defeated only by 1., P—B 7.

Good Companion C.P. Club, December award figures out as follows :

First Prize (*ex æquo*) by L. Rothstein (W. Hoboken, N.J.).—White : K at K 6 ; Q at K 4 ; Rs at K B 4 and Q Kt 4 ; B at K B sq ; Kts at K Kt 5 and Q R sq ; P at Q R 3. Black : K at Q B 6 ; Rs at K Kt 6 and K 8 ; Bs at K R sq and Q 8 ; Kt at K Kt 5 ; Ps at Q 5 and 7. Mate in two.

First Prize (*ex æquo*) by A. Ellerman (Buenos Ayres). White : K at K R 5 ; Q at Q B 5 ; Bs at Q Kt sq and Q R 7 ; Kts at Q sq and Q B 7 ; Ps at K 6 and Q Kt 3. Black : K at Q 5 ; Q at Q R 3 ; R at Q B 4 ; Bs at K B 3 and Q R sq ; Kt at K B 6 ; Ps at Q 3 ; Q Kt 4 and Q R 6. Mate in two.

First Prize (*ex æquo*) by A. J. Fink (San Francisco). White : K at Q 8 ; Q at K B 7 ; Rs at R B sq and Q Kt 5 ; Bs at K R 8 and Q B 2 ; Kts at K R 2 and Q R 2 ; Ps at K Kt 3 and Q 2. Black : K at K 5 ; Q at Q R 8 ; Rs at Q 6 and Q R 2 ; Bs at K B 7 and Q Kt 2 ; Kts at Q B sq and 6 ; Ps at K R 2, K Kt 4, 5, Q 2, Q B 4, Q Kt 3 and Q R 4. Mate in two.

Second Prize, C. Mansfield ("Somewhere in France") and Third, A. M. Sparke (Lincoln). With Hon. Mens. to A. Ellerman (2) and A. M. Sparke.

SOLUTIONS.

By H. F. L. Meyer (p. 27).—1 B—Q 4, K—K 5, 2 Q—Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 6, 2 Kt—Q 6, &c., K—B 5, 2 Kt—K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×B 2 Kt—K 5, ch, &c. If 1..., Kt else 2 Kt—B 5 ch, &c.

By Valentin Marin (p. 27).—1 B—Q 7, B×R, 2 Q—Kt 3 &c. If 1..., Kt×R, 2 Q—B 8 ch, &c. If 1..., R×R, 2 Q×P, &c. If 1..., K—K 7, 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1..., others, 2 R—B 6 ch, &c.

By J. Willner (p. 27).—1 R—B 7, Kt—B 7 ch, 2 K—Kt sq, &c. If 1..., Kt×Kt, 2 Q—K sq, &c. If 1..., P—Q 4, 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., R×Kt P or others, 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. We give this solution in full to show we have appreciated its meaning in connection with our criticism of the Award. It however yields to two other solutions, 1 K—Kt sq and 1 B—Kt 5, as has been pointed out. As these solutions would not be difficult to decipher to a Judge-examiner, it is suggestive that the Award was not as painstaking as the importance of the Tourney warranted.

By A. M. Sparke (p. 27).—1 Q—R 7, &c.

By J. J. Rietveld (p. 27).—1 Q—Kt 6, &c.

By C. Promislo (p. 27), 1 B—B 6, &c.

By K. Graboski (p. 27).—1 Kt—K 2, &c.

By V. Marin (p. 27).—1 Q—B sq, &c.

By T. C. Henriken (p. 28).—1 K—B 5, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 28).—1 R—Q 4, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 28).—1 Kt—Kt 4, &c.

By E. E. Westbury (p. 28).—1 K—R 5, &c.

By E. E. Westbury (p. 28).—1 B—Q 7, &c.

By E. E. Westbury (p. 28).— —B—B 7, &c.

By C. D. Locock (p. 29). This ingenious proposition has not attracted much attention. One or two seem to have placed their own interpretation on the terms and consequently missed the point. The schemer's solution is:—1 P—K 4, P—K 3, 2 B—B 4, K—K 2, 3 B×P, K—Q 3, 4 B×Q P, K—K 4, 5 B—R 3 ! B×B, 6 P—Q 3, B×P, 7 P—K B 3, B×P, 8 Kt—K 2, B×Kt, 9 B—Kt 5 ! B×P, 10 Q—R 5, B×B P, 11 Q×B P, B×Kt, 12 B—K 7, B×P, 13 Q×Q B, K×P. White mates in two moves. 1 Q—K 6 ch, K moves. 2 Castles K R or Q R accordingly mate.

Mr. A. C. Neil has furnished the best solution to hand, but it will be seen at the concluding stage of the "game" the White Q R P is not wanted for the "Mate in two." Mr. Locock's play consumes this Pawn. Here is Mr. Neil's line of play:—1 P—K 4, P—K 3, 2 B—K 2, P—Q B 4, 3 B—R 5, Q—Kt 4, 4 P—Q 3, Q×Kt P, 5 P—K B 3, Q×Q B P, 6 B—Kt 5, Q×Kt, 7 B—B 6, Q×Q P, 2 Q—R 4, Q×B P, 9 Kt×Q, P—K Kt 4, 10 B×P ch, K×B, 11 Kt—K 5, K×B, 12, Q×Q P, K×Kt, 13 Q×B, K×P. Now White mates in two as above.

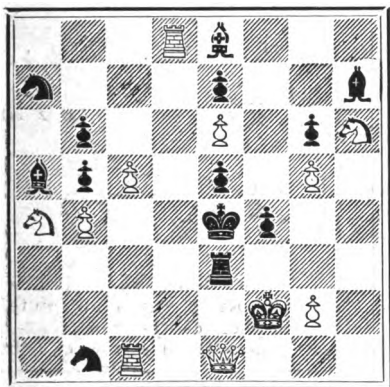
By P. F. Blake (p. 29).—1 Q—Kt sq, P×P, 2 Q—Kt 2, K×R, 3 B—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., B—K 8, 2 Q×R P, P—Kt 4. [If 2..., R×P, 3 R—B 3 dis ch, &c. If 2..., others 3 R—Kt 4 dis ch, &c.] 3 Q—Kt sq or 3, &c. If 1..., R×P, 2 Q—Q 4 ch, P×Q ; 3 R—B 5, ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 3, 2 B×P ch, K×R, 3 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K×R, 2 Q—B 3 ch, K—Q 4. [If 2..., K—Kt 4, 3 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c.] 3 B×P ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 4, 2 Q—Q sq ch, K×R, 3 B—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 6, 2 Q×R P, P—Kt 4. [If 2..., Kt—Q 5, and others, 3 Kt—B 3 ch, &c.] 3 Q—Kt sq, &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2,980.

By H. D'O. BERNARD
(London).

BLACK.



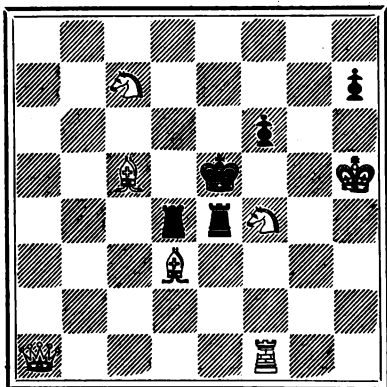
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,981.

By WM. GREENWOOD
(Sutton Mill).

BLACK.



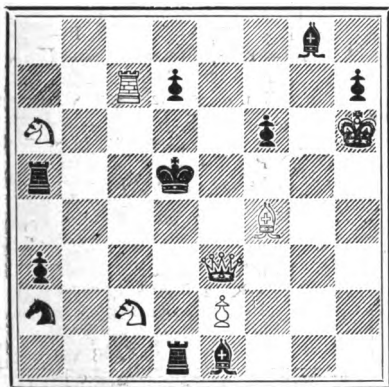
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,982.

By A. M. SPARKE
(Lincoln).

BLACK.



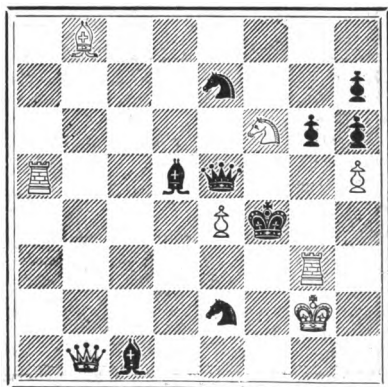
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,983.

By H. E. KNOTT
(Tenbury).

BLACK.



WHITE.

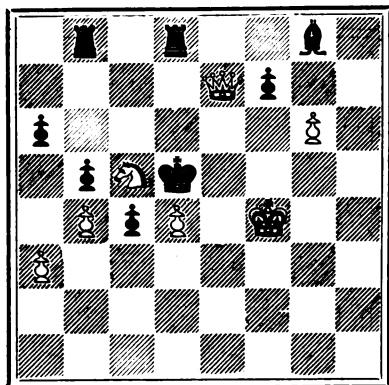
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2984.

By C. D. LOCOCK
(Putney).

BLACK.



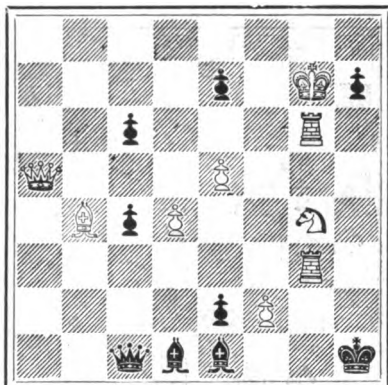
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,985.

By M. MARBLE
(Worcester, U.S.A.)

BLACK.



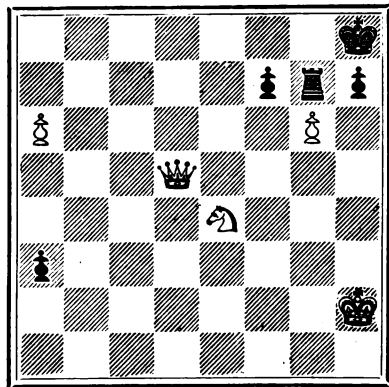
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,986.

By C. A. L. BULL.
(Durban).

BLACK.



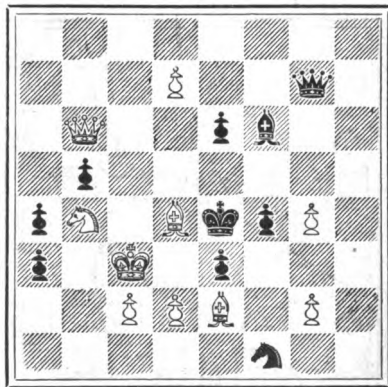
WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 2,987.

By N. M. GIBBINS
(London).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in three moves.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

MARCH, 1917.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We now give the solutions of Positions 235 and 236, which were published in the January number.

Position 235, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q R 5, ♘ at Q R 7, ♙ at Q R 6, K R 6, ♚ at Q 5, ♜ at Q 2, K 2, ♙ at Q R 5. White to play and win.

Solution :—1 P—R 7, Kt—K Kt 3; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, K—B 4; 3 P—R 7, Kt—Kt 3; 4 Kt—K R sq; 5 Kt—Q 7 ch, Kt×Kt; 6 P—R 8 (Q) and wins. Unfortunately there appears to be an alternative on the second move. Thus 2 K—Kt 5, threatens 3 Kt—B 6 ch, and the advance of the Pawn. If 2... Kt—Kt sq; then 3 Kt—B 6 ch, Kt×Kt; 4 K×Kt, and wins; nor is the advance of the Rook's Pawn of any avail.

Position 236, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at K Kt sq, ♘ at K 2, ♙ at Q R 6, K R 2, K R 6, ♚ at K R 6, ♜ at Q Kt 8, Q B 2, ♙ at Q Kt 4, Q 5, K B 5. White to play and win.

Solution :—1 P—Q R 7, B—K 5; 2 P—R 7, B—K 4; 3 Kt×P ch, K—Kt 5; 4 Kt—Q 3, B—K B 3; 5 Kt—B 2 ch, K—B 4; 6 Kt×B, and wins; or 3... K—R 5; 4 Kt—Kt 6 ch, and wins. If in the first line of play 4... B×Kt; there might follow 5 P—Q R 8 (Q), B×P; 6 Q—Kt 2 ch, K—B 5; 7 Q—Kt 3 ch, K—K 5; 8 Q—R 4 ch, K—K 6; 9 Q×B, P—Q 6; 10 Q—K 7, K—Q 5; 11 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—K 6; 12 Q—K sq ch, K—Q 5; 13 Q—Q 2.

The defeat of the two Bishops by the Knight is very interesting, and it is to be hoped that the companion study, No. 235, can be made sound by a slight alteration.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 235.	No. 236.	Total.
Mr. R. Garby	42	4	4	50
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	42	4	4	50
Mr. H. T. Twomey	37	4	4	45
Mr. F. W. Darby	45	—	—	45
Mr. J. Harrison	44	—	—	44
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	29	4	4	37
Mr. W. Jackson	32	—	—	32
Rev. A. Baker	20	4	4	28

C I

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 235.	No. 236.	Total.
Mrs. Sollas	12	4	4	20
Mr. A. Watkins	17	—	—	17
Mr. W. T. Pierce	16	—	—	15
Mr. L. Illingworth	8	—	—	8
Col. E. Kensington	—	4	4	8
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	7	—	—	7
Mr. D. M. Liddell	4	—	—	4

The prize accordingly goes to Mr. Garby.

We are sorry to see how few solutions have been sent in this month, but possibly there will be some late arrivals on account of the erratic post now-a-days.

Since writing the last words Mr. Bigelow's solutions have arrived, but as they were late Mr. Garby takes precedence.

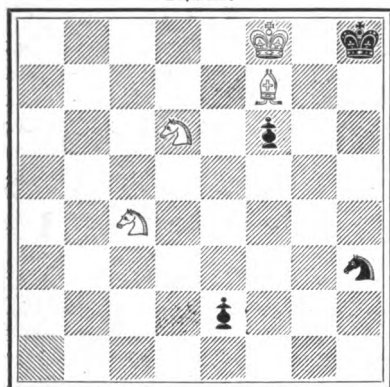
In the next issue we intend to publish two fine end-games which have been specially contributed by Mr. K. A. L. Kubbel.

Solutions of the following studies should be posted by March 31st, 1917. Communications should be marked "Chess," and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, S.W.

Position 239. Original.

By HENRI RINCK.

BLACK.



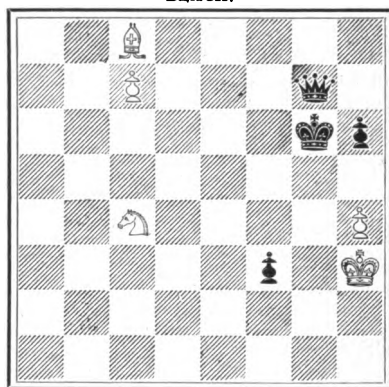
WHITE.

White to play and draw.

Position 240. Original.

By HENRI RINCK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and draw.

END-GAME TOURNEY.

The *Revue l'Eco degli Scacchi* announces a tourney for original end-game studies. Prizes of 50, 20, and 10 francs are offered as well as several useful chess publications. The judges will be Messrs. C. Salvioi and C. Garavetti. From two to five studies may be sent, but should all be posted together to Sr. le Chevalier Nicolas Davi De Cordova, rue Colluzio 49, Palermo, Sicily. The entries should be sent under *nommes-de-plume* with real name in a sealed envelope, and should be accompanied by full solutions. The last day for receiving entries is May 31st, 1917.

OBITUARY.

The *Sheffield Weekly News* of February 10th records the death of Mr. W. P. Turnbull, who during the 'nineties was a leading player of the Sheffield Club, for which he generally played top board in Woodhouse Cup matches; he also took a high position in the Yorkshire county teams of that period.

After a distinguished University career, Mr. Turnbull entered the National Education Service. For twelve years, 1894-1906, he was Divisional Inspector of Schools for the North of England, and resided in Sheffield. After retiring from government service he resided in Settle, removing later to Church Stretton, where he died on January 24th last, at the age of seventy-five. Our contemporary says: "As unostentatious and agreeable as he was clever, he had the great respect of all who knew him, and his death will be mourned especially by those older players in Sheffield who took part in the fights of fifteen or twenty years ago." Mr. Turnbull played for the North in the match in London in 1895 at Board 20, losing to Mr. Jones-Bateman, of the St. George's Club. During the later years of his life, Mr. Turnbull published a neat booklet for the benefit of young players, entitled *Chess-Men in Action*.

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. Walter Gledhill, inventor of the "Gledhill attack" in the French Defence, who passed away on January 19th in his sixty-third year, at Braithwaite, Summerhill, Harrogate, after a brief illness of seven days. The immediate cause of death was heart-failure.

Mr. Gledhill was born in Leeds on June 13th, 1854, and was an ardent chess enthusiast from his early days.

Thirty years ago he was very prominent in Yorkshire chess circles. He was one of the founders of the Burley-in-Wharfedale Chess Club, for which he played top board in matches. He was first hon. secretary of the Wharfedale Chess Association, and won its Silver Queen Challenge Trophy in 1889-90. At this period he played as regularly as circumstances would permit in Yorkshire county matches, and also represented the county with success in correspondence matches. In the 1901-2 contest for the Kitchin Memorial Correspondence Prize he was second to Mr. Alfred Denham, Huddersfield, but won the contest in 1904-5. He played in the match, North v. South of England, at Birmingham in 1893, but was unable to undertake the journey for the return match in London in 1894.

In August, 1891, Mr. Gledhill competed at the Oxford meeting of the Counties' Chess Association. He won Section II. with $7\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 8, but lost to the winner of Section I., Mr. F. McCarthy, Birmingham, in the contest between them to decide first and second prizes.

As a problem composer, Mr. Gledhill won first prize in the 1888 problem tournament of the Yorkshire County Association, and to the close of his life he maintained an interest in the "poetry of chess," solving regularly the problems in the *Yorkshire Weekly Post*.

Notwithstanding these activities, Mr. Gledhill's claim to recognition in the wider field of chess will always be more closely associated with his analysis of that variation-attack in the French Defence which bears his name, and is embodied in all the text-books, and which Dr. Lasker described to the writer of this notice as "an ingenious attack, full of possibilities."

The opening moves run 1 P—K 4, P—K 3; 2 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 3 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3; P—K 5, K Kt—Q 2; 5 Q—Kt 4. From this point Black must conduct his operations with the greatest care, or his position will speedily become most precarious. Mr. Gledhill introduced his novelty to the chess public in July, 1901, through the medium of this journal, and from that date onward many articles and games have graced our pages. Interested students will find special references to the subject as follows: *B.C.M.*, 1901, page 277. 1902, page 51. 1903, pp. 9, 109, 374. 1909, pp. 55, 297.

In pursuit of his profession as a schoolmaster, Mr. Gledhill removed some twenty years ago from Burley to Dacre Banks in Nidderdale, and thereafter had few opportunities to play with strong opponents.

At his best he was equal in strength to such Yorkshire contemporaries as Wildman, Woollard, and other men of their chess calibre. He was essentially an attacking player, ever on the alert for opportunities of offensive, never content to adopt passive tactics. Victory never elated, nor defeat depressed him. He was a courteous and pleasant adversary, whose death severs one more link in the diminishing band of enthusiasts whose efforts, during the twenty years 1885-1905, brought Yorkshire chess into marked prominence.

We append a game won by Mr. Gledhill during a country ramble with his friend, Mr. George Brumfitt, then of Ilkley, now of Hove, and a member of the Sussex Chess Association.

GAME No. 4,414.

Evans Gambit (both players sans voir).

WHITE.	BLACK.		
W. GLEDHILL.	G. BRUMFITT.	10 Q—Kt 3	10 Castles
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	11 P—K 5	11 P×P
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	12 P×P	12 Kt—K sq
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4	13 P—K 6	13 B×P
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B×P	14 B×B	14 P×B
5 P—B 3	5 B—B 4	15 Q×P ch	15 K—R sq
6 P—Q 4	6 P×P	16 Kt—K 5	16 Kt—Q 3
7 Castles	7 P—Q 3	17 Q—R 6	17 P×Q
8 P×P	8 B—Kt 3	18 Kt—B 7 d. ch	18 K—Kt sq
9 B—Kt 2	9 Kt—K B 3	19 Kt×P mate.	

White's 17th move shows what a clear mental grasp of the position he held, which Black certainly did not share, or he would naturally have declined the tempting bait.

Another game played by Mr. Gledhill, *sans voir*, in 1897, his opponent being his eldest boy, Horace, then aged nine. The game is

of interest because Horace met his death on the Flanders front a few months before his father died.

GAME No. 4,415.

King's Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.	8 P×P <i>e.p.</i>	8 P×Q P
W. GLEDHILL.	H. GLEDHILL.	9 Kt—B 3	9 B—Kt 5
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	10 Castles	10 Kt—B 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P	11 R—K sq ch	11 Kt—K 6
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4	12 Kt—Q 5	12 K—Q 2
4 B—B 4	4 B—Kt 2	13 B×Kt	13 P×B
5 P—Q 4	5 Kt—K R 3	14 Kt—K 5 ch	14 B P×Kt
6 P—K R 4	6 P—K B 3	15 Q×B ch	15 K—K sq
7 P—K 5	7 P—Q 4	16 Q—K 6 ch	16 Resigns.

Mr. Gledhill's other two sons are both serving—one in France and the other in Mesopotamia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Re EVANS GAMBIT 7..., K Kt—K 2 DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Several club players have pointed out to me that the strongest continuation for White on his 10th move in first diagram given below is 10 B P×P. The short notes I previously sent only took in 10 K P×P, Castles, etc.

White certainly has choice of a great variety of good moves, *e.g.*, P—K B 4 ; or 10 P—K R 3 (preparing for P—K B 4) or Q×P? and K P×P.

I think all Black's moves are forced to this stage so that a sort of Normal position in this particular defence arises.

The position makes a good starting point for correspondence games or skittle games.

In reply to 10 B P×P, Kt—B 5 is, I think, forced (Kt—Kt 3 lands Black in untold difficulties when White pushes on his K B P) ; if 11..., P—K B 4, Kt—Q 3 is more defensive than 11..., P—Q Kt 4 or 11..., P—K B 4. 11..., Castles, is probably best. White can also bring about a similar variation to what he could have done two moves earlier, *viz.*, 11 B×Kt, P×B ; 12 Kt×B P, K×Kt ; 13 Q—R 5 ch ; if Kt—Kt 3, 14 Q×B.

In this variation, it may be noted that Black can safely play 13..., Kt—Kt 3, without fear of B—K Kt 5 or Q—Q 5 ch, but when White has played 9 Kt×B P, etc., Black's Knight must not interpose at Kt 3 on account of White gaining an important move by developing his Queen's Bishop after Q—Q 5 ch, afterwards playing Q×B. The Knight is forced back to K 2 and the King to the back rank.

For this reason 9 Kt×B P is stronger than at move 12 as above.

Some fine games in this variation have resulted from 13 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt sq ; 14 Q×B, B—K Kt 5, threatening either B—K 7 and B—Q 6, or else P—K R 4 and get the open file for King's Rook. This 14th move is by no means easy for White to reply to.

White certainly has a most formidable looking attack after 10 B P×P, Kt—B 5 ; 11 P—K B 4, Kt—Q 3 ; the following variations are mainly from games actually played. Black has also many chances of contra attack.

I think the attack looks stronger than it really is. Hoping that the position as diagrammed may prove of interest to your readers.

I am, yours faithfully,

Dibb's Chambers, 58, Pitt Street,
Sydney, November 10th, 1916.

FRANCIS J. WALLIS.

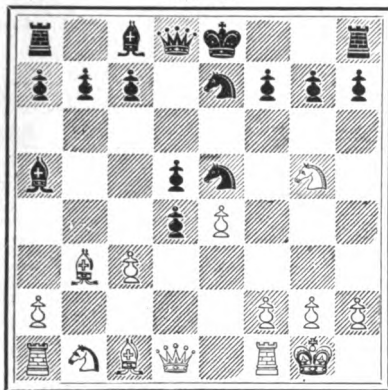
P.S.—*Errata*.—I regret that in my previous notes I sent for White 10 P×P. This should have read K P×P; however I think the context made it very clear that this was the move intended.

Position after 7.., K Kt—K 2
8 Kt—Kt 5 9 B—Kt 3
Kt—K 4 P—Q 4

White to play.

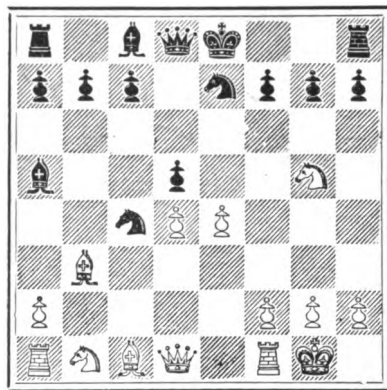
Position after 7.., K Kt—K 2.
8 Kt—Kt 5 9 B—Kt 3
Kt—K 4 ; P—Q 4
10 B P×P
Kt—B 5

BLACK.



WHITE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 11 P—K B 4
Kt—Q 3 | | | | 11 P—K B 4 (2)
Castles. |
| 12 Q—R 5
P—K Kt 3 | | | 12 P—B 5
P—K R 4 | 12 Q—R 5
P—K R 3 |
| 13 Q—R 6
B—K 3 | | | 13 P—B 6
B—K Kt 5 | 13 P—B 5
P—K B 3 |
| 14 P—B 5
Kt P×P | 14 Kt×R P
K—Q 2 | | 14 P×Kt P
K R—Kt sq | 14 Kt—K 6
B×Kt |
| 15 Kt×B
P×Kt | | 15 K P×B P
K Kt×P | 15 Q—Q 3
R×P | 15 P×B
P—Q B 3! (1) |
| 16 Q×K P
Q—Q 2 | | 16 Kt×B
P×Kt | 16 P×P
B—B 4 | |
| | | 17 Q×P ch
Q—K 2 | 17 Q—K 3
Q—Q 2 | |
| | | 18 Q×Q P
B—Kt 3 | 18 B—R 3
Castles | |
| (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| | 11 P—K B 4 (2)
Castles | 11 B×Kt
P×B | 11 Kt—R 3 !!
P—Q Kt 4 | |
| | 12 P—B 5
P—K B 3 | 12 Q—R 4 ch
P—B 3 | 12 Q Kt×P
B—Kt 2 ? | |
| | 13 P×P
P×Kt | 13 Q×P (B 4)
Castles | 13 B×Kt ?
P×B | |
| | | 14 Kt—Q B 3 | 14 Q—R 4
P—Q B 3 | |

15	P×P ? (1)	15	Q×P Castles	if P—Q 5 (3) Castles
16	R—Q sq B—Kt 3	16	Kt—B 3 B—R 3 !	16 P—Q 6
17	Kt—B 3 B×P ch	17	Q×B B×Kt	
18	K—R sq Kt—K 4 White wins.			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
15	P×Kt (3)	15	P—Q B 3 ! (4)	
16	Q×P ch Q—Q 2	16	Kt—R 3 (best) Kt—Q 3	
17	Q×Kt B and White is a Pawn up.	17	Q—R 5 P—K R 3	
		18	P—K B 4 P—Kt 3 Q—R 4 K Kt—B 4 etc.	
		18	Q×P Q—Q 2 Black for choice.	

The above very incomplete analysis is mainly from correspondence games now in progress ; in the absence of any " book moves " they may be regarded purely as suggestions to any correspondence players indulging in this hazardous but interesting defence.

A NEW GAMBIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF " THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I submit to the examination of all the readers of the *British Chess Magazine* the following Gambit drawn from a variation in the Ruy Lopez. I call it new as I have not found it anywhere, not even in the latest edition of the *Handbuch des Schachspiels*—although six-hundred-and-two variations (not counting sub-variations) of the " Ruy " are dealt with. It does not appear to me to be more " unsound " than many other " risky " attacks.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	5 Kt×K P	5 Q—Q 5
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	6 Castles !	This is the new gambit.
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3		6 Q×Kt
4 B×Kt	4 Q P×B	7 P—Q 4	

White has lost a piece it is true, but I deem his strong centre, his Pawn plus, and his Castled King a sufficient compensation. Moreover Black will lose " Tempi " with his Queen and therefore develop White's game.

I do not affirm that the gambit is quite correct, yet I think it worth trying.

I should be very glad to receive as many suggestions from the readers of the *B.C.M.* as they will be pleased to favour me with.

Yours, etc.,

RAOUL GAUDIN,

3 et 5, Allées de Tourny, Bordeaux, (Member of the Bradford Chess Club
January 29th, 1917. in 1907.)

WOUNDED SOLDIER CHESS-PLAYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I beg to thank you for your gift of ten copies of *The British Chess Magazine*, which I can assure you will be much appreciated by the patients in this Hospital. The Bradford Chess Club and other donors have very generously supplied us with chess-men and boards, so that altogether the patients are now well supplied in this direction. Thanking you on behalf of the men.

Yours faithfully,

War Hospital, Bradford,

February 16th, 1917.

D. WALKER, Major, R.A.M.C., C.N.,
for Lt.-Col., R.A.M.C., Officer Commanding.

A SUGGESTION TO MR. C. D. LOCOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I think the following brevity and curiosity should be worthy of record. Perhaps it might induce Mr. Locock to some new eccentricity.

Remove Black's Queen's Rook.

WHITE.	BLACK.	6 B × P	6 P × B
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4	7 Kt × P	7 B—R 3
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	8 P—Q B 4	8 P × P <i>en pass.</i>
3 B—Q Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	9 Kt × P	9 B—Q 6
4 B—R 4	4 P—Q Kt 4	10 Q—B 3	10 Kt—Kt 5
5 P—Q Kt 4	5 P × P	11 Kt—Q sq	11 Kt—B 7 mate

Yours faithfully,

British Expeditionary Force,

February 3rd, 1917.

F. EDMOND-SMITH.

(Private).

LOST MORPHY GAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Referring to your article headed "Reminiscences of Paul Morphy," in the January *B.C.M.*, I, like you, find it very difficult to credit Maurian's statement that Morphy did not, during his life, play more than the four hundred games collected by Lange—"perhaps another fifty, but certainly not more." It seems to me that Maurian was considerably out in his calculation. The number of games given in Maroczy's edition is 407, but the book also contains an index giving a statement of the total number of games played by Morphy against each of his opponents. No grand total is given, but, according to my arithmetic, it works out at 847, or more than double the number of games that are extant.

The figure is startling, but it is not difficult to find evidence in support of it. For example, Lowenthal states that, out of over fifty games fought during 1849, 1850, and 1851, with Rousseau, Morphy won fully nine-tenths. Maroczy gives the number of games with this opponent as 53, of which only one is included in the collection. So that Maurian's addition of fifty is swallowed up already.

The number of contests with Schulten is given as twenty-four, the statement no doubt being based on a paragraph by Staunton in the *Illustrated London News* in 1858, which deals with Morphy's match with Stanley, and adds: "The young hero, *pour passer le temps*, during the absence of Mr. Stanley, played a number of games with Mr. Schulten, a German amateur, whose name is familiar in chess circles from his contests with Der Laza, Kieseritzky, Stanley, and other celebrities, the result being as follows:—Morphy, 23 games; Schulten, 1 game." Of these 24 games, only seven are preserved.

In *Paul Morphy the Chess Champion*, written in 1859, a table is given of Morphy's exploits in Europe. This states the number of games with Barnes as 26. Maroczy gives the number as 28, of which only 10 are in the book. Maroczy states the number of games played with F. Perrin to be 57, of which only 10 are

on record. Similarly, we have only five out of 13 games played with Bird, two out of 22 with Budzinsky, two out of 34 with Delannoy, and 24 out of 38 with James Thompson, to quote only a few of many differences.

Moreover, the total of 847 games is evidently by no means complete. Maroczy does not attempt to estimate the number of games played with certain opponents, some of whom were amongst Morphy's frequent victims. For instance, there are only two games on record which he played with his father, and he is credited with two only; and in the same way he is regarded as having played only four games with his uncle, Ernest Morphy. Is there any doubt that he played good numbers of games with both these relatives, though there is no actual data on which to base an estimate? The record of his games with Maurian himself is on the same footing. The book contains 59 games with Maurian, but no fewer than 48 of these were played during Morphy's later chess career, between 1866 and 1869. Seeing that Morphy and Maurian were youthful chess friends, it is not likely that the figure of 11 represents their early games together.

I am afraid we must come to the conclusion that the number of Morphy games which has been unhappily lost is substantially larger than the number which has been preserved for our instruction and delight.

Yours faithfully.

Sheffield, February 20th, 1917.

W. BATLEY.

REVIEW.

After an interval of some months we have again to welcome the interesting magazine issued as occasion seems to require by the British Correspondence Chess Association. The latest number (22) comprises 26 pp., of which 10 pp. are devoted to 12 games; one of which we reproduce elsewhere. The balance of space is devoted to matters which particularly concern the members of the Association, of which Major-General Sir H. M. Bengough, K.C.B., is president. From the treasurer's statement we note that the society has a cash surplus of £21 7s. 9d. of which £15 is invested in Exchequer Bonds. In addition to an interesting report of all matters appertaining to the Association, the magazine gives full details of the various competitions, whether completed or in progress, together with two problem studies which will provide the solver with capital mental exercise.

THE CHESS WORLD.

Since our last issue we have received further tangible evidence of the appreciation of our friends. Mr. John R. Airey, Forest Gate, London, E., an old-time member of the Leeds Chess Club, marks his twenty-first subscription to the *B.C.M.* with a remittance of 21/- and a letter expressing sentiments of goodwill which we value very highly indeed. Mr. L. P. Rees sends us 15/- for a copy of our forthcoming *Annual*; the surplus to go with good wishes in support of our efforts.

Owing to difficulties in connection with supply of labour we shall have to extend the date (March 1st) on which we intended the *B.C.M. Chess Annual*, 1916, to be on sale. It will probably be March 20th before the subscribers' copies can be sent out.

In a tournament played recently at No. 10 Stationary Hospital, "Somewhere in France," Private J. H. Atkinson, 54,508, R.A.M.C., emerged the winner. He is a radiographer.

A quadrangular correspondence match has been arranged between four Dutch experts—M. Marchand, who won the last Dutch National Tournament, Dr. Olland, Dr. Fick, and probably G. J. van Gelder.

We have received from the office of *La Stratégie* a copy of the second edition, revised and enlarged, of the *Traité Manuel des Echecs*, by M. Henri Delaire, editor of *La Stratégie*. We reserve a notice until next month.

The quadrangular tournament between the American Universities of Columbia, Harvard, Princeton and Yale, ended in a victory for Columbia, who won two out of the three matches played. Columbia thus retains the university championship of the United States.

We shall be glad if our readers will study the "New Gambit" in the Ruy Lopez suggested by M. Raoul Gaudin at page 71 of the present issue. Like the majority of gambits, it may probably be proved to be unsound, but there is plenty of fun for the piece sacrificed. We have asked M. Gaudin to supply us with some games from actual play, as we know that he has had the courage of his convictions and has adopted the variation in correspondence games.

Club matches are rare nowadays in France. An eight-a-side contest, however, took place at the Cercle Philidor, Paris, on December 3rd, the Philidors entertaining and defeating the Académie Ludo by $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$. On the top board M. Boschkowitch (A.L.) beat M. E. Walbert (C.P.). At the Café de la Régence on the 17th of the same month, a lightning tournament was held, being won by M. A. Aurbach. Chess activity is noted in other parts of France, there being new societies both at Nantes and at Orleans.

Yorkshire chess players who enjoy the privilege of personal acquaintance with Mr. E. Dale, the genial member of the Sheffield Chess Club, will join us in congratulating him on the promotion of his son, E. E. Dale, from Second-Lieutenant to Lieutenant. We also tender our felicitations to Mr. J. A. Woollard, Chess Editor, *Yorkshire Observer Budget*, on the advance in rank of his son, George, who "joined up" immediately after the war began, and after nearly a year on active service, "Somewhere in France," was given a commission, and is now again in France an officer in his old regiment!

In *The National Police Gazette* of New York for January 13th, appears a large and striking portrait of Frank J. Marshall. But Marshall's numerous friends in this country need not be perturbed. To gain such notoriety, he has done nothing worse than play 129 games simultaneously in Philadelphia on December 27th, thus again "shattering records"—for which see the *B.C.M.*, May, 1916, p. 171. Mar-

shall drew 8, lost 1, and won the remaining games. *The Police Gazette* describes his opponents as "rival experts." In justice to Marshall, we take leave to doubt the correctness of the expression. Nevertheless we admit that the exhibition was a wonderful *tour de force*. During its progress Marshall walked eighteen miles round the tables, and received a fee of over £30!

In order that British chess might be counted as a factor in the financial effort to make the War Loan a success, the British Chess Federation, besides converting its present holding into the new loan, has by the assistance of the president, Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart., acquired a further £300 stock, making in all £500 in the loan, and bringing up the permanent invested fund to about £1,000. The president depends upon the security of the earnest endeavours of all British chess players for repayment of his advance so that they may feel it is a personal effort to help the loan and the permanent invested fund at the same time.

Mr. H. J. R. Murray, the chess historian, has been elected an associate of the federation.

The executive committee has confirmed the Northern Counties Chess Union nomination of the Leeds Grammar School as the recipient of the Schools Shield for 1916.

The result of the open tournament of the recently re-organized Victoria (B.C.) City Chess Club was a good victory for our frequent contributor, Mr. C. F. Davie, whom we congratulate on his success. The following is the final score, each competitor having played 22 games :—

	Won.	Lost.
Mr. C. F. Davie	19	3
Mr. W. Marchant	17	4
Mr. J. T. L. Meyer	17	5
Mr. C. S. Dodd	14	7
Mr. C. H. Gibbs	13	9
Mr. J. R. Sanders	10	12
Mr. K. S. Patrick	9½	12
Mr. R. Armstrong	9	13
Mr. A. Gonnason	9	13
Mr. W. H. Horne	7½	14
Mr. B. Hewitt	7	14
Mr. Gibson (retired).		

} *ex æquo*.

We append a pretty game won by Mr. Davie in the tournament.

GAME No. 4,416.

Scotch Gambit.

WHITE. DAVIE.	BLACK. HEWITT.	5 Castles	5 B—Kt 5
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	6 P—B 3	6 P×P
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	7 Kt×P	7 Kt—K 4
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P	8 Kt×Kt !	8 B×Q
4 B—Q B 4	4 P—Q 3	9 B×P ch	9 K—K 2
		10 Kt—Q 5 mate.	

One of our subscribers sends us the following variation of the Vienna in the hope that it may interest other students of this opening. For a long time our correspondent says that he was unable to find the best reply if Black played 10... P×Kt, but when he discovered the strength of 11 P×P! Black coolly informed him that the whole line of play, and notes, as given below, are taken from a game annotated by Steinitz in the *International Chess Magazine*, of about 1884.

GAME No. 4,417.

Vienna Opening.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	8 P×B	8 B—Kt 5 ch
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	9 Kt—B 3	9 P×P
3 P—B 4	3 P—Q 4	10 Q—Q 4	10 B—R 4 (a)
4 P—Q 3	4 B—Q Kt 5	11 K—K 3 (b)	11 B×Kt
5 B P×P	5 Kt×P	12 B—Kt 5 ch (c)	12 P—B 3
6 P×Kt	6 Q—R 5 ch	13 P×B	13 P×B
7 K—K 2	7 B×Kt	14 Q×K P	14 Q×Q ch
		15 K×Q	

(a) If 10... P×Kt? the reply is P×P!

(b) K—Q 2, Q—Kt 5; 12 P—K R 3, Q—B 5 ch; 13 K—K sq, Q—Kt 6 ch; followed with P×Kt, and should win. If 13 K—Q sq, P×Kt; 14 B×Q, P×P dis ch, and should win.

(c) If White captures the Bishop then the draw can be forced with the reply Q—K 8 ch, followed by Q—R 5 ch.

In the "third informal tourney" of the *Westminster Gazette*, the prize for the best game entered has been awarded by the judges, Messrs. R. C. Griffith and W. Ward, to the following lively skirmish played in the winter tourney of the Hampstead Chess Club, May 2nd, 1916.

GAME No. 4,418.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
L. I. ESTRIN.	E. M. JELLIE.	11 Kt×P!	11 P×Kt
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	12 B×P	12 R—Kt sq
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	13 P—R 4	13 B×P
3 B—Kt 5	3 B—B 4	14 B×Q Kt	14 B×Kt
4 Castles	4 P—Q 3	15 B×B ch	15 Q×B
5 P—B 3	5 B—Kt 3	16 P×B	16 Kt—R 2
6 P—Q 4	6 P×P	17 B—B 4	17 Castles Q R
7 P×P	7 B—Q 2	18 R—Kt sq	18 R—Kt 5
8 Kt—B 3	8 Kt—B 3	19 Q—Kt 3	19 P—Kt 3
9 B—Kt 5	9 P—K R 3	20 P—Kt 3?	20 R×B!
10 B—R 4	10 P—Kt 4	21 K—R 2	21 Kt—Kt 4!
		22 Resigns.	

The judges say: "The next best game was that won by Mr. R. H. V. Scott against Mr. Estrin (the fifth of their match). Mr. Scott made one very fine move in the middle game, which gave him the advantage, but his opponent would have had chances of a draw if he had not made a blunder at the finish."

Rapid Chess Calculations.—It is highly probable that when the usual club activities are resumed, there will be a brisker atmosphere at club matches. Hitherto it has usually been left to a few to enliven

the proceedings, the others following the fashion—for there are fashions in chess as in everything else—which resulted in their becoming very second-rate copies of a few better-known players, whose apparent aim was to preserve the starchiness of chess rather than to qualities of a lively contest. And as a consequence occasionally one heard it referred to derisively as an “exciting game,” at which the initiated could afford to be amused more than annoyed.

There are times when fairly simple chess calculations have their difficulty, but it is in most cases because they have not been set about in a methodical way. Seasoned players have been observed to calculate to an imagined position, where for example, a Pawn becomes a Queen, step by step taking each move in turn, whereas it is very much easier to count the moves required first for one side of the board, and then the other, and without any of the confusion arising from mentally picturing the pieces attacking or defending a certain point is also much quicker than saying to oneself, “If he take, I take.”

The trouble with most players, however, is to get going with an attack. Defending they are not half so strong. In attack they know what they are aiming at, and as one train of thought suggests another, ideas begin to flow. If a player sits down determined to have a plan, even if it is only a moderate one, he will find the game's attractiveness grow on acquaintance.—F. D. Yates in *Yorkshire Weekly Post*.

The Queensland State Championship for 1916-7 has been won by Colour- Sgt.-Major C. B. St. John, the final score being as follows:—

	Won	Drawn	Lost	Total
C. B. St. John	9	2	2	10
A. J. Ansaldo	9	0	4	9
F. Robinson	7	2	4	8
W. Reddie	7	1	5	7½
W. C. Poole	6	1	6	6½
W. Allen	4	2	7	5
H. A. Nesbit	0	2	11	1
B. Lefaud*	2	0	5	—

* Retired after first half of tournament.

In the final round St. John had to meet Ansaldo, and by beating him he secured the championship. *The Australasian* says of the winner:

Colour-Sergt.-Major St. John is a Queenslander by birth, having made his first appearance on the Bau Bau Station, in the Gayndah district, in 1880. He started playing chess in 1902, under the watchful eye of Mr. C. B. Billing, a former holder of the title, with the Old City Chess Club, of Brisbane, and was its secretary for some years. He has been selected in the inter-state team representing Queensland four times, and scored 2½ points. Mr. St. John is versatile in his sporting proclivities, having had the honour of being included in the team representing metropolitan cricket, and also in the inter-state football team. At the present time he holds the Queensland Metropolitan Tennis Championship, an honour which he has held since 1908, with the exception of 1909, when he lost, and 1914, when he was incapacitated from playing by an injured wrist. His winning the chess championship is decidedly popular, as he has been among the leaders for the last few years. This year he joined the A.I.F., feeling compelled to in some way do his little bit for his country.

A match took place in the Imperial Chess Club at 22, Albermarle Street, London, W., on February 3rd, between teams representing Ladies and Gentlemen (Class I. being barred). The three games in

the first round, all fought to the bitter end, resulted in draws, but in the second round the Ladies quickly went to the front, winning handsomely by four games to two. The score was as follows :—

LADIES.		GENTLEMEN.	
Mrs. W. Banting	 ½ 1	C. Wreford-Brown	 ½ 0
Mrs. E. H. Roe	 ½ 1	J. F. Chance	 ½ 0
Miss S. H. Dakin	 ½ ½	J. Frankland	 ½ ½
4		2	

Miss Dakin is especially to be congratulated on the result, since she was playing on equal terms with an opponent who was (temporarily) two classes above her.

The Continuous Handicap Tournament, which has been in progress since the beginning of October, attracted 18 entries and resulted as follows :—

1. C. D. Locock (Class I.A), 75.76 per cent ; 2. J. F. Chance (Class II.) 64.63 per cent. ; 3. Capt. R. W. Barnet, M.P. (Class I.B), 60 per cent. W. Stoney (I.B) and Miss Dakin (IV.) did not play the twenty games necessary to qualify for the prize-list. This is Mr. Locock's fourth successive victory, despite increased penalties on each occasion. It is hoped that the new scale of classification will crush for ever the domination of the upper classes.

Claremont Club Handicap Tourney, 1915.

GAME No. 4,419.

Remove Black's K B P.

WHITE.		BLACK.		19 K—Kt 2	19 Kt—K 2
E. E. JARVIS.		E. A. COLEMAN.		20 Kt × Kt	20 Q × Kt
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3	21 Q R—K sq	21 R—B sq	22 P—Q B 3	22 B—Kt 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4	23 P × P	23 B—Q 2	24 P—K R 4	24 B × P
3 P—K 5	3 P—Q B 4	25 R—Q B sq ch	25 K—Kt 3	26 Kt—B 5	26 B—B sq
4 B—Q 3	4 P × P	27 R—B 3	27 K—R 2	28 R—R 3	28 K—Kt sq
5 Q—R 5 ch	5 K—Q 2	29 B—K 2	29 R—R 2	30 Q—Q Kt 3	30 K—R sq
6 Kt—K B 3	6 Q—K sq	31 R—K B 3	31 P—K R 4	32 Q—R 4	32 R P × P
7 Q—R 3	7 B—Q B 4	33 R (B 3)—Q Kt 3	33 Q—Kt 4	34 Q—Kt 4	34 R × P
8 Kt—R 4	8 Kt—K 2	35 Kt—Q 3	35 Q—K 6	36 Kt—B 4	36 Q—B 7 ch
9 B—K Kt 5	9 Q—R 4	37 K—R sq	37 P—Kt 6	38 R—K B 3	38 Q—R 7 mate
10 P—K B 4	10 P—K R 3				
11 P—K Kt 4	11 Q—K sq				
12 B × Kt	12 B × B				
13 Kt—Kt 6	13 R—Kt sq				
14 Kt—Q 2	14 P—Q R 3				
15 P—B 5	15 B—Kt 4				
16 Kt—Kt 3	16 Kt—Q B 3				
17 Q—B 3	17 K—B 2				
18 Castles (K R)	18 B—K 6 ch				

The above game was awarded the prize offered by the proprietors of the *Western Mail*, Perth, Western Australia, for the best West Australian game published in their chess column in 1915 (open to game played in local tourneys or inter-club matches, or in the State championship). About 20 games were submitted.

The City of London championship has been won, for the second year in succession, by Mr. E. G. Sergeant, who has finished his games with the excellent score of 5 wins, 0 losses, and 2 draws (Savage and Macdonald). Next best, at present, stands L. Savage, with $4\frac{1}{2}$ points and one game still to play. The remaining scores are : H. Jacobs and H. J. Snowden, both $2\frac{1}{2}$ with 2 games to play ; Th. Germann, $2\frac{1}{2}$ (finished) ; W. Winter, 2 with 3 to play ; E. Macdonald, 1 with 4 to play ; and G. E. Wainwright, 1 (finished). Mr. Sergeant is to be heartily congratulated on his success.

The Mocatta Cup competition at the same club is all but decided, J. G. Rennie having finished with a score of 7 (5 wins and 2 draws) out of 8, while Gordon Smart, having scored 4 out of 5, has a bare chance of tying with him.

A third lightning tournament was held at the Gambit Café, Budge Row, London, E.C., on Saturday, February 10th, in aid of the purchase of War Loan for the permanent invested fund of the British Chess Federation. A most enjoyable evening resulted for the 52 entrants.

At the commencement, Mr. L. P. Rees informed the gathering of Sir John Thursby's most generous action in advancing £300 to bring the fund up to £1,000, and this was most heartily appreciated.

The prizes were won by the following : First, Mr. T. Germann, the well-known Russian player (Sir John Thursby's prize) ; second, Mr. Herbert Jacobs ; third Mr. W. Winter ; fourth, Mr. G. A. Felce. These three prizes were presented by Messrs. A. W. Roques, Edgar Coombs, and W. W. White respectively.

Miss Price won the ladies' prize (presented by herself) and at once offered it for competition next time. The popular proprietress of "The Gambit" very nearly won the prize of the evening ; a notable performance considering the strong entry. She beat Mr. E. D. Palmer (last time winner) in the semi-final, but lost to Mr. Germann in the final.

There were four consolation prizes on this occasion, consisting of three books, and a sealed parcel which turned out to be a quarter-pound of sugar ! These were won by R. H. V. Scott, F. Downey (the sugar), R. N. Le Fanu, and D. Miller. The prizes were presented to the winners by Mrs. S. J. Holloway.

Scott had a somewhat sultry experience : he played seven games during the evening, won six, and drew one, and yet had to be content with a consolation prize ! In the first knock-out round he took the White pieces against E. D. Palmer, but only drew the game, the rule being that the player of Black survives in case of a drawn game.

In addition to Scott and Winter, another "khaki" player was present in the person of Captain A. E. Dickinson, who formerly played for the Bromley Chess Club. He is returning to the Front shortly.

£4 profit was made, and the fund has benefited by £13 as the result of the three tournaments.

The next effort will be on March 10th, same time and place ; but a new system will be tried. The entrants will be grouped into eight teams of equal strength, who will each play a match with each other. All the members of the winning team who win more than they lose

will receive a prize, also any player in the room who wins all his games. There will also be some special prizes. Tickets, 1/6 each, can be obtained from Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, 45, Clapham Road, London, S.W., and all profits, as before, go to the B.C.F. fund. The room has been given free and all prizes presented.

We mentioned in our December issue, p. 408, the result of the preliminary stage of the Cape Town Chess Club's championship tournament. We are now able to give the full score of the contest, which was won by Mr. A. J. A. Cameron, editor of *The Cape Times* chess column.

PRELIMINARY SECTION.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
1 Cameron	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Meihuizen	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	5
3 Murray	0	0	—	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 Goldblatt	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1	1	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 Gurland	0	1	0	0	—	1	1	0	3
6 De Jager	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	1	3
7 Forsyth	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	—	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 Pope	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1

FINAL SECTION.

	1	2	3	4	First Total	Final Total	Grand Total
1 A. J. A. Cameron	—	1 0	1 1	1 1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 H. Meihuizen	0 1	—	1 1	1 1	5	5	10
3 Dr. F. Murray	0 0	0 0	—	0 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 I. Goldblatt	0 0	0 0	1 0	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

The scores in the Preliminary were carried over into the Final Section.

Mr. Cameron says in his comments on the tournament in *The Cape Times* :—

The final scores leave the four finalists in the same order as at the conclusion of the preliminary stage : Cameron and Meihuizen being respectively first and second, and Murray and Goldblatt tying for third and fourth. The two leaders are separated by the same margin as at the end of the first round. They have, however, considerably increased their lead over the others, each of whom has succeeded in adding only one point to his preliminary score. Cameron has scored 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ points out of a possible 13 and, as appears to have been generally expected, thus retains the position which he has held for a considerable number of years. Meihuizen is a good second, with 10 out of 13. He has evidently recovered some of the old form he displayed at the South African Tournament of 1910. Murray and Goldblatt, with 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ out of 13, seem to have given up hope of attaining one of the higher places after losing one or two games in the final.

The level tournament of the same club concluded in December the first prize falling to W. G. Turner, who had the excellent score of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ points out of a possible 14. L. Slawsky was second with 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, and F. J. Geyer third with 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. A handicap tournament was in progress at the end of the year, when, according to *The Cape Times*, the attendance on club nights was exceptionally high. Evidently chess is in a very flourishing condition in Cape Town.

In the recent match between Lasker and Tarrasch at the Café Kerkau, Berlin, both players agreed to reserve the publication rights of the games throughout Germany. Fortunately they were not able to enforce this ban in the neighbouring neutral countries, and consequently we are able to give one of the games from the *Basler Nachrichten*, reproduced in the *Revue Suisse d'Echecs*.

GAME No. 4,420.
Two Knights Defence.

WHITE.	BLACK.
DR. S. TARRASCH.	DR. E. LASKER.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 Kt—B 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 Kt×P
5 Kt×Kt	

5 Castles might lead to the Boden-Kieseritsky. 5 B×P, K×B; 6 Kt×Kt would be bad, because then P—Q 4 gives Black a strong centre.

5 P—Q 4

6 B—Q 3

It was on 6 B—Q 3 that Charousek based his support of 4 Kt—B 3, as White's correct line in this opening, 4... P—Q 4 being previously held to give Black the better game against it.

6 P×Kt

7 B×P

8 P—Q 4

This again is Charousek's move, with the continuation, if 8... P×P, 9 Kt×P, Kt×Kt; 10 Q×Kt, Castles; 11 B—K 3. *Modern Chess Openings* gives, against 8 P—Q 4, 8... Kt×P; 9 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 10 Q×P, Castles, arriving at the same position on the 11th move as in Charousek's analysis. Lasker, it is to be noted, does not, as Black, exchange Knights.

8 P×P

9 Kt×P

10 B—K 3

10 B×Kt, P×B; 11 Castles, seems best.

10 Q—R 5

11 B×Kt

12 P—K Kt 3?

12 Q—Q 2, so as to Castle Q R, should have been played.

12 Q—R 6

13 Q—K 2

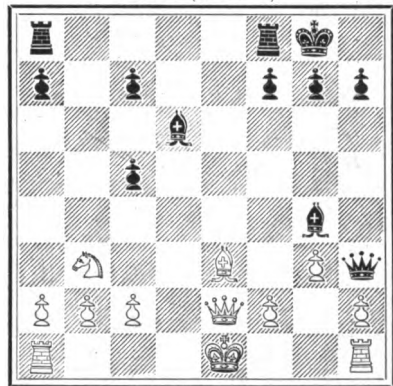
14 Kt—Kt 3

13 P—Q B 4

14 B—Kt 5

Position after Black's 14th move :—

BLACK (LASKER).



WHITE (TARRASCH).

15 Q—B sq

Not 15 P—K B 3, because of B×P ch.

15 Q—R 4

16 Kt—Q 2

17 R—K Kt sq

18 Kt—B 4

19 P—K R 3

20 Q—K 2

16 K R—K sq !

17 Q R—Kt sq

18 B—K 4

19 Q B×P

If 20 R—R sq, B×Q 21 R×Q, B×Kt, etc.

20 B—Kt 5

21 Q—Q 3

22 Kt×B

21 Q R—Q sq

If 22 Q—Kt 3, B—Q 8, etc. And if 22 Q—B sq, B—Q 5, with great advantage to Black. But the latter course is better than what Tarrasch actually adopted.

22 R×Q

23 Kt×R

24 Resigns.

23 R×B ch

If 24 P×R, Q—R 7 is conclusive. There is a simplicity about Lasker's play in this game, which is a marked characteristic of his play at its best.

The following are the scores as we go to press in the correspondence games which the Hampstead Club is conducting against Glasgow, Birmingham, and Christ Church Club, Brighton.

GAME No. 4,421.

Started October 21st, 1916.

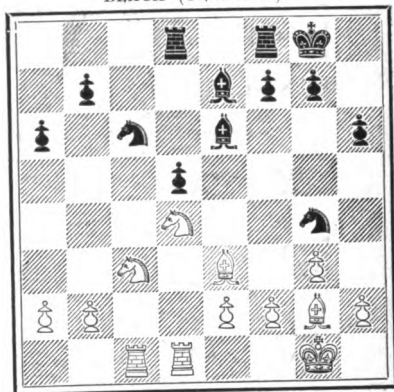
Queen's Pawn Opening.

WHITE. HAMPSTEAD.	BLACK. GLASGOW.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—Q B 4
3 P—B 4	3 P—K 3
4 P×Q P	4 K P×P
5 P—K Kt 3	5 B—K 3
6 B—Kt 2	6 Kt—Q B 3
7 Kt—B 3	7 Kt—B 3
8 Castles	8 B—K 2
9 P×P	9 B×P
10 B—Kt 5	10 B—K 2
11 Q—R 4	11 Castles
12 K R—Q sq	12 Q—Kt 3
13 Q—Kt 5	13 Q×Q
14 Kt×Q	14 Q R—B sq
15 K Kt—Q 4	15 P—Q R 3
16 Kt—Q B 3	16 P—K R 3
17 B—K 3	17 Q R—Q sq
18 Q R—B sq	18 Kt—K Kt 5

Position after Black's 18th move :—

Kt—K Kt 5.

BLACK (GLASGOW).



WHITE (HAMPSTEAD).

GAME No. 4,422.

Started October 21st, 1916.

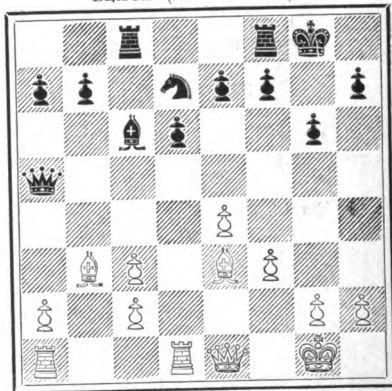
Sicilian Defence.

WHITE. GLASGOW.	BLACK. HAMPSTEAD.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P
4 Kt×P	4 Kt—B 3
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 P—Q 3
6 B—Q B 4	6 B—Q 2
7 Castles	7 P—K Kt 3
8 Kt×Kt	8 B×Kt
9 Q—K 2	9 B—Kt 2
10 R—Q sq	10 Q—R 4
11 B—Q 2	11 Q—R 4
12 P—B 3	12 Kt—Q 2
13 B—K B 4	13 B×Kt
14 P×B	14 Q—R 4
15 B—K 3	15 Castles
16 Q—K sq	16 Q R—B sq
17 B—Kt 3	

Position after White's 17th move :—

B—Kt 3.

BLACK (HAMPSTEAD).



WHITE (GLASGOW).

GAME No. 4,423.

Started October 21st, 1916.

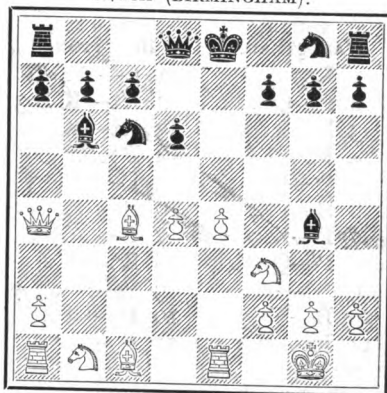
Evans Gambit.

Position after White's 10th move :—

Q—R 4.

BLACK (BIRMINGHAM).

- | WHITE.
HAMPSTEAD | BLACK.
BIRMINGHAM. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—B 4 | 3 B—B 4 |
| 4 P—Q Kt 4 | 4 B×P |
| 5 P—B 3 | 5 B—R 4 |
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 P×P |
| 7 Castles | 7 P—Q 3 |
| 8 P×P | 8 B—Kt 3 |
| 9 R—K sq | 9 B—Kt 5 |
| 10 Q—R 4 | |



WHITE (HAMPSTEAD).

GAME No. 4,424.

Started October 21st, 1916.

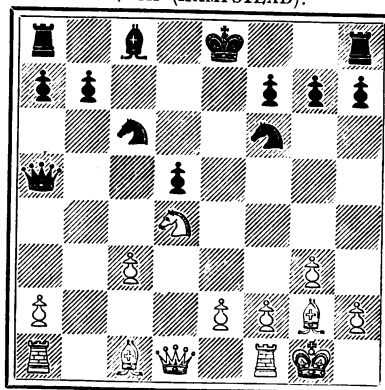
Queen's Pawn Opening.

Position after Black's 10th move :—

Kt—B 3.

BLACK (HAMPSTEAD).

- | WHITE.
BIRMINGHAM. | BLACK.
HAMPSTEAD. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 P—Q B 4 |
| 3 P—Q B 4 | 3 P—K 3 |
| 4 P×Q P | 4 K P×P |
| 5 P—K Kt 3 | 5 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 6 B—Kt 2 | 6 Q—R 4 ch |
| 7 Kt—B 3 | 7 P×P |
| 8 Kt×P | 8 B—Q Kt 5 |
| 9 Castles | 9 B×Kt |
| 10 P×B | 10 Kt—B 3 |



WHITE (BIRMINGHAM).

GAME No. 4,425.

Started December, 1916.

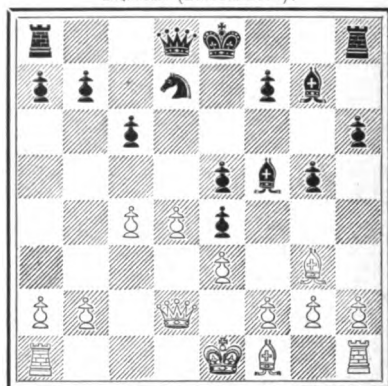
Queen's Knight's Opening.

Position after Black's 11th move :—

P—K 4.

BLACK (BRIGHTON).

WHITE. HAMPSTEAD.	BLACK. BRIGHTON.
1 Kt—Q B 3	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q 4	2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—K 5
4 Kt×Kt	4 P×Kt
5 Q—Q 2	5 P—K R 3
6 B—R 4	6 B—B 4
7 P—K 3	7 P—Q B 3
8 P—Q B 4	8 Kt—Q 2
9 Kt—K 2	9 P—K Kt 4
10 B—Kt 3	10 B—Kt 2
11 Kt—B 3	11 P—K 4



WHITE (HAMPSTEAD).

GAME No. 4,426.

Started December, 1916.

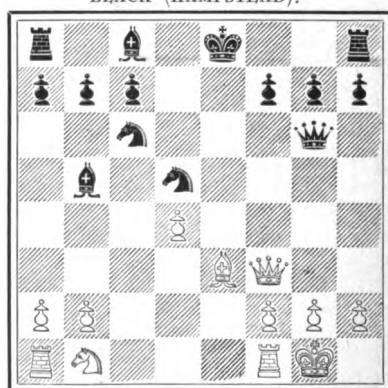
Scotch Game.

Position after White's 11th move :—

Q—B 3.

BLACK (HAMPSTEAD).

WHITE. BRIGHTON.	BLACK. HAMPSTEAD.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P
4 Kt×P	4 B—B 4
5 B—K 3	5 Q—B 3
6 P—Q B 3	6 K Kt—K 2
7 B—Q Kt 5	7 B×Kt
8 P×B	8 Q—Kt 3
9 Castles	9 P—Q 4
10 P×P	10 Kt×P
11 Q—B 3	



WHITE (BRIGHTON).

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME No. 4,427.

British Correspondence Chess Association Trophies Tourney, 1916.
Caro-Kann Defence.

Notes by Rev. F. E. Hamond.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. W. H. GUNSTON	Rev. F. E. HAMOND
(Cambridge).	(Norwich).

1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 3
---------	-----------

.....Fearing his opponent's vast knowledge of the openings, Black plays the Caro-Kann Defence

2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 P×P	

A usual variation is, Kt—Q B 3, P×P; 4 Kt×P, Kt—B 3; 5 Kt×Kt ch, Kt P×Kt.

	3 P×P
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 P—B 3	5 P—K Kt 3
6 B—Q Kt 5	6 Q—Q 3

.....This turns out satisfactorily, preventing Q B—B 4 and protecting the Queen's Knight; if now 7 Kt—K 5, P—B 3, and White cannot play 8 B—K B 4, because of P×Kt; 9 B×P, Q—K 3, and the Bishop is pinned and cannot take the Rook.

7 Castles	7 P—B 3
8 R—K sq	8 P—K 3

.....Black's play is slow but solid, hoping for a future offensive.

9 Kt—R 3	9 Kt—K 2
10 P—B 4	

Mr. Gunston was doubtful as to the soundness of P—Q B 4.

	10 P—Q R 3
11 B—R 4	11 P—K R 4
12 P—B 5	12 Q—Kt sq

.....Better than Q—B 2 (in case White pushes on his Q KtP) and see move 21.

13 B—Q 2	13 K—B 2 !!
14 P—Q Kt 4	14 Kt—B 4
15 Kt—B 2	15 P—K Kt 4

.....Now Black's attack really begins.

16 B—B 3

This move does not turn out well for White. His Bishop looks threatening (see later), but is in fact out of play. However, a square must be provided for the King's Knight.

	16 P—Kt 5
17 Kt—Q 2	17 B—R 3
18 Kt—B sq	18 Q Kt—K 2

.....Black considers his Queen's Knight of more value now than White's King's Bishop, which as a matter of fact, remains *hors de combat* to the end of the game. It will be seen that move 36 would not have been effective except for the position of the Queen's Knight.

19 Q Kt—K 3	19 Kt—R 5
20 B—Kt 3	20 B—Q 2
21 P—R 4	21 Q—Kt sq

.....This is a useful move threatening Kt—B 6 in certain eventualities.

22 Kt—Q 2	22 KKt(R5)—Kt3
23 Q—B 2	23 Kt—B 5
24 P—Kt 3	

White was reluctant to play P—Kt 3. He spoke of my Knight as "a terrible gentleman."

	24 Kt—R 6 ch
25 K—B sq	25 P—R 5
26 Kt—Kt 2	26 P×P
27 R P×P	27 P—B 4

.....Black must risk the advance of this Pawn in order to destroy the fort at White's K Kt 3 and clear the King's Bishop's file

28 R—K 5?	28 P—B 5
29 P×P	

He cannot well allow P—B 6.

	29 B×P
30 R—K 2	30 Q—Kt 4

.....Now Black's Queen comes powerfully into play.

31 Q—Q 3 31 Kt—Kt 8

.....I was pleased when I saw this possibility. If 32 K×Kt, R—R 8 ch; 33 K×R, Q—R 3 ch, and mates in four.

32 Kt—K 4!!!

A very fine—even if desperate—move on White's part! If the Knight had been taken he would have sacrificed two pieces for a Rook, but all his reserves would be available for attack—e.g., 32 Kt—K 4, P×Kt; 33 R×P, B—R 7; 34 P—Q 5, Kt×P best! 35 B×R, R×B; 36 Q—Q 4, and who can say how it would have ended? There are also other likely variations.

32 Q—R 3

.....This is much better than taking the self-sacrificing-Knight. White's best play was, I think, to give up the exchange and play for a very doubtful draw by 34 Kt—Kt 3, instead of Kt—Q 6.

33 Kt×B 33 Q×Kt
34 Kt—Q 6 ch 34 K—Kt 2
35 R (K 2)—R 2 35 Q R—K B sq

.....Black now brings up a powerful piece of siege artillery and the King's defences prove quite inadequate to resist such a terrific bombardment. 36 Q—K 3 and Q—Kt 3 are now, of course, impossible, and so are B—Q 2 and B—B 2. The Knight cannot be

taken because of 36 K×Kt, Q—R 7 ch; 37 K—B sq, R—R 6; and if then 38 Q—Q 2, mate in three; if 38 Q—B 2, R—K 6, and mate follows; if 38 Q—K 2, of course Q—R 8 mate. Therefore the Queen cannot move satisfactorily.

36 Q—Q 2 36 Q—B 6

.....The position of the Queen's Knight makes this possible, for if 37 Q—Kt 5 ch, Kt—Kt 3.

37 K—K sq

If White plays B—Q sq, there follows Kt—K 7; 38 Q—Kt 5 ch (forced), Kt—Kt 3; 39 K—K sq, R—R 8 ch; 40 K—Q 2, Q×B ch; 41 K×Kt, R—K 8 mate.

37 R—R 8

38 Q—K 3

Mr. Gunston was good enough to think the declared mate "a fitting termination" to the game. It is a pleasure to play against such a sportsman!

38 Q×Q ch

.....If P×Q, Black declares mate in four as follows:—39 P×Q, Kt—R 6 dis ch; 40 King moves, R—B 7 ch; 41 K—Q 3, Kt—B 5 ch; 42 P×Kt, R—R 6 mate.

There is a mate by 38... Q—K 7 ch, 39 Q×Q (forced), Kt B 6 double-check and mate—[E.D. B. C. M].

GAME No. 4,428.

Played by correspondence at Board No. 1, in the current match, Lincolnshire v. Norfolk. Notes by F. E. Hamond.

Caro Kann.

WHITE.	BLACK.
H. MOSS	Rev. F. E. HAMOND.
(Linc.).	(N. & N.C.C.).
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
.....The Caro-Kann generally leads to a very interesting game.	
3 P×P	3 P×P
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 P—B 3	5 P—K Kt 3
6 B—K B 4	6 Kt—B 3
7 Kt—R 3	7 Kt—K R 4

8 Q—Q 2	8 B—K B 4
9 B—K R 6	9 B×B
10 Q×B	10 Q—Kt 3
11 Castles !!	

Black is rather ahead in development, but Castles is a good reply to Q—Kt 3.

11 Kt—K B 3
12 B—Q 3
12 B×B

.....The exchange of Bishops gave Black time, and he thought that the Rook at Q 3 might prove

a weak spot ; it also enabled him to plant his Kt at K 5, which he hoped would do some damage before being ultimately driven away by P—K B 3.

13 R×B 13 Kt—K 5

14 Q—K 3 14 Q—R 3

15 K R—Q sq

Black threatens Kt×K B P.

16 K—Kt sq 15 P—Q Kt 4

17 Kt—K 5 16 Q—Kt 2

18 R—K sq 17 Kt—R 4

18 R—Q Kt sq 18 R—Q Kt sq

.....After R—Q Kt sq Black threatens Kt—B 5, and the Kt cannot be taken because of the Rook at Q 3. On the other hand, with Queen and Rook opposite his King, Black must look out for squalls.

19 Q—B 4

If 19 P—K B 3, P—Kt 5.

20 Kt—Kt 4 19 P—B 3

21 P×P 20 P—Kt 5

22 R—K 2 21 Q×P

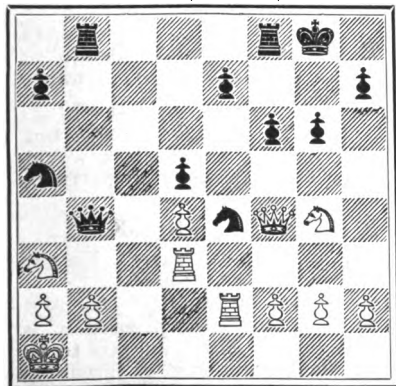
22 R—K 2 22 Castles

.....After Castling Black.. fondly imagined he would be able to make a violent assault upon the enemy's position, but the wire entanglements got in his way! He did not fear White's assault by R—R 3, as Kt—B 6 ch would be an effective reply.

23 K—R sq !

Position after White's 23rd move :—
K—R sq !

BLACK (HAMOND).



WHITE (MOSS).

23 R—Kt 3

.....It is doubtful what Black's best move is here. If K R—Q B sq, then 24 P—K B 3, Kt—B 6 (pretty); 25 R—B 2 (best), Q×Kt; but 26 R (Q 3)×Kt, and Black must lose something because of Q×R ch. 25... Q—Kt 6 would also be pretty but useless. If 24... Kt—B 4; 25 R—Q B 3, with K R—B 2 to follow, unless Black can play Kt—R 5, and then an exchange of Rooks takes place. In reply to 23... R—Kt 3 Black hoped for 24 P—B 3, and then Kt—B 4 would be good as Kt—R 5 would follow (see last note) without an exchange of Rooks. White's defence is quite adequate. In reply to 23... R—Kt 3 White might try a counter-attack, e.g., 24 R—R 3, Q R—B sq; 25 Q—R 6, Kt—Kt 4; 26 R—R 4 threatening P—K B 4, but it would prove disastrous, for Black storms the position by 26... R—B 8 ch; 27 Kt—Kt sq, Kt—Kt 6 ch, and mates next move.

24 Q—B sq !! 24 R—B 3

25 R—B 2 25 K R—Q B sq

26 Kt—K 3

A very fine move !

26 Q—Kt 2

.....If 26... Kt×B P; 27 R—Q B 3, and Black cannot play R×R because of P×R. If 26... R×R first, 27 Kt (K 3)×R, Kt×B P is bad, because 28 Q—K 3 again wins the Knight.

27 P—B 3

27 Q—R 3

28 R×R

If 28 Kt×Q P, R×R; 29 Kt×R, Q×R; 30 Kt×P ch, K—Kt 2; 31 Kt×R, Kt—Q 7; 32 Q—K sq (obviously Kt—K sq, Q—Q sq, or Kt—Kt 4 would lose for White), Q×Kt; 33 Q—K 7 ch, K—R 3; 34 Q—B 8 ch, K—Kt 4; 35 Q—B 5 ch. Black must now play very ingeniously and carefully to win against the Pawns, but would probably just pull it off. If 29... Kt—B 6; 30 R×Kt, R×R; 31 K—Kt sq, R—B 5; 32 Kt×P ch. White has Knight and two Pawns for the Rook, and a draw would probably result.

28 Kt×R

29 Q—Q Kt sq 29 Kt—K Kt 4

.....The long-posted Knight must now retreat and the attack is over. The game simply bristles with complications and interesting positions! If 29..., Kt—Q Kt 5; 30 Kt×P, Q×R; 31 Kt×P ch, K—B sq; 32 Kt×R (not Q×Q first because of R—B 8 ch, 33 Q—

Kt sq, R×Q; 34 K×R, Kt—Q 3), and Black can do nothing. If 30..., Kt×R; 31 Kt×P ch, K—B sq; 32 Kt×R, K Kt—Q 7 (or B 7); 33 Q—B 2 wins.

30 Kt×P 30 R—Q sq

31 Kt—B 7

Draw agreed.

N.B.—Black's K P never moved.

GAME No. 4,429.

Played at the second board in the Lincolnshire v. Norfolk and Norwich Chess Club Correspondence Match. Notes by the players.

French Defence.

WHITE.
Rev. E. H. KINDER
(N. & N.C.C.).

BLACK.
A. M. SPARKE.
(Lincs.).

I expected an attack with the K R P at this point.—Sparke.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 3

2 P—Q 4

2 P—Q 4

3 P×P

3 P×P

4 P—Q B 4

Original. I do not remember to have seen this before.—Sparke.

See *B.C.M.*, April, 1911, p. 169, where this move has ?, and White resigns on the 18th move.—Kinder

5 Kt—Q B 3

4 Kt—K B 3

6 Kt—B 3

5 B—K 2

7 B—K 2

6 Castles

The Bishop ought to have been played to Q 3.—Kinder.

8 Castles

7 P—B 3

9 B—Q 3

8 Q Kt—Q 2

10 B×P

9 P×P

10 Kt—Kt 3

.....The Kt gets back into play just in time to save the game.—Kinder.

11 B—Q 3

11 B—K Kt 5

12 B—K B 4

12 K Kt—Q 4

13 B—K 5

Achieving its object of enticing the K B P.—Kinder.

14 B—Kt 3

13 P—B 3

15 Q×B

14 B×Kt

15 P—K Kt 3

.....Necessary.—Kinder.

16 Kt×Kt

16 P×Kt

17 K R—K sq

17 Q—Q 2

18 Q—K 2

18 B—Kt 5

19 B—Kt 5

19 Q—Kt 2

20 K R—Q B sq

20 K R—Q B sq

21 P—Q R 3

21 B—B sq

22 R×R

22 R×R

23 R—K sq

White has now a fine command of this open file, from which he cannot be dislodged.—Sparke.

23 K—R sq

24 B—K B 4

24 P—K R 4

25 P—K R 4

25 Q—Kt sq

26 B—Q 3

26 Q—B 2

27 P—K Kt 4

27 P×P

28 Q×P

28 P—B 4

29 Q—Kt 5

29 R—B 3!

.....R—K sq loses, because of 30 R×R, Q×R; 31 P—R 5, K—R 2; 32 P×P ch, Q×P; 33 B×P, etc.—Sparke.

30 B—K 5 ch

30 K—Kt sq

.....B—Kt 2 loses.—Sparke.

31 R—K 3

31 Kt—B sq

.....Kt—B 5 is tempting, but after B×Kt, P×B, Black would have much difficulty in parrying the attack.—Sparke.

32 R—Kt 3

32 Kt—K 2

.....And the errant Knight arrives in time.—Kinder.

Draw.

.....The closing position is interesting. There appears to be no immediate way of breaking through.—Sparke.

The following interesting consultation game, played on September 17th, between O. Löwenborg and B. Rask, of Stockholm, and J. Giersing and I. Juhl, of Copenhagen, is taken from the *Skakbladet*, by way of the *Tijdschrift v. d. Nederlandschen Schaakbond*.

GAME NO. 4,430.

Queen's Pawn Opening

WHITE.
LÖWENBORG AND
RASK.

BLACK.
GIERSING AND
JUHL.

..... Black must take, but it was better to do so with the Bishop. 16... P-K B 4, would be met by 17 Kt-R 5.

1 P-Q 4
2 Kt-K B 3
3 P-B 4

1 P-Q 4
2 P-Q B 4
3 B P × P

17 R P × Kt
18 K-R K sq

17 R-Q B sq
18 P-K B 4

..... The best move, according to Dr. Krause.

4 Q × P

4 P-K 3

..... In a game, Marco v. Englund, Stockholm, 1906, Black played Kt-Q B 3. The continuation might be 5 Q × Q P, Q × Q, 6 P × Q Kt-Kt 5, 7 Kt-R 3, Kt-K B 3; 8 Kt-K 5 (suggested by Krause), Q Kt × Q P; 9 P-K 4, Kt × P? 10 B-Kt 5 ch, and White wins.

5 P × P
6 Kt-B 3

5 P × P

Better than 6 P-K 4

6 Kt-K B 3

..... If B-K 3, 7 P-K 4 is very strong.

7 P-K 3

7 Kt-B 3

8 B-Kt 5

8 B-Q 2

9 B × Kt

9 P × B

10 P-Q Kt 3

10 B-Q 3

11 B-Kt 2

11 Castles

12 Castles (K R)

12 Q-K 2

13 Q R-B sq

13 K R-Kt sq

14 Q-Q 3

14 R-Kt 2?

..... 14... P-Q R 4 was stronger. If then 15 Kt-K 2, P-R 5; and if 15 Kt-Q R 4, Kt-K 5.

15 Kt-K 2

15 Kt-K 5

16 Kt-Kt 3

16 Kt × Kt

..... To stop P-K 4.

19 Kt-Q 4

19 B-Kt 5

20 R-K 2

20 Q-B 2

21 Q-R 6

20 Q R-B 2

22 K R-B 2

22 R-Kt 3

23 Q-Q 3

25 B-Q 3

24 Kt-B 3

24 R-B sq

25 B-Q 4

25 R-Kt 2

26 Q-R 6

26 R (Kt 2)-B 2

27 B-B 5

Stronger than 27 Kt-K 5, which is met by Q-K sq!

28 B × B

27 Q-B 3

29 Kt-Q 4

28 Q × B

Threatening Kt-Kt 5.

30 R-B 5

29 Q-B 3

Now 30 Kt-Kt 5 is not good because of P × Kt; 31 Q × Q, R × R, etc.

31 Kt P × P

30 P-B 5

32 P-Q Kt 4

31 Q-Kt 3

33 R × Q P

32 P-R 4?

34 Q × Q

33 P × R

35 K-R 2

34 R × R ch

36 Q-Kt 5

35 P-R 5

37 Q × Q P ch

36 R (B sq)-B 2

38 P-K 4

37 K-B sq

38 Resigns



GAME No. 4.431.

Played at Exeter, October, 1916.

King's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. BLACK.
H. M. PRIDEAUX. H. D'O. DRURY.

- 1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4 2 B—B 4
3 K Kt—B 3 3 K Kt—B 3
4 Kt—B 3 4 P×P
.....A belated acceptance of
the King's Gambit is a well-known
way of announcing a craving for
trouble.
5 P—Q 4 5 B—Kt 5
6 B—B 4 6 P—Q 4
7 P×P 7 Castles
8 Castles 8 B×Kt
9 P×B 9 Kt×P
10 B×Kt 10 Q×B
11 B×P 11 Q—B 5
12 Kt—K 5 12 Q×B P

.....It is doubtful, young
though the game still is, whether
Black can escape from the effects
of the time-loss caused by this
capture. Surely, ever since chess

was invented, loss of time has
lost many more games than has
even unsound daring.

- 13 R—B 3 13 Q—R 4
14 R—K Kt 3 14 Q—Kt 3
15 P—B 4 15 Q—K 3
16 Q—Q 2 16 P—K Kt 3
17 B—R 6 17 R—K sq
18 R—K sq 18 Q—Q 3
19 Kt—B 3 19 R×R ch
20 Q×R 20 Q—Q 2

.....Still more loss of time ;
the poor woman should go home
at once.

- 23 P—Q 5 21 Q—Q sq
22 Kt—Kt 5 22 B—B 4
23 Q—K 5

Winning owing to the double
threat of Q×B and the mate at
Kt 7.

- 24 Q×B 23 P—K B 3
24 Resigns.

GAME No. 4.432.

Scotch Gambit.

WHITE. BLACK.
KOSTIC. BERNSTEIN.

- 1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4 3 P×P
4 B—Q B 4 4 B—B 4
5 P—B 3 5 Q—B 3

.....An old defence to an old
attack, long ago abandoned in
favour of 5... Kt—B 3 or P—Q 3,
while P—Q 6 is sometimes played.
The Queen's move exposes her to
immediate attack.

- 6 P—K 5

The standard game in this vari-
ation, Cochrane v. George Walker,
continued 6 Castles, P—Q 3 ; 7
B—K Kt 5, Q—Kt 3 ; 8 P×P
(Walker's *Chess Studies*, 1844).
Kostic's continuation is very
strong, in combination with the
following move.

- 6 Q—Kt 3
7 B—Kt 5 ch
7 P×P
8 Kt—B 3

K—B sq is worth consideration.

- 8 P—Q 3
9 Castles 9 K Kt—K 2

.....9... B×Kt seems neces-
sary ; for White might have an-
swered the text-move with 10 Kt—
Q Kt 5, and if then B—R 4, 11
P×P, P×P ; 12 P—Q 5, Kt—K 4 ;
13 Kt×Kt, P×Kt ; 14 P—Q 6,
with a winning attack.

- 10 Kt—K 2 10 P×P
11 P—Q 5 ?

Overlooking the force of Black's
reply ; P×P should have been
played. White has small choice
of moves afterwards.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 12 Kt—R 4 | 11 B—Kt 5 ! |
| 13 P×Kt | 12 Q—K 5 ! |
| 14 P×P | 13 Q×B |
| 15 P—B 3 | 14 R—Q Kt sq |
| 16 P—K Kt 3 | 15 B—Q 2 |
| 17 K—B 2 | 16 B—Kt 4 |
| | 17 Castles |

.....Black wants a Rook on the Q file, though, as it turns out, he does not have to use it.

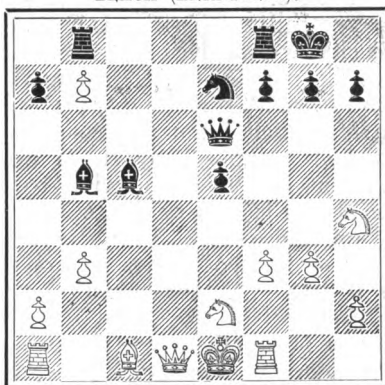
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 18 P—Kt 3 | 18 B—B 4 ch |
| 19 K—K sq | 19 Q—K 3 |

Resignation looks a little early, until the attempt is made to discover what White could have played. There is no "universal threat"; but Black has a winning rejoinder to every move. An instructive game.

Position after Black's 19th move :—

Q—K 3.

BLACK (BERNSTEIN).



WHITE (KOSTIC).

20 Resigns.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems should be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N;

Those who composed two-movers years ago, even specialists in the line, never conceived that the contents of their efforts would be the subject of an analysis for classification purposes. Where ten two-movers were published thirty years ago, to-day there is a multiple of them. The first attempt at classification was made by Mr. A. C. White in our magazine some eight years ago, and this seemed pretty thorough, but the Good Companion Chess Problem Club have issued another by F. Vaux Wilson, junr., dealing with the problems which have appeared in the club's monthly issues for the first three years. It is evidence that two-movers have boomed considerably in the fact that the folder has roughly presented for three years a spread-out average of one *per diem*. Mr. Wilson classification is entitled *Index to the Problems of the Good Companion Chess Problem Club Folders*. Every problem dealt with comes under a category which designates the class of strategy portrayed, Ambushes, Batteries, Changed Mates, Bristol Annihilation, Pinning and Unpinning, Promotions, Self-blocks, and a number of other features are set out. The difficulty in a task of this description is that many positions embody two or more of the features which are made headings. How far the utility of such painstaking work will extend it is not easy to gauge, but at its best it seems to be too technical for the ordinary composer who cares not one whit under which chapter his two-mover is classed. To the man who looks on the bi-mover as the glory of construction it may prove useful for reference purposes, and the same may be said for those who have to judge comparative merits when the question of originality becomes an all-important factor.

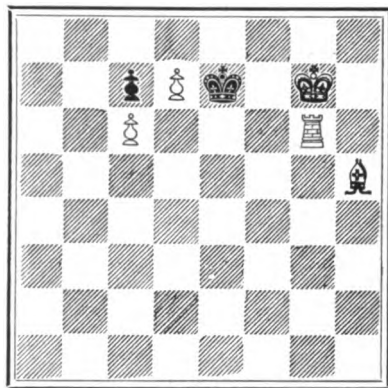
We are pleased to be able to give a problem this month by a Belgian officer on active service. His problems are often seen in *La Stratégie*.

The annexed position is but a curiosity, and we give it on account of the source. The author writes from France: "It is the only problem for which I am responsible, and like Susan's baby, it is a small one! I have from time to time shown it to very amateurish players, and of late it has caused gaiety in some of the messes on our Front—or rather behind our our Front!"

The idea is by no means new, and under the new British code would not be recognized. A similar conceit appears in *Chess Whimsicalities*, by J. Crake, in a story, *The Vengeance*, which, by the way, translated into French, appeared in *La Stratégie* for December last.

By Col. S. MAYWOOD SMITH,
N.M.S.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

Concerning the extraordinary "French Defence" game given by Mr. Locock in January, and the solutions appearing in February, Mr. Locock writes admitting Mr. A. C. Neil's *modus* to be correct, but in order to "shut it off," the stipulation should have been that all the mates must be mirror mates.

The January Good Companion Chess Problem Club Folder gives result of what we suppose is the December competition. Following are the prize problems:—

First, by G. Guidelli.—White: K at K Kt sq; Q at Q B 4; Rs at K Kt 6 and Q R 5; B at Q Kt 4; Kts at K 2 and 3. Black: K at K 4; Q at Q R sq; Bs at K R 4 and Q B 2; Kts at Q 4 and Q Kt 4; Ps at K Kt 5, K 3 and Q B 6. Mate in two.

Second, by G. Guidelli.—White: K at K 8; Q at K Kt sq; Rs at K B 4 and Q B sq; Bs at K Kt 7 and K 4; Kt at Q 3; Ps at K B 6, K 2, and Q B 4. Black: K at Q 5; Rs at K 6 and Q R sq; B at K R 4; Kts at K B 2 and Q B sq; Ps at K B 6, Q 3, Q Kt 3 and Q R 2. Mate in two.

Third, by G. Guidelli.—White: K at K B sq; Q at K Kt 3; Rs at K B 2 and Q R 4; Bs at K Kt sq and 2; Kt at Q 6; Ps at K B 4 and K 2. Black: K at Q 5; Q at Q B 5; R at Q B 4; B at Q R 3; Kt at Q B 8; Ps at K 2, Q B 3, 6, 7, and Q R 4. Mate in two.

Fourth, by G. Guidelli.—White: K at Q 3; R at Q R 7; Bs at Q B 5 and Q Kt 3; Kts at Q 6 and Q Kt 2; Ps at Q B 2 and Q R 3. Black: K at Q R 4; R at Q Kt sq; B at Q R 3; Ps at Q 5 and Q Kt 4. Mate in two.

Fifth (*ex æquo*), by G. Guidelli.—White: K at K R 6; Q at K R 5; R at Q R 8; B at K 8; Kts at K Kt 5 and Q B 8; Ps at Q 6 and 7. Black: K at Q sq; Rs at Q Kt 5 and Q R 6; Bs at K R 8 and Q B 8; Ps at K R 5 and Q Kt 7. Mate in two.

Fifth (*ex æquo*), by G. Guidelli.—White: K at Q R 8; Q at Q 4; Rs at Q B sq and Q Kt 7; B at Q B 7; Kt at K B 7; P at Q R 6. Black: K at Q B sq; Q at Q 8; Rs at Q 6 and Q Kt 5; Bs at Q B 4 and 5; Kt at Q R 2; Ps at K R 5, K B 6 and Q R 5. Mate in two.

This is a most extraordinary case of one man "scooping the pool." We believe the author is serving in the Italian Army too!

The yearly informal competition (1916) of the *Westminster Saturday Gazette* brought together some capital three and four-movers. The judge, Mr. Alain C. White, remarks in his award, that the standard of the *W.S.G.* tourneys "is becoming a complete answer to those who oppose the principle of informal tourneys on the ground that composers prefer to send their works to the ordinary formal tourney." The first prize was earned (as we quite expected) by Mr. P. F. Blake's masterly four-mover which we quoted in January; second, W. J. Wood's four-mover; third, a three-mover by L. B. Salkind; and fourth, M. Marble, three-mover. Hon. mentions: B. G. Laws, D. Mackay, G. F. Anderson and H. Shaw in order named.

The following are the terms of the *Westminster Saturday Gazette* Fourth Informal (1917) Tourney. Three prizes, of 30s., 20s., and 10s., are offered for original problems in three or four moves, first published in the *Saturday Westminster*. A book prize (value 5s.) will be given to the correspondent who will defeat most of the author's solutions. Both competitions close on January 31st, 1918. Mr. Alain C. White will award the prizes. The award will be published in the *Saturday Westminster* some time in February, 1918. Entries to be sent to the Chess Editor, *Saturday Westminster*, Tudor House, Tudor Street, London, E.C.

The Russian *Schachmatny Vestnik* offers prizes from 20 roubles for three-movers. Each competitor may send, under the usual motto and sealed envelope regime, three positions by 1st April next. Address; *Schachmatny Vestnik*, Granatny, Pereon'ok 2, Moscow.

We learn with regret from the *Yorkshire Observer Budget* of the decease in January of Mr. Walter Gledhill, of Dacre Banks, who was a contributor of problems, the bulk of them appearing in the 'eighties in the chess column of the *Leeds Mercury*. His chief success was winning first prize in the Tourney of the Yorkshire County Club in 1888, with the following tasty two-mover:—White: K at Q 7, Q at Q Kt 4, B at K Kt 5, Kts at K R 4 and Q 2, P at Q B 4. Black: K at K 4, R at K 8, B at Q R 8, Kt at Q B sq, P at Q Kt 3. Mate in two.

It has incidentally come to our knowledge that England's premier composer, Mr. Godfrey Heathcote, is seriously ill through the effects of an accident caused in the pursuit of national duty. It is hardly necessary to say that widespread sympathy will be evinced at his misfortune, coupled with the hope that a speedy recovery will ensue.

SOLUTIONS.

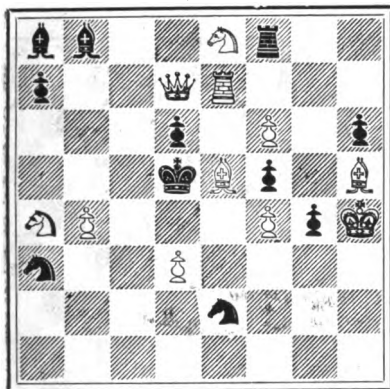
- By W. Finlayson (p. 29).—1 R—K Kt 7, &c.
 By P. H. Williams (p. 29).—1 R—R 7, &c.
 By Rev. A. C. Pearson (p. 29).—1 R—Kt 3, &c.
 No. 2972, by P. H. Williams.—1 R—B sq, &c.
 No. 2973, by A. M. Sparke.—1 Q—K Kt 8, &c.
 No. 2974, by E. Warton.—1 Q—Kt 6, &c.
 No. 2975, by H. L. Brooke.—1 Kt—K 7, &c.
 No. 2976, by W. Greenwood.—1 B—K sq, P×R, 2 P—Q 4, &c. If 1...
 B—B 5, 2 Q—R 6 ch, &c.
 No. 2977, by J. J. Densmore.—1 P—R 8 (becoming B), B—B 3 ch, 2 B×B,
 &c. If 1... B—B 5 ch, 2 B×B &c. If 1... B—Q 3 or 5, 2 B—B 3 or B—B 7
 ch, &c.
 No. 2978 by J. C. J. Wainwright.—1 B—B 8, P—B 3, 2 B—Kt 7, P×P,
 3 Kt—B 2, &c. If 1... B×P, 2 Kt×P ch, K×P, 3 Kt—Q 4 ch, &c.
 No. 2979, by C. A. L. Bull.—1 P—B 5, R—B 3, 2 Q—Kt 7, R moves, 3 Q—
 Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1... R—B sq 2, 4 or 5, 2 Q—Kt 6, R moves, 3 Q×R, &c. If 1...
 R—B 6, Q 6 or K 6, 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, &c. If 1... R—Kt 6, 2 P×R, P—R 7, 5 Q×P,
 &c.
 By W. Meredith (p. 59).—1 Kt—Kt 5, &c.
 By W. Meredith (p. 59).—1 Kt—Q 5, P—B 4; 2 R—Kt sq, &c. If 1...
 B—R 2; 2 B—R 7, &c.
 By W. Meredith (p. 59).—1 R—Kt sq, &c.
 By W. Meredith (p. 59).—1 B—R 3, B—K B 7; 2 Kt—K 7! K moves;
 3 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1... P—Q 6; 2 P—Kt 5, B—Kt 3 ch or B 5; 3 K or B×B
 accordingly, &c.
 By E. Ellerman (p. 61).—1 B—B 2, &c.
 By E. Ellerman (p. 61).—1 Kt—B 7, &c.
 By E. Kubbel (p. 61).—1 Kt—Kt 6, &c.
 By A. M. Sparke (p. 61).—1 Kt—Q 5, &c.
 By P. F. Kuiper (p. 61).—1 K—Kt 5, &c.
 By G. Guidelli (p. 61).—1 Kt—R 2, &c.
 By K. Grabowski (p. 61).—1 Kt—Q 2, &c.
 By J. Paluzie (p. 61).—1 Q—Kt 8, &c.
 By L. Rothstein (p. 61).—1 R—B 7, &c.
 By A. Ellerman (p. 61).—1 P—K 7, &c.
 By A. J. Fink (p. 62).—1 Q×Q P, &c.
 No. 2,980, by H. D'O. Bernard.—1 K—Kt sq, &c.
 No. 2,981, by W. Greenwood.—1 Q—R 8, &c.
 No. 2,982, by A. M. Sparke.—1 Q—K 8, &c.
 No. 2,983, by H. E. Knott.—1 R—B 5, &c.
 No. 2,984, by C. D. Locock.—1 Kt—Kt 7, P—B 6; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c.
 If 1... R×Kt; 2 Q×K R ch, &c. If 1... P—B 4 or K—B 3; 2 Kt—R 5, &c.
 If 1... K×P; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c.
 No. 2,985, by M. Marble.—1 B—Q 2, Q×B; 2 Q—B 3, &c. If 1... B×B;
 2 R—Kt 5, &c. If 1... P×R; 2 Q—R 8, &c. A clever example of the puzzling
 Plachutta theme.
 No. 2,986, by C. A. L. Bull.—1 R—Q 4, R P×P; 2 Kt—B 6, R—R 2 ch
 (if 2... R—Kt sq; 3 Kt—K 8 dis ch, &c. If 2... P—Kt 4, 3 Q—Q 8 ch, &c.);
 3 Kt—R 5 dis ch, &c. If 1... P—B 3; 2 Q—Q 8 ch, R—Kt sq; 3 P—Kt 7 ch,
 &c. If 1... B P×P; 2 P—R 7, P—R 4 (If 2 P—R 3; 3 P Queens ch, &c.);
 3 Kt—Kt 5, &c. If 1... P—R 3 or 4, or P—B 4; 2 P—R 7, &c. If 1... P—R 7;
 2 P×B P, &c.
 No. 2,987, by N. M. Gibbins.—1 B—K 5, Q—R sq, &c. (threat); 2 B—Q 3 ch,
 K×B; 3 Q—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1... Q—K 2; 2 P—B 3 ch, K×B; 3 Q—B 5 ch,
 &c. If 1... Q×Q P; 2 B—B 3 ch, K×B; 3 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1... K×B;
 2 Q—B 5 ch, K—K 5 ch; 3 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. The principal feature here might
 be overlooked; it is the interferences by the White King's Bishop and Queen's
 Pawn—a very nice point for a self-mate.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2,988.

By Adjutant R. GEVERS,
Belgian Army.

BLACK.



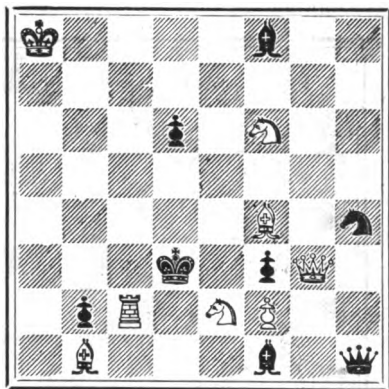
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,989.

By A. M. SPARKE,
Lincoln.

BLACK.



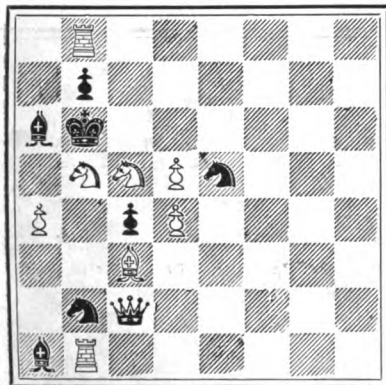
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,990.

By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS,
Little Missenden.

BLACK.



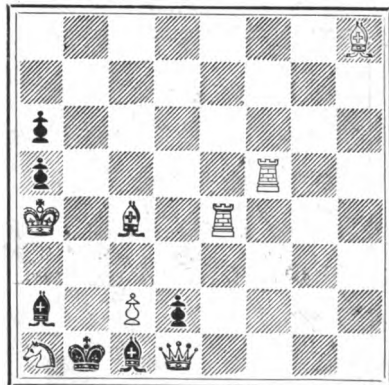
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,991.

By D. J. DENSMORE,
Brooklyn.

BLACK.



WHITE.

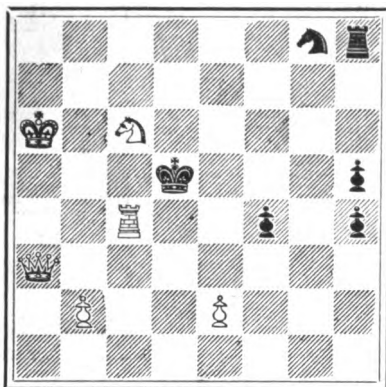
White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2,992.

By A. R. COOPER,
Portsmouth.

BLACK.



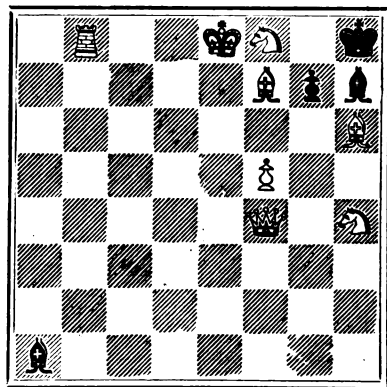
WHITE

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,993.

By H. L. BROOKE,
Bradford.

BLACK.



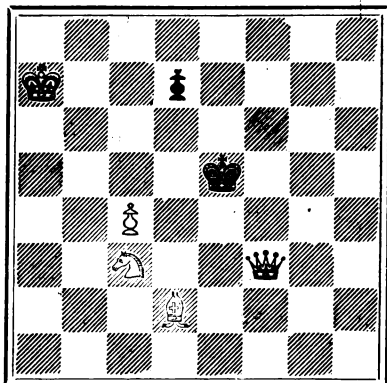
WHITE

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,994.

By EDWIN WARTON,
London.

BLACK.



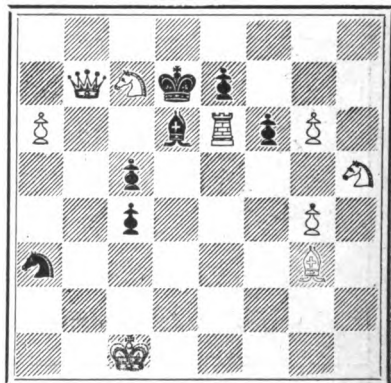
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,995.

By T. WARTON,
Southall.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

APRIL 1917.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The studies given in the February number were as follows :—

Position 239, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at K 4, ♚ at K Kt sq, ♛ at Q 8, ♜ at K 3, ♞ at Q B sq. White to play and win.

Solution :—1 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—Q 3! 2 Q—Q sq ch! (of course taking the Queen gives stalemate), K—B 4! 3 Q—B 2 ch, K—Q 3; 4 Q—Q 3 ch, K—B 4; 5 Q—B 3 ch, K—Q 3; 6 Q—Q 4 ch, K moves; 7 Q—Q 5 mate. Very elegant and very simple, and yet it seems never to have been put on the board before.

Position 238, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q sq, ♚ at K Kt 4, ♛ at K 7, ♜ at Q Kt sq, ♞ at Q Kt 7. White to play and win.

Solution :—1 Q—B 8 ch, K—R 2; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, K—Kt 3; 3 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—R 3! 4 Q—R 7 ch! (once more the capture means stalemate), K—Kt 4; 5 Q—Kt 7 ch, K—R 5! 6 Q—R 6 ch! K—Kt 6; 7 Kt—R 5 ch, K—Kt 5; 8 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—R 6 (if K—B 6; then 9 Q—K B 6 ch); 9 Kt—B 4 ch, K—R 5; 10 Kt×Q ch, and wins. Even on this move Q×Q would give stalemate. M. Rinck does not seem content now with composing one pretty position : there must be a pair to match. These two are admirably balanced, but the second is rather finer on account of the stalemate occurring in three ways.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 237.	No. 238.	Total.
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	50	4	4	58
Mr. H. T. Twomey	45	4	4	53
Mr. F. W. Darby	45	1	5	51
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	37	4	4	45
Mr. J. Harrison	44	—	—	44
Rev. A. Baker	28	4	4	36
Mr. W. Jackson	32	—	—	32
Mrs. Sollas	20	4	4	28
Mr. W. T. Pierce	16	4	4	24
Mr. A. Watkins	17	—	—	17
Mr. L. Illingworth	8	4	4	16
Col. E. Kensington	8	4	1	13
Mr. D. M. Liddell	12	—	—	12
Mr. A. Fellows	—	4	4	8

D I

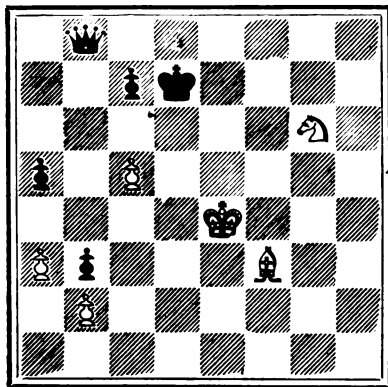
Name.	Previous Score.	No. 235.	No. 236.	Total.
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	—	4	4	8
Mr. R. G. D. Addey	—	4	4	8
M. Raoul Gaudin	—	4	4	8
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	7	—	—	7
Mr. R. Garby	Cancelled..	1	4	5

The above list shows that Mr. Bigelow has again won the prize.

Solutions of the following studies should be posted not later than April 30th, 1917. They should be marked "Chess," and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2.

Position 241. Original.

By K. A. L. KUBBEL,
Petrograd.
BLACK.

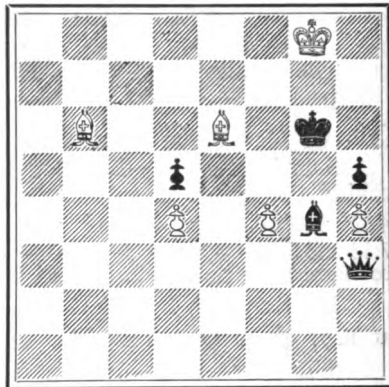


WHITE.

White to play and win.

Position 242. Original.

By K. A. L. KUBBEL,
Petrograd.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and draw.

REVIEWS.

Traité-Manuel des Echecs. By Henri Delaire. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Paris, Office of *La Stratégie*, 85, Rue du Faubourg Saint-Denis, 5 francs, bound 6 francs.

The first edition of this small treatise by the editor of *La Stratégie* appeared in 1911, and its reception encouraged the author to prepare the new edition which is now before us. The introduction gives a handy summary of the main alterations which have been made. In the first place, although the text has been enlarged, the size of the volume has been reduced, so that it can accurately be described as a *manuel* now. Then the brief historical abstract has been brought up to date (it might with advantage have been a little longer, we think), the explanation of the moves, etc., has been made clearer, the illustrative game has been more fully annotated, and of course the chapter on the theory of the openings has undergone many changes to bring it up to date. The examples of the end-game are far more numerous,

and include 50 artistic studies by leading experts in this branch of chess, among whose names we have pleasure in noting that of Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall. Finally, while the text concerning the problem has not been altered, the examples have undergone a thorough resension, and in place of the 78 which appeared in the first edition, there are now 100 selected from among the prize-winners in international competition.

We welcome this new edition of the *Traité-Manuel*, and wish it a good sale among the rising chess-players of France.

We have received a copy of the British Chess Federation Year Book for 1916. It gives the full text of the revised Constitution, the chief amendments being the increased representation on the Council by the co-opting of delegates elected by life-members, one delegate per ten members; and delegates elected by associates, one delegate per twenty associates.

The hon. secretary (Mr. L. P. Rees) in his report for the year refers to the fact that the position of the Federation has steadily improved; although the war has prevented the exercise of full activities. There will be no Congress this year, but great efforts will be made to link up in unison with the Federation the recognised chess associations now established in New Zealand, Australia, Canada and South Africa. Other subjects of interest which have received close attention during the past year, were the founding of a Federation reference and lending library; institution of a chess information bureau; and prize fund for periodic problem composing tourneys.

The balance sheet for the year showed a surplus of £116 12s. 2d. after transference of £97 18s. 0d. to the permanent invested fund, which now consists of:—

	£	s.	d.
India 3 per cent. Stock	305	2	4
India 3½ per cent. Stock	180	19	0
War Loan 4½ per cent. Stock	200	0	0
	<u>£686</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

With a further sum of £14 in hand awaiting investment.

The president (Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart.) desiring that the utmost possible help should be given to the last new 5 per cent. War Loan by British Chess-players, and realising that there would not be time to make a previous appeal, has generously advanced and invested the sum of £300 in War Loan 5 per cent. stock for the benefit of the Federation, which will raise the total of the permanent invested fund to £1,000. The president's security for this advance is the hearty goodwill and earnest endeavours of all supporters of the Federation, who will feel in honour bound to respond to the call of a president who does so much for the national organization and to give personal help to their country by liquidating the debt at an early date. Donations for this purpose should be sent to the treasurer: Mr. H. E. Dobell, 21, Robertson Street, Hastings.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOST MORPHY GAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

In connection with what Mr. Batley says in his letter in your March issue, it may interest him, and possibly others of your readers, to hear that I re-discovered—unfortunately too late for inclusion in the second edition of my *Morphy's Games of Chess*—one Morphy game, against Arnous de Rivière, which has appeared in no collection of his games. It was published in *The Field*, February 26th, 1910, but nevertheless seems to have escaped general attention, as it did my own. It came originally from *Le Grand Dictionnaire Universel de XIXe. Siècle*, by P. Larousse (Paris, 1870), p. 71. It was unearthed by "Señor J. P., of Barcelona," and was sent to the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, whence it was transferred to *The Field*. The late Leopold Hoffer remarked that "M. de Rivière told us at Monte Carlo that he had still some unpublished specimens" of his numerous games with Morphy, and hoped that they might be found by those who were in possession of M. de Rivière's paper.

As far as I know, this hope has not been fulfilled.

I enclose the game mentioned.

Yours faithfully.

St. John's Wood, March 10th, 1917.

PHILIP W. SERGEANT.

[The game appears in another column.—ED. B.C.M.]

SOLDIER CHESS PLAYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I am writing to thank you on behalf of my chess friends here, and myself, for being so good as to send on those copies of *The British Chess Magazine* which I received at the end of last week. The magazines will be of great use and help to us.

We are not exactly what you would call master-players yet, but we enjoy your journal and notes very much, and are grateful for your gift.

We haven't a very big club here—just a few fellows who get fed up with hospital routine and look forward to something better in the evenings when we are not on duty.

We have just finished a very interesting competition which was organised by the British Red Cross Society. They arranged the players in groups, which were decided upon the same idea as a League. Every player played the best of three games with his opponent, and counted two points for a loss and one for a draw (when it happened). Then the top men in each group met one another and so decided the winner. Sergt.-Major Pettley, of St. Paul's Hospital, was the winner, with Private Dillon, of St. Andrew's, as runner-up.

One of the Convalescent Camps (Ghain Tuffilha) has a very fine Club, which is well supported by a keen C.O., and there are pleasures which other Clubs do not enjoy.

Now and again we have matches against other Hospitals and Camps. The majority of the matches are six-a-side.

We are thankful for small mercies and must remember that, after all, our main object in being in Malta is *not* to play Chess—and that there is a War on in other places.

Again thanking you for your kindness in sending the magazines.

I remain, yours truly,

St. Andrew's Hospital,
Malta, March 4th, 1917.

(Pte.) T. R. BOOTH.

TWO END-GAMES.

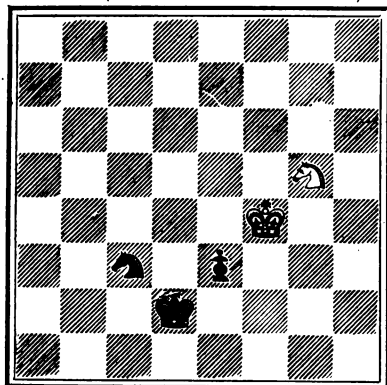
TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I beg to enclose two rather interesting end-games, one occurring in an actual game played quite recently.

POSITION No. 1.

BLACK (CAPTAIN W. E. TUCKETT).

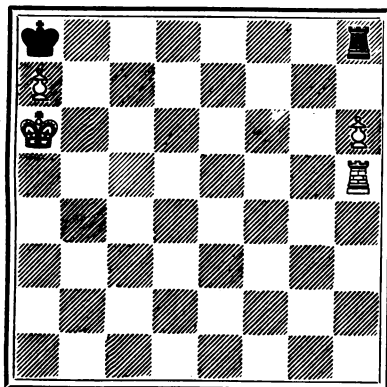


WHITE (2ND LIEUT. J. E. PECKOVER).

POSITION No. 2.

By 2nd Lieut. J. E. PECKOVER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

E.E.I., February 13th, 1917.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. PECKOVER, Sec. Lt.

THE EVANS GAMBIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

In regard to the 7... K Kt—K 2 defence in the Evans, which Mr. Wallis's analysis has recently called attention to and which appears to be creating some interest, I subjoin a few more remarks, as I believe the defence is sound and consequently of theoretical importance.

Black (Capt. W. E. Tuckett, the North Wales and Leeds player) had apparently good hopes of a win with the advanced Pawn at K 6, and the game continued :—

WHITE.

J.E.P.

BLACK.

W.E.T.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1 Kt—R 3 | 1 P—K 7 (a) |
| 2 Kt—Kt sq | 2 Kt—Q 4 ch |
| 3 K—Kt 5 and draws ! (b) | |

(a) The defence for Black by 1... Kt—K 7 ch, followed by 2... Kt—Q 5 appears to fail, provided White does not play 2 K—B 3, which move obviously loses the game.

Another line of play for Black lies through 1... K—Q 6; 2 K—Kt 4, Kt—K 7 (if P—K 7; 3 Kt—B 4 ch, and the Pawn is lost at once); 3 K—Kt 5, Kt—Q 5? (Black has many alternatives); 4 Kt—Kt sq, and once again a draw seems inevitable.

(b) Again White must avoid the B 3 square and any square on which he could be checked by a promoted Queen at K 8. In any case, the position is full of difficult situations and is most interesting to analyse.

POSITION No. 2.—SOLUTION.

1 K—Kt 5, K×P; 2 K—B 6, K—Kt sq; 3 K—Q 6 etc., and wins.

If 1 P—R 7, R×P; 2 R×R, Stalemate.

If K—Kt 6, R×P ch; 2 R×R, Stalemate.

If 1 R—Q Kt 5, R×P ch; 2 R—Kt 6, R×R ch; 3 K×R, Stalemate. Or if, instead of 2 R—Kt 6, K—R 5, then 2... K×P. Draw.

If 1 K—R 5, K×P; 2 K—Kt 5, K—Kt 2, etc. Draw.

After 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; 4 P—Q Kt 4, B×P; 5 P—B 3, B—R 4; 6 P—Q 4, P×P; 7 Castles, K Kt—K 2; 8 P×P, P—Q 4; 9 P×P, P—Q Kt 4; 10 B×P, Q×P; 11 B×Kt ch, Kt×B; 12 B—R 3, Mr. Wallis suggests P—B 3 instead of B—K 3, also remarking that Black could win the Exchange by B—R 3, but at too great cost in position. There is also B—Kt 5, to which 13 B—B 5 is the best reply. While Black may be able to hold this position, still as he has a slightly inferior game the move 9..., P—Q Kt 4 must be held in abeyance until the simple 9..., K Kt×P is disposed of.

Mr. O'Hanlon's suggestion in this that, after 11 Q—R 4, B—Q 2; 12 B—R 3, Castles (Q R), the ingenious 13 Kt—B 3 wins is correct, but Black may improve on his play in this by 12..., P—Q R 3 instead of Castling.

Another attack, that given by De Arman, deserves notice here, as I have found only one way of meeting it: After 8 Kt—Kt 5, P—Q 4; 9 K P×P, Kt—K 4; 10 R—K sq, Kt×B; 11 Q—R 4 ch, Q—Q 2! 12 Q×Kt, Castles; 13 B—R 3, R—K sq, White cannot gain anything. If 14 P—Q 6, Kt—Kt 3 and 14 Kt×B P is also answered by Kt—Kt 3, Black winning.

Mr. Wallis also sends me a new line of attack by 9 Kt×B P in the above. After 9..., K×Kt; 10 K P×P, Kt—K 4; 11 B—Kt 3, I see no way for Black to safely hold the piece. However 11 Kt×P; 12 Q—R 5 ch, P—Kt 3 seems to give Black a good game. If 14 B—K Kt 5, B—B 2 holds the position.

Respectfully,

Los Angeles, February 18th, 1917.

STASCH MIOTKOWSKI.

OBITUARY.

From *The Northern Whig* (Belfast) we learn of the death, on March 19th, of Mr. J. A. Porterfield Rynd, who was the amateur chess champion of Ireland for nearly forty years. He surrendered the title in August, 1913, to Mr. J. J. O'Hanlon, of Portadown, after losing the first three encounters in a five-games match. Mr. Rynd, who died in a Dublin nursing home, was the son of a Dublin solicitor, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1874. Last May he was called to the English Bar. He devoted some of his time to politics, and as agent of the Irish Unionist Alliance spoke on many English platforms against Home Rule for Ireland. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Rynd had no equal as a chess-player in Ireland.

The *Hull Times* of March 3rd records the death at Beaumaris, North Wales, of Mr. F. F. Ayre, at the age of eighty-five.

Mr. Ayre was the last survivor of the original Hull Chess Club, and contemporary with the late Alderman A. Croskill (Beverley), and Mr. E. Freeborough, editor of *Chess Openings Ancient and Modern*. He was also on terms of close friendship with the late Mr. S. S. Boden, who died in 1882, and was, perhaps, Hull's most celebrated player, with the exception of Mr. Amos Burn. At the time when the old Hull Club was absorbed by the Church Institute Chess Club, Mr. Ayre was an active playing member and took part in matches against Nottingham and Grimsby, and in several Woodhouse Cup contests. He also played for Yorkshire in some of the early county matches against Lancashire. When the existing Hull Chess Club was founded, Mr. Ayre remained staunch to the Church Institute of which he was general secretary.

Some years ago Mr. Ayre left Hull, settled near Doncaster, and for some time took part in matches arranged by the local chess club.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. G. F. Krasser, a well-known Glasgow player, on 7th February. Mr. Krasser was for many years a very enthusiastic match-player in the city, and played a strong game. At different periods he was connected with various clubs in Glasgow, dating back to the days of the old original Central C.C., of which he was a strong supporter. Later he was an equally steady supporter of the Burns C.C., and played for the club in the matches for the Richardson Cup. We think also in recent years he was a member of Bohemian C.C. For two or three years he was a member of Glasgow Chess Club, and he occasionally entered for the West of Scotland Championship Tourney. Some years ago, Mr. Krasser's lameness of gait, due to some rheumatic or kindred trouble, became more pronounced, and he was latterly quite unable to move about, but still enjoyed chess and chess-study in his own home. He had to give up all chess play during the last year or so. Mr. Krasser was generally a favourite in city chess circles, and was quiet and affable as an opponent, with a strain of pawky humour. He was some time in Middlesbrough, connected with the iron trade, but for many years resided in Glasgow, where he died. Chess was his passionate hobby. Mr. Krasser was a particularly beautiful calligraphist—quite an artist with the pen in fact—and his letters were as if lithographed. Glasgow players will all miss the friendly figure of "old Krasser," as he was familiarly called latterly—although he was by no means so extremely "old" either. —*Falkirk Herald.*

THE CHESS WORLD.

We note with pleasure that the Devonshire County Association has invested £47 10s. in the purchase of the War Loan Stock.

Jose R. Capablanca has been elected president of the Havana Chess Club. He left New York in December for Cuba, where he expected to make a stay of several months.

Pennsylvania University won the eighteenth Triangular College Tournament on December 26th–28th, the other contestants being the City College, New York, and Cornell University.

The Nebraska State championship was played for by eleven competitors at Lincoln, Nebraska, on December 1st and 2nd, victory falling to Howard E. Ohman, of Omaha, with a score of 7 wins and 1 loss.

A one-day chess congress was held at The Hague on January 28th, under the auspices of the "Dicendo Discimus" Club, in conjunction with the Dutch Chess Federation. Messrs. W. A. T. Schelfhout, P. van t'Veer, B. J. van Trotsenburg, and J. Belinfante competed in the top class. Schelfhout was first with $2\frac{1}{2}$ points, van t'Veer second with $1\frac{1}{2}$, while the other two scored 1 point each.

In the championship of the City of London Chess Club, L. Savage, having completed his score with $5\frac{1}{2}$ games out of 8, has made sure of the second prize, one point below E. G. Sergeant.

The projected encounter at the Bradford Club between A. G. Condé and F. D. Yates will not take place. Mr. Yates has intimated that "for personal reasons" he cannot at present give the necessary time required for play.

It has been decided to amalgamate for the year the contest for the championship of Devon with that for the Thomas Winter Wood Memorial Trophy, and limit the contestants to club champions. Two prizes, £1 1s. and 10/6, will be awarded.

The friends of Lieut. J. E. D. Moysey will be interested to learn that he has been transferred from Bradford to a more active sphere in the Motor Transport Service in the Metropolitan district. Before the war he had established a reputation as an expert motor cyclist.

The tie between Messrs. J. C. Grierson and A. Pickett for the championship of the Auckland Chess Club, New Zealand, has been played off, and resulted in the victory of Mr. Grierson. This is the tenth time he has won the title during the last twenty-one years.

The championship tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club finished on January 23rd, Roy T. Black coming out first with a score of 7 out of 10, and thus regaining a title he has held four times before. The brothers F. S. and N. S. Perkins divided second prize with 6 out of 10.

In the quadrangular correspondence match between Dutch players, which we mentioned in our last issue, J. W. te Kolste is playing, not G. V. von Gelder. The other three are M. Marchand, A. G. Olland, and W. Fick. The contest is promoted by the *Algemeen Handelsblad*.

A return match between the Cercle Philidor and Académie Ludo of Paris (see *B.C.M.*, March, p. 74) took place on December 3rd, and ended in a victory for the home team, the Académie Ludo, by 6—2. On the top board, Mr. Boschkowitch (A.L.) beat M. P. Henry (C.P.).

The championship of the Exeter Club has been won by Mr. H. J. Stretton with $6\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 7. In addition to receiving the J. G. Tanner Memorial Prize, Mr. Stretton's success gives him the right to represent the Exeter Club in the contest for the Thomas Winter Wood Memorial Trophy.

L'Eco degli Schacchi announces an International End-Game Competition, with prizes of 50, 20 and 10 francs, as well as chess-books. Each competitor must send in from two to five original studies not later than May 31st, with the usual motto and double envelope. The entries must be addressed to Cavaliere Nicolo Davi de Cordova, editor of *L'Eco degli Schacco*, vicolo Colluzio 49, Palermo.

Eduard Lasker, ex-champion of the City of London Chess Club, played 23 opponents simultaneously at the People's Game Club, St. Louis, on December 30th, winning 19 games, drawing 3, and losing 1 (to Edward Schrader). On the following day he played at the same place two blindfold games simultaneously, 7 allies being pitted against him on each board. Lasker won one of these games and drew the other.

Mr. John F. Barry is conducting the chess column in *The Boston Transcript* on the lines laid down by the late Franklin K. Young, of Boston. The mantle of the author of *Major Tactics of Chess* has evidently fallen on Mr. Barry's shoulders, and he wears it stylishly, abounding in "fundamentals," "constructive formations," "obliques," etc. We hope soon to have space to quote one of Mr Barry's recent articles.

Chess in Scotland.—The West of Scotland Championship Cup Tourney had a small entry of four players this season, and, after a double-round contest, Mr. W. Gibson, of Glasgow Chess Club, proved the winner. Last year's winner, Mr. F. G. Harris, was a competitor. Table of scoring will be given later. A "Fyfe Gambit" Tourney played at Glasgow C.C. attracted considerable interest, and was won by Mr. W. T. Logan, Mr. T. C. Rutledge being second.

Five numbers have reached us recently of the *Revista del Club Argentino de Ajedrez*, the official publication of the Argentine Chess Club, Buenos Aires. This is edited by Señor Rolando Illa, many years champion of the club, though deposed last summer by Señor B. H. Villegas, as recorded in our December issue, page 407. The magazine is a quarterly and is now in its twelfth year. We intend soon to give some samples of the wealth of good chess which the *Revista* shows to exist in South America.

The Field reports that an interesting triangular tournament took place in Vienna last December between Schlechter, Dr. Vidmar, and Dr. Kaufmann, probably the strongest Austrian players. They played 6 games with each other, making a total of 18 games. 13 of these were drawn (Vienna still keeps up its reputation of being the home of the *Remis-monde*, as Dr. Tarrasch called it!), and of the remaining 5, Schlechter and Vidmar won 2 each, Kaufmann 1. The final scores were: Schlechter, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Vidmar, 6; Kaufmann, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

The correct score of Frank Marshall's record simultaneous performance in Philadelphia on December 26th (not 27th) was: played 129; won, 97; drawn, 23; lost, 9. The *American Chess Bulletin* says that "the array against the master included collegians, high and preparatory school students, representatives of all the chess clubs in Philadelphia, business and professional men, and persons from all the varied ranks of life; in short, a truly representative American gathering." The hours of play were 2-30—6-30 and 8-30—11-30, when unfinished games were adjudicated.

The Stockholm "Schacksällskap" held a Jubilee congress in October-December, 1916, in which many of the leading Scandinavian players took part. The Master Tournament resulted as follows: first prize, G. Nyholm, $5\frac{1}{2}$ points; second, E. Jacobson, $4\frac{1}{2}$; third, B. Rask, after a tie with A. Olson, 4 each. F. Englund and H. W. Langborg (3 each), L. Collijn ($2\frac{1}{2}$), and O. Löwenborg ($1\frac{1}{2}$) also competed. In the First Class, B. Malmgren took first prize with $5\frac{1}{2}$ out of 7 points, and G. Hult was second after a tie with K. Ekebohm, 3 each.

For the third year in succession, under the auspices of the Good Companion Chess Problem Club of Philadelphia, the anniversary of President Washington's birthday was celebrated by a solving competition (over the board) at the principal chess centres of the world, the date being the 22nd February. Next month we will give the twelve two-movers submitted and would like our solvers to send us solutions with the time marked which each position took to solve. Depending on the good faith of our solvers, we will offer four book prizes for the best results, which should reach our hands by the 20th instant.

Wanted.—Early copies of the Kent County Chess Association Year Books.

The Kent Association has decided to bind a complete list of its Year Books, and present the volume to the new British Chess Association library. Has any player copies of the following years: 1896-7, 1897-8, 1898-9, which he could spare to complete the series? If so, and he will kindly send them on, the match captain, Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, 45, Clapham Road, London, S.W. 9, will gladly refund the postage.

To our previous acknowledgments of increased financial support, over and above payment of current subscription, we must add our thanks to Mr. W. McCanlis, London, and Mr. J. G. White, of Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A. In Mr. White's case the increase takes the form of a double subscription payment, and this manifestation of his approval of our efforts has continued annually ever since the present editor became associated with the *B.C.M.*, now nearly thirty years ago.

Since the foregoing was set in type we have received a contribution of 20/- from Mr. J. R. Marshall, of Kobe, Japan, for payment of his 1917 subscription, and 12/- as a donation, which we fully appreciate with sincere thanks.

Our esteemed subscriber, the Rev. Ernest W. Poynton, C.F., who is still serving with His Majesty's Forces somewhere in France, sends us the following game with the remark that his opponent is one of the best players he has recently met with in France, although he was evidently not familiar with Marshall's move of 9... P-K R 4! We have sent Mr. Poynton a parcel of *B.C.M.*'s for distribution, and hope they will reach him safely.

GAME No. 4,433.

Queen's Gambit.

WHITE.		BLACK.			
The Rev. E. W. POYNTON.		Capt. C. D. GOODENOUGH.			
1	P—Q 4	1	P—Q 4	8	B—K Kt 5
2	P—Q B 4	2	P×P	9	P—K R 4
3	Q Kt—B 3	3	P—Q B 3	10	P—K 5
4	P—K 4	4	P—K 3	11	R P×P
5	B×P	5	B—Q Kt 5	12	B—R 7 ch
6	Kt—K B 3	6	Kt—K B 3	13	Q—Q B 2
7	B—Q 3	7	Castles	14	B×P dis. ch
				15	R—R 7 ch
				16	B×P ch
				17	Q—Kt 6 ch
				8	P—K R 3
				9	Q Kt—Q 2
				10	P×B
				11	K Kt—Q 4
				12	K—R sq
				13	P—K Kt 3
				14	K—Kt 2
				15	K—Kt sq
				16	R×B
				17	Resigns.

The handicap tournament of the Los Angeles Chess and Checker Club was declared finished after all the top places were decided, the unplayed games not being counted. Blundin withdrew and forfeited 23 games; Perry forfeited one game. Otherwise the score represents actual games played.

Name.	Class	Won	Lost..
S. Mlotkowski	A	26	3
D. W. Anderson	C	23	9
E. O. Fawcett	D	22½	9½
R. McAuslan	D	19½	12½
G. W. Snyder	D	17	12
W. A. Lewis	C	15½	11½
W. S. Waterman	B	12	10
W. L. Jackson	D	15	13
D. C. McCollum	D	16	15
J. B. Pridham	C	15½	15½
M. A. Woodward	B	9½	11½
E. R. Perry	B	14½	17½
E. H. Maurer	D	10	13
I. W. Gleason	D	12	17
G. L. Mattoon	D	5½	19½
G. Wilshire	D	5	20
E. H. Blundin	C	1½	30½

The Wilshire who figures in the above table is Mr. Gaylord Wilshire, the distinguished sociologist and humanitarian, who takes considerable interest in chess.

“Strategy or Tactics.—These could be further divided into major or minor tactics, or lesser and greater strategy, if chess-players had any liking for sections and sub-sections. It is true that the chess openings have been divided up to such an extent that it really requires chess intellect to say off-hand, which is the Charlick Counter Gambit, or even the more popular Kieseritzky Gambit, and the only result observed, so far as concerns the average player, is that a few of the openings have stuck in his memory by reason of constant repetition.

“But it is strategy, aptly termed ‘the great game’ by chess-players, that gives interest and zest to the pastime. It is the preliminary manœuvring that provides the opportunities, after which, by a small

tactical stroke, a player may reap his advantage. Though it is comparatively easy to acquire sufficient of chess to be able to win a piece or a pawn, when the possibility of it is already set up on the chess-board ; to play simply for position, without distracting one's attention with the thought of how exactly the finishing touch is to be applied, is a much more difficult task, and perhaps the highest test in chess strategy.

"Those who mistrust the introduction of military terms in chess will perhaps note as a sign of weakness that Hindenburg was recently reported to have said something to the effect that strategy, not chess-playing, was required in their generalship. The semi-official who spoke of the retreat on the Ancre as 'a highly successful move in chess,' was only amusing in comparison."—F. D. Yates in *Yorkshire Weekly Post*.

Commenting on the opening remarks in Chapter II. of Mr. Eduard Lasker's *Chess Strategy*, the chess editor of *The Reading Observer* says :—

"If the aspirant to efficiency is wise, he will be content to pass through the dry rudimentary chapters with patience and perseverance. He must regard the learning of chess in a similar way as the learning of a new language, beginning with the mere alphabet—and this often requires the consumption of much time—followed by persistent and constant application to the grammar of chess. Then in turn should follow exercises and examples more and more advanced according to the progress made. To rush 'into the turmoil of practical play' before knowing the principles and conditions which dominate 'practical play' is the height of unwisdom. The play of the unripe beginner is planless, because he has too many plans, which fall over one another as the game progresses. He has no aptitude for subordinating everything to one leading idea, no capacity for co-ordinating his combinations, and flounders from one good move to a following bad move, whilst his game is simply melting away against the solid style of the better man opposite. This is all due to hot haste to run ere he can walk. Six months' careful and systematic book-study, interspersed with playing over, by way of relaxation, a few good games, should render an intelligent man or woman fit to try practical conclusions with a fairly good player. Common sense and logic dictate no other course. A similar fault is found in learning music. Everyone wants to play pretty tunes at once, afterwards attempting—it is sad to relate—to interpret the works of the great composers—a most criminal thing. A solid foundation is the only basis on which to erect a perfect edifice. Without the elementary necessities, chess will prove elusive and disappointing, and will result in total abandonment of the whole thing."

A fourth Lightning Tournament, in aid of the permanent invested fund of the B.C.F., was held at the Gambit Café, Budge Row, London, on Saturday, March 10th, and a very successful gathering resulted.

The team system was given a trial and although some players preferred the original arrangement, all agreed that the variety was enjoyable.

The 42 entrants were divided into six teams of approximately equal strength, and were distinguished by colours as under. Each team played a match with each other, and at the conclusion the results were as follows :—

Team.	Conductor.	Matches won.	Points.
" Red "	Mr. W. W. White	4 ..	21
" Blue "	Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson..	4 ..	20
" Tricolor "	Mr. J. H. Blake	3 ..	18
" Orange "	Mr. S. J. Holloway.. ..	2 ..	17½
" White "	Mr. R. C. Griffith	1 ..	15½
" Green "	Mr. L. P. Rees.. ..	1 ..	13

It should be explained that the conductors were in no way responsible for the strength of their teams, as all the grouping was done by the hon. secretary. It was a matter of considerable difficulty to make them all of equal strength, but an analysis of results would seem to show that the deviation was not great. The " White " who came out fifth scored the heaviest win of the evening, beating the " Greens " by 5½—1½, whereas the " Greens " score of 4½—2½ against the " Blues " robbed them of the prize.

The names of the prize-givers and of the fortunate winners are given below.

The seven members of the winning team are given first :—

	Name.	Prize	Presented by
1	Mr. T. Germann.. ..	<i>Modern Chess Openings</i> ..	Mr. R. C. Griffith
2	Mr. W. J. Walford ..	Electric Torch	Mr. A. W. Roques
3	Mr. J. H. White	Folding Book Rest	Mr. J. F. Allcock
4	Mr. C. E. Ford	Electric Torch	Mr. A. W. Roques
5	Mr. J. F. Wilkinson ..	<i>Modern Chess Openings</i> ..	Mr. R. C. Griffith
6	Mr. A. W. Roques	Pair of Sleeve Links	Mr. Edgar Coombs
7	Mr. F. J. Dennis	<i>Modern Chess Openings</i> ..	Mr. R. C. Griffith

Special prizes for best score in any team :—

	Name.	Prize.	Presented by.
1	Mr. G. A. Felce (scored 4½)	Tattersall's <i>End Games</i> ..	Mr. I. M. Brown
2	Mr. H. H. Kinze	Tattersall's <i>End Games</i> ..	Mr. R. C. Griffith

Ladies' prize :—

	Name.	Prize.	Presented by.
	Mrs. R. H. S. Stevenson ..	Cut-glass Honey Jar	Miss Price.

Hearty votes of thanks were given to Mrs. H. N. Joughin, who kindly gave away the prizes, and to Miss Price for again giving the free use of her excellently appointed chess café.

Two pounds' profit was made, bringing the total to £15 for the four tournaments. The next will be held on Saturday, April 14th, same time and place, and will be the last of the series. It is hoped to obtain a large gathering for the final effort. Tickets and information may be obtained of Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, 45, Clapham Road, S.W. 9.

Chess in New Zealand.—We take from *The New Zealand Times* the following notes on New Zealand chess in 1916 :—

" The New Zealand Chess Association, to which sixteen clubs are affiliated, decided about eighteen months ago not to hold any further championship congresses during the present great war, consequently the championship title became vacant on January 1st, 1916, New Zealand being then without a chess champion for the first time since

September 4th, 1879 (the date on which the late Mr. Henry Hookham, of Christchurch, became the pioneer champion). The association's trophy is thus "in line" with the New Zealand trophies for Rugby, Soccer, cricket, hockey, athletics, draughts, etc. The amount saved by not holding the usual congress was divided equally amongst the patriotic funds of the four chief centres. Chess-players have enlisted from the various centres, and some have made the supreme sacrifice for King and country, notably Mr. Walter Grierson, of Auckland, and Mr. Couper Hill, of Wellington. The total number of names on the "Rolls of Honour" of the various clubs is not yet available. Lieutenant-Colonel Meldrum, who was the New Zealand champion in 1896, and who left the Dominion with the first Expeditionary Force (being in charge of the Wellington Mounted Rifle Regiment) was created a C.M.G. in January last. The association's last annual report felicitates Mr. Meldrum on the conferment of this honour. It also records the deaths of two vice-presidents to whom it is greatly indebted for generous support, namely, Mr. George Brown, of Dunedin, and Mr. E. W. Petherick, of Wellington. Mr. Petherick, it may be mentioned, was the second white child born in Wellington. At the last annual meeting of the New Zealand Chess Association, Mr. A. G. Fell, owing to indifferent health, resigned the position of hon. secretary and treasurer, which offices he has filled so happily and with such conspicuous success for the past eight years. As a slight appreciation of his valued labours he has received presentations from the association, and also from the Canterbury C.C., whose delegate he has been for many years. Mr. Fell has received good wishes from all parts of the Dominion for an early restoration to health. His successor is Mr. J. G. W. Dalrymple, who has for some years been a North Island vice-president..

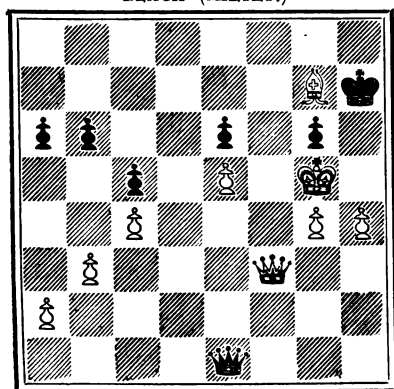
"The Auckland Chess Club has had four successful tourneys during the year, the honours going to Mr. J. C. Grierson (New Zealand champion in 1903 and 1913) and to Mr. A. W. O. Davies (New Zealand champion in 1905 and in 1908). Mr. Grierson won the patriotic tourney (56 competitors) early in the year, and afterwards enhanced his splendid record by again winning the Auckland championship, for which the Hon. A. M. Myers gives a handsome trophy annually. Mr. Grierson was champion of the Ponsonby C.C. in 1894, and of the Auckland district in the following year. During the past twenty-one years, he has won the Auckland championship ten times, and been runner-up on seven occasions. Altogether a magnificent record, and a popular one, as Mr. Grierson has worked hard for the advancement of chess, besides according generous support. Mr. Davies this year also scores a double, winning the lightning tourney, after being invalidated home from the war, and later on taking first prize in the annual handicap tourney. The Auckland Working Men's Club's handicap tourney was won by Mr. G. A. Wilson, and the Masterton Club's tourney by Master Walter Connell, a promising colt, who, at the age of fourteen, became holder of the Dagg Shield. Chess has been looking up in Wanganui lately under the active and enthusiastic presidency of Police-Inspector Wilson. Two tournaments have just been completed, namely: (a) Championship, and (b) Handicap. Both have been won by Mr. O. C.

Pleasants, a vice-president of the New Zealand Association, who was runner-up for the New Zealand championship when it was won by his then club-mate, Mr. Meldrum (referred to above). The second prize in both tourneys was won by Mr. H. Jessup, a former hon. secretary of the Wellington C.C. The Wellington Chess Club's annual Petherick tourney has been won by Mr. W. C. White (of Petone), and the Wellington Working Men's Club's tourney by Mr. H. Douglas, who thus holds the Staples Cup for the next twelve months. The Wellington South Club held two tourneys, Mr. Purchas winning both the championship and the handicap events. The Ngaio Club's championship was won by Mr. W. J. Carmen, and the handicap tourney by Mr. A. B. Topp, the president. This club's ladder, by the way, is made from timber recovered from the wreck of the s.s. *Penguin* (wrecked in 1909). The Canterbury Club's winter tourney was won by Mr. H. Gourley. Mr. E. H. Severne, the club's champion, was not a competitor.

"Messrs. Severne and F. H. Cumberworth, who played at the top boards against Otago and Wellington, have enlisted and will shortly be leaving for France. Mr. Severne has put up a fine record since he removed to Christchurch five years ago, winning no fewer than eight local prizes—six first and two seconds. In telegraphic matches he has played ten times for Canterbury, scoring 2 wins, 1 loss and 7 draws. The Otago Club's open tourney was won by Mr. J. A. Boreham, a former Australasian draughts champion.

"Club champions not mentioned above are as follows:—Hamilton: J. C. McCrea. Wairarapa: J. A. Connell. Napier: Edwin A. Hicks. Wellington: R. J. Barnes. Wellington Working Men's Club: R. J. Barnes. Nelson: G. F. Dodds. Timaru: T. Mara. Oamaru: J. B. Dunlop. Otago: H. J. Armstrong. Invercargill: E. A. Le Petit. . . . The various clubs are struggling along and endeavouring to keep alive until the war is over. It is generally expected that chess will flourish more than ever in New Zealand when peace is restored, and 'Our Boys' have had their right royal welcome home. So mote it be!"

BLACK (MIESES.)



WHITE (TARRASCH.)

GAME ENDING.

TARRASCH v. MIESES.

In the ending of the 11th game, in the recent match, a pretty point arose. On the 52nd move the position below occurred, it being the turn of Black (Mieses) to move. He played 52... Q—Q 7 ch!, whereon followed 53 Q—B 4, Q—Q sq ch; 54 B—B 6, Q—K B sq! threatening mate—and, of course, if 55 P—R 5, Black wins the Queen.

But Tarrasch neatly answered 55 B—Kt 7! and after Q—Q sq ch; 56 Q—B 6, Q—Q 7 ch, a draw by perpetual check resulted.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The following game was played between Paul Morphy and Jules Arnous de Rivière during one of the former's visits to Paris. The circumstances of its rediscovery are given in a letter from Mr. Philip W. Sergeant on another page. The notes are abbreviated from those by the late Leopold Hoffer in *The Field*.

GAME No. 4,434.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. MORPHY.	BLACK. A. DE RIVIÈRE.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—B 3
4 Castles	4 P—Q 3
5 P—Q 4	5 P×P
6 Kt×P	6 B—Q 2
7 B×Kt	7 P×B
8 Kt—Q B 3	8 B—K 2
9 P—K R 3	9 P—B 4
10 K Kt—K 2	10 Castles
11 P—B 4	11 B—B 3
12 Kt—Kt 3	12 Kt—Q 2
13 Q—Q 3	13 R—Kt sq
14 P—Kt 3	14 B—B 3
15 B—Q 2	15 B—Q 5 ch

.....The *début* is played by Black with care and precision so far. Here, however, time could have been gained with 15... P—Kt 3, followed by B—K Kt 2, or 15... P—Q R 4; 16 Q R—K sq, P—R 5, which disposes of the isolated Queen's Rook's Pawn, whatever White's answer might be.

16 K—R sq	16 P—Kt 3
17 Q R—K sq	17 Q—R 5
18 Q Kt—K 2	18 B—K Kt 2
19 P—B 4	

Now the Queen's side Pawns are safe from being disturbed.

19 Kt—B 3

.....19... P—B 4 would also have been answered with 20 Kt—B 3.

20 Kt—B 3	20 B—Q 2 ?
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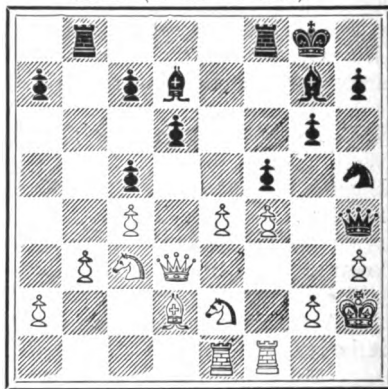
.....This threat being adequately met, Black loses valuable time.

21 Kt(Kt3)—K 2	21 Kt—R 4
22 K—R 2	22 P—B 4

..... Presumably Black feared the advance of the Bishop's Pawn, or he did not fear that of the King's Pawn.

Position after Black's 22nd move :—
P—B 4.

BLACK (A. DE RIVIÈRE).



WHITE (MORPHY).

23 P—K 5	23 B—Q B 3
24 P—Kt 3	24 Q—Q sq
25 P—K 6	

Probably Morphy saw that he would be able to support this Pawn sufficiently; but it should not be an easy matter.

	25 R—K sq
26 Kt—K Kt sq	26 Q—B sq

.....We suggest 26... B×Kt; 27 B×B, Kt—Kt 2.

27 Kt—Q 5	27 Kt—B 3
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.....27... R×P would be answered with 28 Kt—K 7 ch, winning the Exchange.

32 Q—R 3

Kt—B 3 is the proper move, in reply to which Black cannot play B—K Kt 5 on pain of losing a Pawn by Kt×Kt, etc.

6 Kt—Q 5

.....This is obviously better than P×Kt at once.

7 Q—Q 3

White fails to appreciate the consequences of winning the King's Pawn, otherwise he would have taken his Queen back to Q sq.

8 Q×P?	7 P×Kt
9 Q—B 4	8 B—K B 4
10 K—Q sq	9 Kt×P ch
	10 B—Kt 3

.....If Kt×R at once, Black would probably lose two pieces for the Rook. He has time for this waiting move, as White cannot avoid loss of material by R—Kt sq, because of the reply Kt—K 6 ch, winning the Exchange.

11 Q—B 3

Having compromised his game, White determines on a neck-or-nothing attack. Black seizes the opportunity to win a clear Rook, but if he had seen what was coming he would probably have played 11... P—Q B 3, and been content with the gain of the Exchange. The affair now becomes very exciting.

	11 Kt×R
12 B—Kt 5 ch	12 P—B 3
13 B×P ch	13 P×B
14 Q×Q B P ch	14 K—K 2
15 Q—Kt 7 ch	15 K—K 3
16 Kt—K 2	

Threatening Kt—B 4 ch, which would be very unpleasant indeed. As a result of the extraordinary opening, both parties are now in the position of having to attack as hard as they can while their pieces are only partially developed.

	16 B—B 7 ch
17 K—K sq	17 Q—R 5 ch
18 P—Kt 3	

If Kt—Kt 3, Black would reply B—K 5, cheerfully returning one of his surplus pieces for the sake of a little rest and quiet.

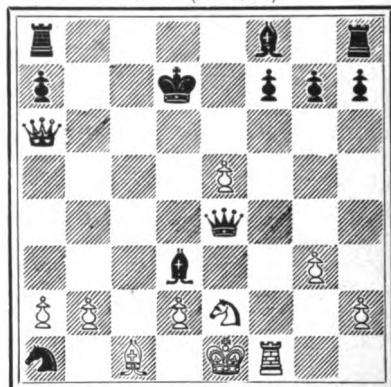
	18 Q—K 5
19 Q—R 6 ch	19 K—Q 2
20 R—B sq	20 B—Q 6

.....A remarkable position. White must now check for all he is worth, or the blinds will go down at once. As a matter of fact, examination shows that, although he can and does prolong the game, he has no chance of saving it.

Position after Black's 20th move:

B—Q 6.

BLACK (BATLEY).



WHITE (MOSES).

21 R×P ch	21 B—K 2
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.....If K—Q sq, then 22 R×B ch, R×R; 23 Q—Q 6 ch, etc., and White probably draws.

22 R×B ch

If 22 P—K 6 ch, K—K sq; 23 R×B ch, K×R; 24 Q—R 3 ch, K—K sq; and White can do no more. Nor would 22 Q—Q 6 ch serve, because of 22... K—B sq; 23 Q—K 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 24 R—B 2, Kt—B 7 ch, followed by Q—R 8 ch, mating.

	22 K×R
23 Q—Q 6 ch	23 K—B 2
24 Q—Q 7 ch	

If 24 P—K 6 ch, Q×P; 25 Q×B, K R—K sq, and wins.

24 K—Kt 3

25 Q×B

Winning the Bishop, but he is still hopelessly outnumbered. He had nothing better, however. The

following variations show that if he had gone on checking he would soon have come to a dead stop:—

25 Q—K 6 ch, K—R 4; 26 Q—B 7 ch (or A or B), P—Kt 3; 27 P—Kt 4 ch, K—R 3; 28 P—Kt 5 ch, K—R 4. (A.)—If 26 Q—R 3 ch, K—Kt 4. (B.)—If 26 P—Kt 4 ch, K—R 5; 27 Q—K 7 ch, P—Kt 4.

26 Kt—B 4 ch 26 Q×Q
27 Kt×Q 27 K—B 4
27 K R—Q sq

28 Kt—Kt 4 28 Q R—B sq
29 K—Q sq

The boxed-up position of the White Bishop, and the way in which it is finally caught, are amusing.

29 P—Q R 4
30 Kt—R 6 30 R—B 3
31 P—Q Kt 4 31 R×Kt
32 B—Kt 2 32 P×P
33 B×Kt 33 R×R P
34 Resigns.

GAME No. 4,436.

Played on the first board in the current Hull v. Plymouth correspondence match. Score and notes from the *Hull Times*.

Four Knights Game.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. G. BARRON Mr. T. TAYLOR
(Hull). (Plymouth).

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—B 3 3 Kt—B 3
4 B—Kt 5 4 B—B 4

.....Not so strong as 4...
B—Kt 5, but some tricky variations are possible.

5 Kt×P

Mr. Taylor was hoping for 5 Castles, intending 5... Castles, and if 6 Kt×P, R—K sq; 7 Kt×Kt, Q P×Kt; with a good game for the Pawn—a line of play known as "Tattersall's variation."

5 Kt×Kt

.....Possibly 5... Castles is better.

6 P—Q 4 6 B—Q 3
7 P—B 4 7 Kt—Kt 3
8 P—K 5 8 B—Kt 5

.....Probably the best move here, B—K 2 not being considered satisfactory.

9 P×Kt 9 Q×P
10 Castles 10 B×Kt
11 P×B 11 Castles
12 P—Kt 4

This is not a speculative advance, but a move leading to a solid and enduring attack; and is, in fact, the foundation of White's game from this point onwards.

12 Q—Kt 3
13 Q—K 2 13 P—Q 3

.....We prefer 13... P—Q B 3, and if 14 B—Q 3, P—Q 4; the net result of the text and Black's four subsequent moves being the loss of several moves and the blocking of his entire force.

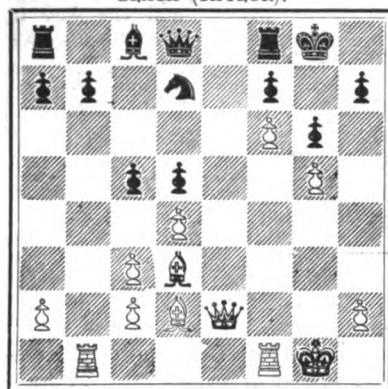
14 P—B 5 14 Kt—K 4
15 B—K 3 15 Kt—Q 2
16 B—Q 2 16 P—Q B 3
17 B—Q 3 17 P—Q 4
18 P—Kt 5 18 P—Q B 4
19 Q R—Kt sq 19 Q—Q sq
20 P—B 6 20 P—K Kt 3

.....As Mr. Barron observes, this is probably forced. If, for example, 20... P—B 5, then 21 B×R P ch, K×B; 22 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt sq; 23 P×P, K×P 24 P—Kt 6, P×P (best); 25 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 26 Q×P ch, K—R sq; 27 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt sq; 28 K—R sq, Kt—B 3 (28... R×R ch is no better); 29 R—Kt sq ch, etc.

Position after Black's 20th move :—

P—K Kt 3

BLACK (TAYLOR).



WHITE (BARRON).

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 21 Q—B 2 | 21 P—B 5 |
| 22 Q—R 4 | 22 P—K R 4 |
| 23 B—K 2 | |

If 23 P×P *e.p.*, K—R 2 ; and White's attack has for the time being evaporated.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| | 23 R—K sq |
| 24 Q R—K sq | 24 R—K 5 |

.....24., Kt—B sq appears to be the best defence. The man-

œuvre adopted loses an important move, as after the exchange of Rooks the White Queen's Bishop is on B 4. If 24., Kt—Kt 3, the following fine continuation occurs : 25 B×R P, P×B ; 26 Q×P, R×R ; 27 R×R, Q—Q 2 ; 28 P—Kt 6, Q—Kt 5 ch ; 29 K—R sq ! and wins.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 25 R—B 4 | 25 R×R |
| 26 B×R | 26 Kt—B sq |
| 27 B×R P | 27 P×B |
| 28 Q×P | 28 B—B 4 |

.....The only line to prolong the game. If 28., Kt—K 3 ; 29 B—K 5, followed by P—Kt 6 ; or if 28., Kt—Kt 3 ; 29 Q—R 6, Q—B sq ; 30 R—K 8.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 29 Q—R 6 | 29 Kt—K 3 |
| 30 R×Kt | 30 Q—K B sq |
| 31 Q×Q ch | 31 K×Q |
| 32 R—K 5 | 32 B—K 5 |
| 33 P—K R 4 | 33 R—K sq |
| 34 P—R 5 | 34 P—Kt 4 |
| 35 B—B sq | 35 Resigns. |

.....The ending is a fairly easy win for White, despite the fact of the Bishops being on opposite colours. White's attack has been conducted throughout in an almost flawless manner.

We take the following instructive and interesting game from the *American Chess Bulletin*. It was contested in Chicago last autumn. The notes below, after White's 11th move, are also taken from our American contemporary.

GAME No. 4,437.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.	BLACK.
EDUARD LASKER.	FRANK J. MARSHALL.
Assisted by	Assisted by
Messrs. Klasse,	Messrs. Addle-
Mow, Sonnen-	man, Gessner,
schein, Wamsley	Hahlbohm,
and Dr. Zeisler.	Munger, and
	Dr. Ladewick.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 P—Q B 4 |
| 3 P—B 4 | 3 P—K 3 |

.....There is considerable difference of opinion as to the merits of the defence Black is here adopt-

ing. Dr. Tarrasch is one of its strongest adherents, on the other hand, Dr. Bernstein regards it as of inferior quality to other lines at Black's command.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 4 Kt—B 3 | 4 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 5 P×Q P | |

The text-move is regarded by some strong players as superior to 5 P—K 3, which shuts in the White Queen's Bishop, but *per contra*, P—K 3 guards the threat on White's Queen's Pawn which Black menaces with Q P×P. With

5 P×Q P, White is enabled to bring his Queen's Bishop quickly into action.

5 K P×P

6 P—K Kt 3

In a game played by telegraph, December, 1909—February, 1911, between the Riga and Moscow Chess Clubs, the Riga Committee's note reads :—" In order to menace still more the already much attacked Queen's Pawn, at the same time compelling Black to show his hand." This however is not at all easy. 6.., Kt—B 3; 7 B—Kt 5 would apparently make B—K 3 necessary in order to protect the Queen's Pawn, and would make things very difficult for Black. If 6.., P×P, 7 Kt×P, Q—Kt 3; recommended by Dr. Krause, Black exposes himself to dangers which seem almost unsurmountable, while, after 6 B P×P, 7 Kt×P, B—B 4 is not to be recommended on account of 8 Kt—Kt 3. In spite of all Black (Riga) did continue with Kt—B 3.

6 Kt—B 3

7 B—Kt 5

Better certainly is 7 B—Kt 2, when 7.., Kt—K 5 is probably Black's soundest reply.

7 P×P

8 B×Kt

At this point Moscow in the game referred to in the previous note, played 8 K Kt×P, B—Q B 4; 9 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 10 P—K 3, P—K R 3; 11 B×Kt, Q×B; 12 B—K 2 (if 12 B—Kt 2, R—Q Kt sq; 13 Castles, B—R 3; 14 R—K sq, R×P, etc. Or 13 Q—K 2, K B—R 6! Or 13 Q—Q 2, or Q—B 2, then R—R 3, etc.), 12.., R—Q Kt sq; 13 Castles, P—K R 4; this last move, being the key-stone of an attack " which transformed the relatively quiet situation into a devastated battlefield at once."

Coming back to the game under review, it should be noted that White cannot play 8 K Kt×P, on account of 8.., B—Q B 4; 9 Kt—Kt 3, B×P ch, followed by Kt—Kt 5 ch; or 9 Kt—B 3, B—K Kt 5, or 9 P—K 3, B—K 3, with Black's development for choice.

8 Q×B

9 Q—Q sq

9 Q Kt×P

10 Kt—B 4

If 10 P—K 4, Black obtains the superior position by simply playing P×P *e.p.*; 11 Kt×P, Q—R 4 ch.

10 B—Q Kt 5 ch

.....The simplest and probably best continuation is the steady development by B—Q 3, Castles, B—K R 4, etc. White, in answer to B—Q 3, must withdraw the Knight from B 4 in order not to have his Pawn skeleton broken, and then he is tied up in the centre while Black has free mobility for all his pieces..

11 Kt—Q 2 11 Castles

.....Here Q—R 4 seems to be stronger. For instance, 12 B—Kt 2, B—K B 4; 13 Kt—Q 5, Castles; or R—Q sq, and all Black's forces are in good co-operation, while White has difficulties in developing his Rooks. Or 13 P—Q R 3, B—Q 3; 14 Kt—Q 3, B×Kt; 15 P×B, Kt—K 4; 16 B—K 4.

12 B—Kt 2

13 Castles

14 R—B sq

15 Kt—Kt 3

16 B—R 3

17 Kt×P

12 B—K B 4

13 R—K sq

14 R—Q B sq

15 B—K 5

16 R—B 2

A disagreeable surprise. If Kt×Kt, then 18 R×R, Kt×P ch; 19 Q×Kt, Q×R; 20 Kt—Q 5, Q—R 4; 21 R—Q sq, with the better game for White. And if 18.., Q×R, then White remains a Pawn ahead, and should win in the long run. The text-move allows White to give the Queen for Rook, Knight and Bishop, which turns out to be in White's favour.

17 B—Q 7

18 Q×B

19 R×R

20 P×Kt

21 P×B

22 R—Q sq

18 Kt×Kt

19 Kt—B 6 ch

20 Q×Q

21 Q×Kt P

White plays for the mating attack with both Rooks on the seventh rank.

22 Q×R P
 23 R (Q)—Q 7 23 P—Q R 4
 24 R—K 7
 Better would have been K—Kt 2, followed by Kt—Q 5. If 24 R×B P, Black of course simply gives the Queen for the two Rooks and wins with his passed Pawn.

24 K—B sq
 25 R (K 7)—Q 7 25 P—R 5
R×P would possibly have drawn the game, as after 26 Kt—K 6 ch, R×Kt; 27 B×R, Q—Kt 8 ch, White can hardly escape a perpetual check.

26 Kt—Q 5 26 Q—R 8 ch
 27 K—Kt 2 27 P—R 6
 28 R×P ch 28 K—Kt sq
 29 Kt—B 6 ch !!

This sacrifice decides the game in White's favour.

29 P×Kt
 30 R—Kt 7 ch 30 K—R sq
 31 R×P ch 31 K—Kt sq
 32 B—B 5

Slightly quicker would have been R (R 7)—Kt 7 ch first, as after K—R sq; 33 B—B 5 the threat R—Kt 4 followed by R—R 7 mate could only be protected by the sacrifice of the Queen.

32 Q—R 7
 33 B—Kt 6 33 R—Kt sq
 34 R (R 7)—Kt 7 ch

This check is very important, for if B—B 7 ch right away, Black answers Q×B, followed by P—R 7 and White must play R—B sq, giving up the other Rook.

34 K—B sq
 35 B—B 7 35 K×R

.....If now Q×B, then White retakes with check and saves both Rooks.

36 B×Q ch 36 K—R sq
 37 R—B 3 37 R—R sq
 38 R—Kt 3 38 R—R 2
 39 K—B 3 39 Resigns.

.....The ending is, of course, easily won for White. A hard-fought battle which lasted five and a half hours.

The following game was played on May 30th, 1916, in the annual match between the Manhattan and Franklin (Philadelphia) Chess Clubs. The notes are by the winner.

GAME No. 4438.

Petroff (Four Knights).

WHITE. R. RAUBITSCHCK.	BLACK. A. DRIVER.	II B×Kt	II P×B
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	12 Q—Q 2	12 K—R 2
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	13 Kt—K R 4	13 R—K Kt sq
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—Q B 3	14 K—R sq	14 Q—K B sq
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—Kt 5	15 P—K B 3	15 B—K 3
5 P—Q 3	5 P—Q 3	16 P—Q 4	16 B—Kt 3
6 Castles	6 Castles	17 P—Q 5	17 B—B sq
7 Q Kt—K 2	7 B—Kt 5	18 Kt—R 5	18 R—Kt 4
8 P—Q B 3	8 B—Q B 4	19 Kt×P ch	19 K—R sq
9 B—Kt 5	9 Kt—K 2	20 P—K B 4	20 P×P
10 Kt—Kt 3	10 P—K R 3 ?	21 R×P	21 Q—Kt 2
		22 Q R—K B sq	22 B—R 6 !
		23 Q R—K B 3 !	23 B—B sq

.....The cause of all his subsequent troubles; it is interesting to note how quickly Black's game collapses after this.

.....Poor Bishop! Condemned to masterly inactivity, he

was not permitted even to sacrifice himself on the previous move.

24 Kt—K 8 24 Q—K 4
25 R×P 25 B—Kt 5

26 Kt—B 6 26 Q×Kt
27 Q R×Q 27 Resigns.

.....Q×R, followed by mate, was threatened.

We take from the *Revista del Club Argentino de Ajedrez* (Buenos Aires) the score of the following two games played in Buenos Aires towards the end of 1915, between Dr. A. A. Barbosa de Oliveira, one of the strongest Brazilian players, and Rolando Illa, then Argentine champion. It was intended to play a match of three games, but the Brazilian had to return home after one game had been won by either side. The notes are by Señor Illa.

GAME No. 4439.

Vienna Game.

WHITE. A. A. B. DE OLIVEIRA.	BLACK. R. ILLA.	B—R 6 when the opportunity arose, was worth consideration.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	11 P—Q 3
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	12 Castles
3 P—B 4	3 P—Q 4	13 Q—K sq
4 B P×P	4 Kt×P	14 B—K Kt 5
5 Kt—B 3	5 B—Q Kt 5	15 Kt—Q 2
6 B—Kt 5 ch		16 B—K 3

.....B×Kt was certainly better.

The usual move here is B—K 2 or Q—K 2. The object of the text-move is doubtless to stop Kt—Q B 3; but the Knight can comfortably develop *via* Q 2. And White has now to delay Castling on account of the threat to Q—Kt 3.

6 P—B 3
7 B—Q 3

Probably best. If 7 B—K 2, B—Kt 5, threatening Q B×Kt, followed by Q—R 5. Also 7 B—R 4 was bad.

7 Kt—B 4

.....If 7... B—K B 4, White would play 8 Q—K 2.

8 P—Q R 3 8 Kt×B ch
9 P×Kt 9 B—K 2

.....B—Q B 4, preventing P—Q 4 and Castles, yielded a better game.

10 P—Q 4 10 Castles

.....B—R 5[ch, followed by

14 Q—Kt 3 14 R—K sq
15 Kt—K 2 15 P—Q B 4

.....A useless move. Kt—B sq was better. Black thought that he could defend himself against the coming threat of mate by B—B sq. As will be seen, he was mistaken.

16 Kt—Kt 5 16 P×P
17 Kt×B 17 P×Kt
18 B—R 6 18 P—K Kt 3

.....Now Black cannot play B—B sq on account of R×B ch, followed by mate. Consequently he is lost, and it only remains to admire the elegant way in which White finishes the game.

19 Q—B 4 19 B—B sq
20 B—Kt 5 20 B—K 2
21 Q—B 7 ch 21 K—R sq
22 B—B 6 ch 22 Kt×B
23 P×Kt 23 B—B sq
24 Kt—B 4 24 B—R 3
25 Kt×K P 25 Resigns.

GAME No. 4,440.

Queen's Counter Gambit.

WHITE. R. ILLA.	BLACK. A. A. B. DE OLIVEIRA.	of this counter gambit: 6...; Q—K 2; 7 B—Kt 3, Castles, 8 Castles, P—Q 6, etc.	
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	7 B—Kt 2	7 K Kt—K 2
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 4	8 P—Q R 3	8 B×Kt ch
3 Q×P	3 P—Q 5	9 Q×B	9 B×Kt
4 Kt—K B 3		10 B×B	10 Kt×P
If 4 P—K 3, B—Kt 5 ch; 6 B— Q 2, P×P, with the better game.		11 B×P	11 R—Q Kt sq
	4 Kt—Q B 3	12 B—Kt 2	12 Kt×P
5 Q Kt—Q 2		13 Q—B 2	13 Kt—K 4
Lasker against Aljechin, Petro- grad, 1914, played 5 P—Q R 3, but this seems unnecessary. The text-move is as old as 1900, and in the opinion of experts is per- fectly satisfactory.		14 Castles	14 Castles
		15 R—Q sq	15 Q—Q 3
		16 P—Q Kt 4	16 K R—Q sq
		17 B—Kt 2	17 K Kt—B 3
		It would have been better to play the other Knight here.	
6 P—K Kt 3	5 B—Q Kt 5 6 B—Kt 5	18 Q R—B sq	18 R—Kt 3
		19 Q—K 4	19 Q—B 3
	The following variation is more in harmony with the spirit	20 P—B 4	20 Q—Kt 3
		21 P×Kt	21 Resigns.

We hear with great pleasure that a ten-years' subscriber to our magazine, Mr. W. S. Gilman, of Sioux City, has for the second time won the Iowa State championship, his score being 17½ out of 18 games—all played in the course of two days! The following was the decisive game, and as it took four hours it must have been one of the longest of the tournament.

Played at Fort Dodge, Iowa, October 18th, 1916.

GAME No. 4,441.

From's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. E. M. SABIN.	BLACK. W. S. GILMAN.	7 Kt—Q R 4	7 B—Q 3
1 P—K B 4	1 P—K 4	8 Castles	8 P—Q R 3
2 P×P	2 P—Q 3	9 B—K 2	9 Kt—B 3
3 Kt—K B 3		10 P—Q 3	10 Kt—Q 5
The recognised way of declining the gambit, which, however, is usually accepted.		11 Kt—B 3	11 P—Q B 3
	3 P×P	12 B—K 3	
4 P—K 4	4 B—Q B 4	A bad move, as Black at once shows. 12 B—Kt 5 was best. 12 Kt—Kt 5!	
..... <i>Modern Chess Openings</i> gives 4... B—K 3!; 5 B—Kt 5 ch, P—B 3; 6 B—R 4, B—Q B 4.		13 B—B 2	
5 Kt—B 3	5 Kt—Q B 3	White cannot play 13 B×Kt, P×B; 14 Kt×P without sub- jecting himself to a violent attack. Nor is 13 B—Kt 5 possible, because of Kt×Kt ch.	
6 B—Kt 5	6 B—Q 2		

13 Kt×B
 14 K×Kt
 White is on the horns of a dilemma. If 14 R×Kt, B—Q B 4 leaves him nothing better to do than to give up the Exchange.

15 B×Kt 15 Q—Kt 3 ch
 16 K—K sq 16 Q×Kt P
 17 Kt—K 2 17 B—Kt 5 ch
 18 K—B 2 18 B—B 4 ch
 19 K—Kt 3 19 P—K R 4?
 20 P—R 3 20 Castles (Q R)
 21 Kt—Kt sq 21 B—K 6
 22 K—R 2 22 P—K Kt 4
Black has lost some ground, and there is no way now to avoid loss of the Pawn plus.

23 B×P 23 R—R 2
 24 B—Kt 4 24 B×B
 25 Q×B ch 25 K—Kt sq
 26 Q—K 2 26 B×Kt ch
 27 K×B 27 Q—Q 5 ch
 28 Q—B 2 28 Q—Q 3
 29 Q R—Kt sq 29 R—K Kt sq
 30 R—Kt 6 30 P—Kt 5
 31 K R—Kt sq 13 P—K B 3
 32 Q—K B 5 32 Q R—R sq

This is followed by a series of exchanges in favour of White. K R—Kt 2 was better.

33 Q×Kt P 33 Q—B 4 ch
 34 K—R 2 34 Q×P
 35 R×P ch 35 R×R
 36 R×R ch 36 K×R

37 Q—Kt 7 ch 37 K—Kt 3
 38 Q×R 38 Q×Q P
 39 Q×P? 39 Q×P
 40 Q—Q 8 ch

Why not P—K R 4? White goes after winning a Pawn instead of getting ahead in the race to Queen, and thereby loses the game.

40 K—B 4
 41 K—Q 3
 42 Q—B 5 ch
 43 P—K 5
 44 P—B 4
 45 K—Q 4
 46 K—Q 5
 47 K—Q 6
 48 K—Q 7
 49 K—K 8
 50 P—K 6
 51 K—B 7
 52 Q—Kt 6

Of course P—K 7 loses outright by 53 Q—Kt sq ch and 54 Q—R 2 ch.

53 Q—B 2 ch 53 P—K 7
 54 Q—K B 5 ch 54 K—K 6
 55 Q—B 5 ch 55 K—Q 7
 56 Q—Q 4 ch 56 Q—Q 6
 57 Q—Kt 2 ch 57 K—K 8
 58 K—Kt sq 58 Q—K 6 c1
 59 K—R 2 59 K—B 8
 60 Q—K B 6 ch 60 Q—B 7
 61 Q—R 6 61 Q×P mate.

In the following game from the Metropolitan Chess Club's Championship Tournament, the former Oxonian, E. A. Michell, brought off a surprise by beating W. Winter, the champion of Cambridge University.

GAME No. 4,442.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE. BLACK.
 E. A. MICHELL. W. WINTER.
 1 P—K 4 1 P—Q B 4
 2 Kt—Q B 3 2 Kt—Q B 3
 3 P—K Kt 3 3 P—Q 3

.....Modern Chess Openings gives 3.., P—K Kt 3. But it is merely a matter of transposition down to the 9th move.

4 B—Kt 2 4 Kt—B 3

5 K Kt—K 2 5 P—K Kt 3
 6 P—Q 3 6 B—Kt 2
 7 Castles 7 B—Q 2
 8 P—K R 3 8 Castles
 9 B—K 3

Threatening Q—Q 2 and B—R 6, which Black prevents, though he cannot stave off an attack.

9 P—K R 3
 10 Q—Q 2 10 K—R 2

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 11 P—B 4 | 11 Kt—K sq |
| 12 P—K Kt 4! | 12 Kt—B 2 |
| 13 R—B 2 | 13 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 14 Q R—K B sq | 14 P—Kt 5 |
| 15 Kt—Q sq | 15 Kt—Kt 4 |
| 16 P—B 5 | 16 P—Kt 4 |
| 17 Kt—Kt 3 | 17 B—K 4 |
| 18 Kt—R 5 | 18 P—B 3 |
| 19 P—K R 4 | 19 B—K sq |
| 20 P×P | 20 B×Kt |

.....Black has considerably the worst of the position, and this makes matters worse still. B P×P should have been played.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 21 P—Kt 6 ch! | 21 B×P |
| 22 P×B ch | 22 K×P |
| 23 R—B 5 | 23 B—Q 5 |
| 24 R—R 5 | 24 R—R sq |
| 25 P—K 5 | |

Now, however, White does not make his best move, since Black, as *The Field* points out, might have replied 25... Kt×P, giving up the Exchange for two Pawns. 25 P—B 3 was better.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| | 25 P—Q 4? |
| 26 P×P | 26 P×P |
| 27 B×Q P | 27 Q—Q 3 |

See Diagram.

- 28 B—K 4 ch

The Field says: Q—Kt 2 at once, instead of checking with the Bishop, might have led to the following problem-like finish, 28 Q—Kt 2, Q R—Q B sq; 29 P—Kt 5, K×R; 30 B—B 7 ch, K—R 4; 31 Q—R sq ch, K—Kt 5; 32 Q—K 4 ch, K—R 6; 33 Kt—B 2 ch, K—Kt 6; 34 Q—Kt 4 mate. If, instead of capturing the Rook, Black played 29...

R P×P, then 30... R×Kt P ch, and wins; or if 29... B×B ch, then 30 Kt×B, R P×P; 31 R×Kt P ch, P×R; 32 B—B 7 ch, K—R 2; 33 Q—R 4 ch, K—Kt 2; 34 Kt—B 5 ch, K×B; 35 Kt×Q ch, and wins. If, instead of 28... Q R—Q B sq, Black played 28... B×B ch, then 29 Kt×B, Kt (Kt 4)—Q 5; 30 Kt—B 5, Kt×Kt; 31 P×Kt ch, K×R; 32 B—B 3 ch, K—R 5; 33 Q—Kt 4 mate.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 29 Q—Kt 2 | 29 Q R—Q B sq |
| 30 R—Q 5 | 30 Q—B 2 |
| 31 Q—B 3 | 31 Q—K 2 |
| 32 Q—B 5 | 32 Kt—K 4 |

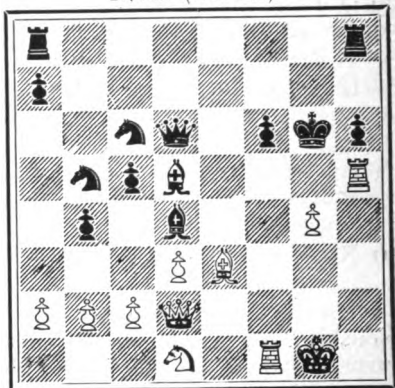
.....Fatal. The game, however, was lost in any case, Mr. Michell having played with great skill throughout.

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| 33 B×B | 33 Kt×B |
| 34 Q×Kt | 34 Resigns. |

Position after Black's 27th move:—

Q—Q 3.

BLACK (WINTER).



WHITE (MICHELL).

The ninth game of the match: Janowski v. Showalter.

GAME No. 4,443.

Queen's Pawn Game.

- | WHITE.
JANOWSKI. | BLACK.
SHOWALTER. | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 | 4 P—K 3 | 4 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 P—K 3 | 5 B—Q 3 | 5 Kt—B 3 |
| 3 P—B 4 | 3 P—Q B 4 | 6 Castles | 6 B—K 2 |
| | | 7 Kt—B 3 | 7 Castles |
| | | 8 P—Q Kt 3 | 8 P—Q R 3 |

9 B—Kt 2	9 P×Q P	42 Q×R	42 Q×Q
10 K P×P	10 Kt—Q Kt 5	43 B×Q	43 P—B 3
11 B—Kt sq	11 Q—B 2	44 P—B 4	44 P—Kt 4
12 P—Q R 3	12 Kt—B 3	45 R—B 8 ch	45 K—R 2
13 P—B 5	13 R—Q sq	46 P×P	46 P×P
14 R—K sq	14 P—Q Kt 3	47 K—B 3	47 R—Kt 2
15 P—Q Kt 4	15 P×P	48 K—K 4	48 R—Kt 6
16 Kt P×P	16 Kt—Q 2	49 B—R 7	49 R—R 6
17 Q—Q 3	17 P—Kt 3	50 R—B 7	50 K—Kt sq
18 B—B sq	18 B—B 3	51 B×P	51 B×B
19 P—Kt 3	19 Q Kt×P	52 K×B	52 R—R 7
20 Kt×Kt	20 Kt×P	53 R—B 5	53 R×P
21 Q—Q sq	21 Kt—K 5	54 R×P ch	54 K—B 2
22 Q Kt—K 2	22 Kt—B 6	55 K—K 4	55 P—R 5
23 Kt×Kt	23 Q×Kt	56 P—Kt 4	56 K—B 3
24 Kt—B 2	24 B—Q Kt 2	57 R—K R 5	57 P—R 6
25 B—Q 2	25 Q—B 2	58 K—B 3	58 R—Q 7
26 R—R 2	26 P—Q 5	59 Kt—B 2	59 R—R 7
27 Kt—Kt 4	27 P—Q R 4	60 R×P	60 R—R 6 ch
28 Kt—Q 3	28 Q—B 3	61 K—Kt 2	61 R—R 7
29 P—B 3	29 B—Kt 2	62 R—R 5	62 P—K 4
30 K—B 2	30 Q—Q 4	63 R—B 5 ch	63 K—K 3
31 R—Kt 2	31 B—Q B 3	64 K—Kt 3	64 R—Q 7
32 B—R 2	32 Q—Q 3	65 R—B 3	65 R—K 7
33 R—Kt 6	33 Q×P	66 P—Kt 5	66 P—K 5
34 Q—Kt sq	34 B—Q 4	67 R—B 6 ch	67 K—K 2
35 B×B	35 R×B	68 Kt—Kt 4	68 R—K 8
36 R—Q B sq	36 Q—K 2	69 K—B 4	69 R—K 7
37 R—Kt 7	37 R—Q 2	70 P—Kt 6	70 R—B 7 ch
38 R—Kt 5	38 Q—Q sq	71 K—Kt 5	71 R×R
39 B×P	39 Q—K sq	72 Kt×R	72 P—K 6
40 B—B 7	40 P—R 4	73 Kt—Q 5 ch	73 Resigns.
41 R—Kt 8	41 R×R		

NOTICE.

Mr. Alain C. White asks us to notify his correspondents who may be sending him problems to keep an accurate list of positions sent, so that in case of loss in the mail, they can easily be duplicated. Any shipment of problems, of which no acknowledgment is received from him within ten weeks should be repeated.

B.C.M. CHESS ANNUAL, 1916.

We regret to have again to announce that the issue of this work is still delayed on account of shortage of labour. We are not alone in this respect as quite recently we were unable to obtain copies of *Second Player in the Chess Openings*, because the publishers could not get supplies from their bookbinders.

We hope that before the issue of May B.C.M., subscribers will have received their copies of our *Annual* for 1916.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N. 8.

Many students of problems will not have forgotten the excellent two-movers composed by Mr. Taverner. For a considerable period his work in this direction could challenge the world. He had ceased composing for some years and it was with pleasure that we learnt he had ventured with good result into three-move construction.

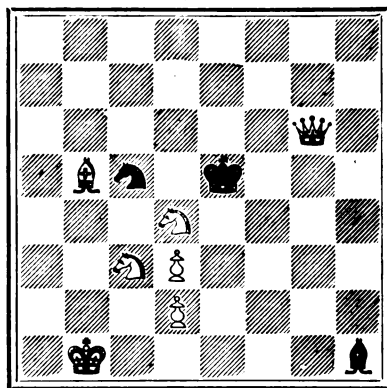
The position in the margin was, with a White Pawn in addition, given honourable mention in the recent *Family Herald* Tourney, and we believe it will be conceded to be a very good problem.

The White Pawn referred to was located at Q Kt 3, and created an unpleasant dual and is quite unnecessary. Had the position been laid before the judges as it appears here, it is probable it would have had a higher position in the *Family Herald* award.

The particular reason we have in alluding to this is that *La Strategie* quoted the position with the excision. This might redound rather unfairly to the judges, as it might be thought that their judgment was warped or at fault. We think a footnote should have accompanied its publication stating that the judges themselves had suggested the removal of the superfluous Pawn, and that the position was dealt with as sent.

By T. TAVERNER, Bolton.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

The award in the Rice Memorial Problem Tourney has now reached the summit of blundering. We know not who is responsible, whether the directors, the *American Chess Bulletin*, or the judge, for the absurd situation. The *A.C.B.* of February gives what appears to be the clinching award of the judge in these terms: "The awards of the judge, G. E. Carpenter, of Tarrytown, N.Y., were published in the issue of the *Bulletin* for November and December, 1916, from which there was only one change, and this transferred the prize for the best middle game finish from F. C. M. Simkovitch, of Kichineff, to J. A. J. Drewitt, of Oxford. To Mr. Drewitt, therefore, as well as to Valentin Marin, of Barcelona, belong the credit of participating in the division of more than one prize. The full list of winners follows:—Godfrey Heathcote, C. Promislo, Valentin Marin (2), H. F. L. Meyer, J. Willner, A. M. Sparke, K. A. L. Kubbel, J. A. J. Drewitt (2), K. Grabowski, J. J. Rietveld, Dr. Emil Palkoska."

These names seem to have been shuffled in a hat and drawn haphazard ; composers of two, three movers and end-games are gloriously mixed.

We note our complaints of Simkovitch's "end-game" has had consideration, and congratulate Mr. Drewitt for the position he now takes. This however does not concern us in dealing with the problems. What we should like to know is, why two unsound three-movers are allotted prizes ? Months ago the world knew that these positions were fatally faulty, but seemingly according to the views of somebody entrusted with the duties of fairness, established conventions are a farce. The pointing out of the damning disability, which we and others have done, of two of the problems being unqualified, is like the dropping of a bead on a spinning top. There has been ample time to make corrections or amends, and we confess that we are astounded at what is suggested to one's mind, utter indifference. There is such a manly thing as frankly acknowledging unfortunate lapses. Comity has alleviating features. This episode in the problem world may well leave an unpleasant taste in connection with future international problem tourneys invested with American assurance.

These two positions have been awarded chief prizes in the Second Australians Column Tourney, 1916.

First prize, by W. P. Cornwell, Queensland.—White : K at K B 3 ; Q at Q R sq ; Rs at K B 6 and Q B 6 ; Bs at K R 8 and Q R 2 ; Kt at Q B 2 ; Ps at Q 2 and Q Kt 4. Black : K at Q 4 ; Q at Q B 5 ; Rs at Q sq and Q B sq ; Bs at K sq and Q Kt 3 ; Ps at K B 2, 5 and Q Kt 4. Mate in two.

Second prize, by Dr. J. J. O'Keefe, N.S.W.—White : K at Q B sq ; Q at K B 3 ; Rs at Q 2 and Q Kt 3 ; Bs at K Kt sq and Q R 6 ; Kt at Q Kt 7 ; Ps at K 2 and Q R 2. Black : K at Q B 5 ; Bs at Q 8 and Q Kt 3 ; Kts at Q Kt 7 and Q R 2 ; Ps at K Kt 7, K B 5, Q 5, Q B 7, Q Kt 4, Q R 5 and 6. Mate in two.

We occasionally receive a letter from the veteran pioneer of the B.C.M., Mr. John Watkinson, showing the keen interest he takes in the fortunes of the magazine. He points out that the sixth problem (*vide* p. 61) of the G.C.C.P.C. Solving Contest of November is cooked by 1 P×Kt. It is strange that this two-mover has passed several solving ordeals without the flaw being discovered. This is the first case which has come to our knowledge that the Club have published an unsound problem.

The first position in our originally contributed pages by Frank Janet is sent, by way of a similar compliment received last Christmas with Easter greetings to our readers and ourselves. We thank Mr. Janet for his kindly thought.

We are delighted in being able to tone down the reported illness of Mr. G. Heathcote mentioned last month. He writes us cheerily that whilst on temporary munition work he cut his right hand on a

revolving saw; "the injury was not serious and healed in a short time, but for two or three weeks, it necessitated a bandage which rendered writing difficult." One does not like to realize that such a problem artist as Mr. Heathcote is under any spell of disability and are only too pleased to learn rumour exaggerated.

Nota bene.—It came to our notice too late last month to state in the solutions that 1... P—B 4 defeats the author's intention. Lowering the whole position one rank seems to effect a cure.

Problem 2,990, by P. H. Williams has no White King. One solver remarked that "if this is a specimen of Mr. Williams' humour, I don't think much of it. I regarded P.H.W. as a bit racey and have enjoyed his quips. Perhaps the printers are responsible for the trouble that the White Queen can roam to eleven spots, as I don't see where the White King (which is absent) could be placed to restrain her galavanting. I suppose in my wisdom I must regard Her Majesty as His Majesty."

Problem 2,995.—Through an oversight this problem was credited to T. Warton. We should consider it but right to repeat it with regrets for the mistake, but unfortunately it has three solutions.

It will be interesting to know that Edwin Warton and T. Warton are brothers, and it was our purpose in giving Nos. 2994 and 2,995 to have specimens of the work of two members of the same family. We are fortunately able to do so this month.

Mr. A. T. Cannell has been good enough to point out that in reference to Kuiper's two-mover at page 61, the defence to 1 Q—K Kt 7 should read 1... P×Kt. Also that the solution of Rothstein's problem at page 94 should be 1 R—B 5, as 1 R—B 7 is met by 1... B—R 5.

Mr. C. D. Locock supplies us with two more of his chess vagaries, one of which we now give. He writes: "In reply to Mr. Edmond Smith's suggestion in your March issue, I send two short 'Synthetic Games' "

"Worrying the Kaiser."—White makes Black move as he likes, but does not himself capture, nor are his own *pieces* ever threatened. After nine moves he announces mate in two, and when the mate takes place he has given check with *every piece*. The first move is 1 P—Q R 4, Kt—K R 3.

SOLUTIONS.

By Col. S. Maywood Smith (p. 92).—1 P—Q 8 becoming a Black Bishop, etc. Of course, the author does not claim the device as strictly legitimate, but to him it was a novelty, as also to many of his friends. It is interesting to learn that it created considerable amusement with the chess players of the line.

By G. Guidelli (p. 92).—1 Kt—Kt 3, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 92).—1 R—B 2, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 92).—1 P—B 5, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 92).—1 B—R 4, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 93).—1 Q—Kt 6, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 93).—1 B—R 2, &c.

By W. Gledhill (p. 93).—1 Q—R 3, &c.

No. 2,988, by Adjutant R. Gevers.—1 Q—B 8, &c.

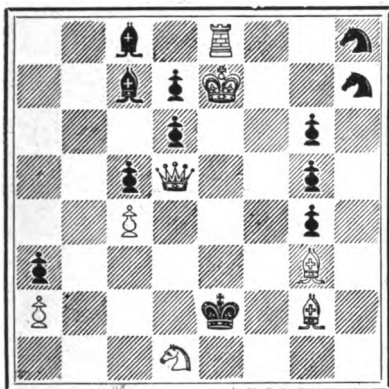
No. 2,989, by A. M. Sparke.—1 B—K 3, &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2,996.

By FRANK JANET
New York.

BLACK



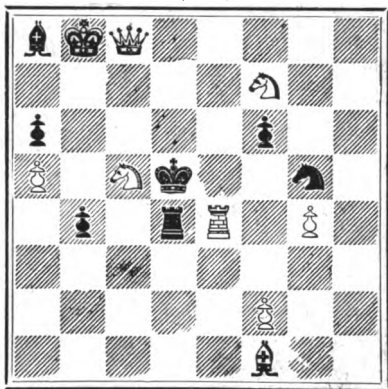
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,997.

By H. L. BROOKE,
Bradford.

BLACK.



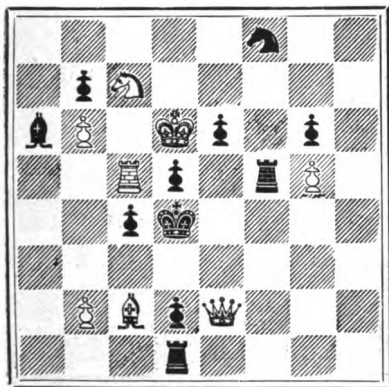
WHITE

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,998.

By EDWIN WARTON,
London.

BLACK.



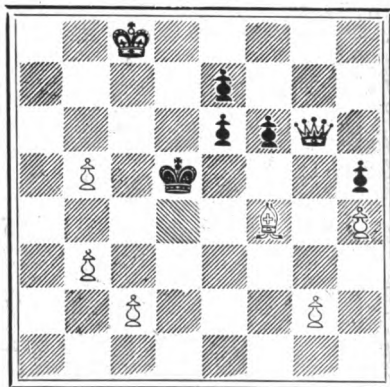
WHITE

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,999.

By T. WARTON,
Southall.

BLACK.



WHITE.

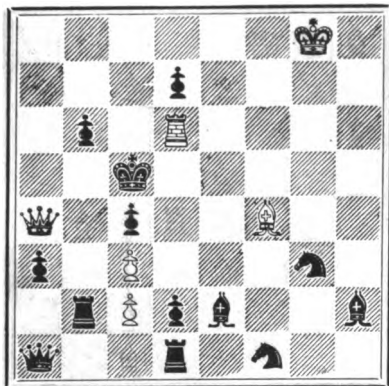
White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,000.

By B. G. LAWS,
London.

BLACK.



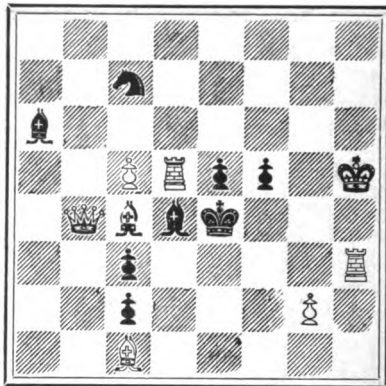
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,001.

By WM. GREENWOOD
Sutton Mill.

BLACK.



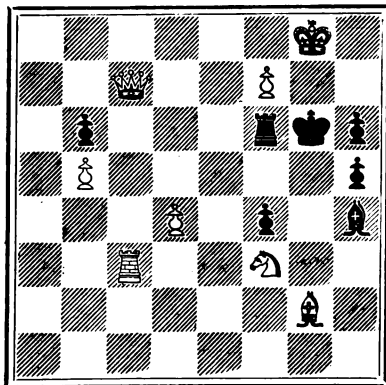
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,002.

By JOS. C. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Boston, U.S.A.

BLACK.



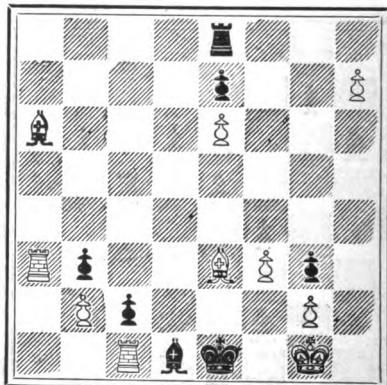
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,003.

By D. J. DENSMORE,
Brooklyn.

BLACK.



WHITE

White mates in four moves.

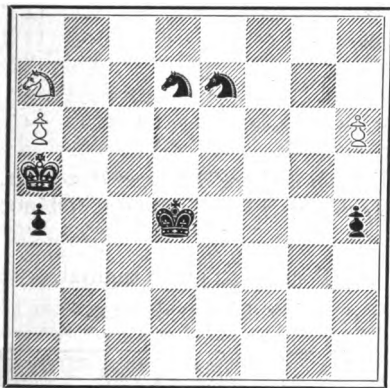
THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

MAY, 1917.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

Position 235 (corrected).

By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

at K R sq. ♖ at K R 6, ♜ at K 7, K B 3. White to play and draw.

Solution :—1 Kt—K 5, P×Kt; 2 B—B 4, P—K 8 (Q); 3 Kt—B 7 ch! K—R 2; 4 B—Q 3 ch, P—K 5; 5 B×P ch, Q×B; 6 Kt—Kt 5 ch, Kt×Kt stalemate. Black has not much choice, as on the first move White threatens B—Kt 8 and Kt—Q 3. White cannot ever transpose his moves: if 1 B—Kt 6, then Kt—Kt 4 wins; if 3 B—Q 3, then Q—Kt 5 wins. It is remarkable how White has one resource after another, and how every piece is used to the full.

Position 240 (original), by Henri Rinck.—♔ at K R 3, ♘ at Q B 8, ♙ at Q B 4, ♚ at K R 4, Q B 7, ♕ at K Kt 3, ♖ at K Kt 2, ♜ at K B 6, K R 3. White to play and draw.

E I

We very much regret that this study was incorrectly given in the January number. M. Rinck wrote as long ago as November, making the necessary correction, but unfortunately his communication did not reach us. White's alternative move was far too obvious for M. Rinck to overlook, and we always felt that the error was merely a clerical one.

We now give the solutions of M. Rinck's Studies that were published in the March number.

Position 239 (original), by Henri Rinck.—♔ at K B 8, ♘ at K B 7, ♙ at Q B 4, Q 6, ♕

Solution :—1 B—B 5 ch, K—R 4! (if K—B 3; 2 Kt—K 3, and the Pawn cannot be taken); 2 Kt—K 3, Q×P; 3 Kt—Q 5, Q—K 4; 4 Kt—B 4 ch, Q×Kt; 5 B—Kt 6 ch, K×B; 6 P—R 5 ch, and however Black moves he gives stalemate. Here again White has no option; an attempt to draw by capturing the B Pawn will fail. For example, 4 B—Kt 4 ch, K—Kt 3; 5 P—R 5 ch, K—Kt 4; 6 B×P, Q—K 8; 7 K—Kt 2, K—R 5, and will win. Of these two studies the first is undoubtedly superior in every respect.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 239.	No. 240.	Total.
Mr. H. T. Twomey	53	4	4	61
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	45	4	4	53
Mr. J. Harrison	44	4	4	52
Mr. F. W. Darby	50	—	0	50
Rev. A Baker	36	4	4	44
Mr. W. T. Pierce	24	4	4	32
Mr. W. Jackson	32	—	—	32
Mrs. Sollas	28	0	—	28
Mr. L. Illingworth	16	4	4	24
Mr. A. Watkins	17	—	—	17
Mr. R. G. D. Addey	8	4	4	16
Mr. D. M. Liddell	16	—	—	16
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	15	—	—	15
Col. E. Kensington	13	0	1	14
Mr. R. Garby	5	4	4	13
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	8	0	1	9
Mr. A. Fellows	8	—	—	8
M. Raoul Gaudin	8	—	—	8
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	Cancelled	0	4	4

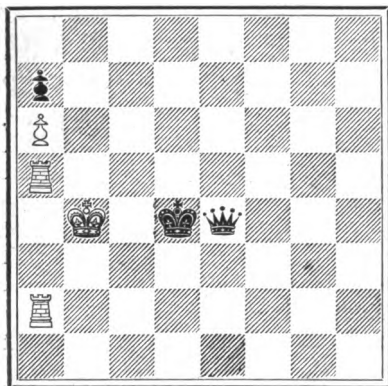
The prize is won again by Mr. Twomey.

Solutions of the following studies should be addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2, and posted not later than May 31st, 1917.

Position 243. Original.

By HENRI RINCK.

BLACK.



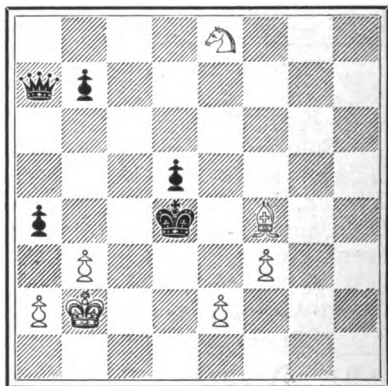
WHITE.

Black to play. White draws.

Position 244. Original.

By HENRI RINCK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

OBITUARY.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death, on February 6th, in his 69th year, of Mr. A. G. Fell, Wellington, New Zealand.

As hon. secretary of the New Zealand Chess Association for the past eight years Mr. Fell did splendid service for chess, and his efforts to promote the best interests of the game were very highly esteemed throughout the Dominion. Owing to failing health he retired from office at the last annual meeting of the Association, when eloquent tributes were paid to his valuable services, which were marked with courtesy, tact, and persistent effort. At the time of his death Mr. Fell was serving a second term as president of the Wellington Chess Club. The members assembled in force on February 7th, when the senior vice-president, Mr. C. W. Tanner, after paying tribute to Mr. Fell's esteemed personality and valued labours in many capacities, moved a vote of condolence with the bereaved family, which was feelingly seconded by Mr. J. G. W. Dalrymple, on behalf of the New Zealand Chess Association, and carried in silence, the members standing.

REVIEW.

Chess Strategy. By Edward Lasker. Translated by J. du Mont. Second Edition, revised. London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., 5s.

As the first (English) edition of this book was very fully reviewed in our issue of February, 1915, and as the alterations, apart from those of obvious errors, are but slight, we shall content ourselves with a brief notice of the new edition. The only considerable change which we have noticed is on p. 164—a change for which our readers have been prepared by a communication from the author published in the *B.C.M.*, for February, 1915. In the hope that yet another edition of this most meritorious work, described by us in our review as destined to be “a classic in its particular sphere,” may some day appear, we call attention here to a few slips which have escaped the author's attention in preparing the present edition for the press.

On p. 34 the King's Bishop's Opening is given with a transposition of the normal second and third moves.

On p. 58, first line after the diagram, the word “quite” should be “almost,” since the positions of the Q B P's are not the same.

On p. 95, line 15, “and which” should be “and one which.”

On p. 112, line 21, “irredeemable” should be “irremediable.”

On p. 178, note on move 17, line 3, “Yates retains” (instead of “he retains”) is required for the sake of clearness.

On p. 200, last line of note on move 19, “Kt × P” should be “Kt × Q P.”

We refrain from criticisms on points of theory, since in practically all the passages we have marked for disagreement with the author, it is a case of “Doctors differ,” and to try to prove our contentions we should make large demands on time and space.

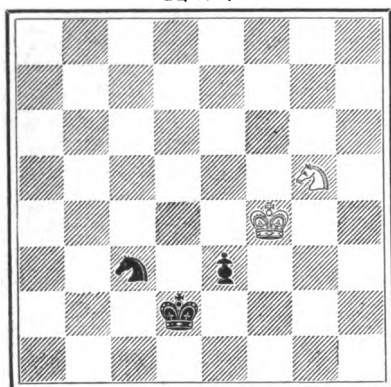
THE CHESS WORLD.

We have received from a correspondent at Blaina, Monmouthshire, Mr. M. White, a suggestion for a new chess notation, to which we hope to have space to refer to in the near future.

The Notes to Games 4.453 and 4.454, played by correspondence between Birmingham and Hampstead were written at the time for the benefit of the weaker members of the Hampstead Club. We are indebted to Mr. R. C. Griffith for the privilege of publication in the *B.C.M.*

In the championship tournament of the Metropolitan Chess Club the leading scores to hand when this was written were : W. Winter, 7 points out of 9 (finished) ; W. P. MacBean, 6 out of 8 ; D. Miller, 5 out of 8 ; J. Dunkelsbühler, 5 out of 9 (finished) ; E. A. Michell, $4\frac{1}{2}$ out of 6 . On April 14th MacBean concluded, and won, a precarious game with J. M. Bee, which lasted over 90 moves. His victory gave him a chance of tying for first place with Winter. His start in the first round with a loss to Dunkelsbühler has made his task a hard one ; but Winter's loss to Michell, which was published in the *B.C.M.* last month, gave a chance of a tie, provided that MacBean can win his outstanding game with Michell. The last-named had, at the time of writing, still a chance of winning outright or of tying for first place.

BLACK.



WHITE.

In reference to the position (No. 1) we published last month from the game between 2nd Lieut. Peckover, and Captain Tucker, we have received from Mr. H. F. W. Lane, of Harrogate, the following interesting analysis showing that White can also draw with :—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1 Kt—B 3 ch	1 K—K 7
2 Kt—K 5	2 Kt—Q 4 ch
3 K—K 4	3 Kt—B 3 ch
4 K—Q 4	4 K—B 7
5 Kt—Q 3 ch	5 K—B 6
6 Kt—K 5 ch	6 K—K 7
7 Kt—B 4 and draws.	

“ Game Recorders.”—From time to time we have printed stocks of game recorders and, for the purpose of securing the benefit of advertisement of *B.C.M.*, have sold at cost price. Our object in now directing attention to this fact is to inform our friends that when the present supply is exhausted the price will have to be advanced quite one hundred per cent. perhaps more.

It will interest club secretaries to know that recently purchases have been made from our stock by trade suppliers who, hitherto,

have placed their orders in other quarters. Now, when "prices are sky-high," they take advantage of our stock. We are supplying these orders, but certainly prefer that individuals and clubs supporting the *B.C.M.* shall have first chance of the available supply, which will not last long at the present rate of depletion.

SILVER QUEEN CORRESPONDENCE CHAMPIONSHIP OF IRELAND,
1916-1917.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
1 Rev. Canon Armstrong	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3
2 Mr. F. U. Beamish	0	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
3 Mr. W. M. Brooke (holder)	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4
4 Mr. A. F. Falkiner	1	1	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
5 Rev. P. MacLoughlin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	3
6 Mr. J. Rowe (retired)	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

This tourney, which was started in the *Four-Leaved Shamrock* by Mrs. Rowland, of Bray, now comes to an end, as the present winner, having won it three years in succession, retains possession of the trophy. Previous holders were: Hugh T. Twomey (1911), T. King-Parks (1912), J. S. Armstrong (1913 and 1914).

Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski writes to us from Los Angeles: "I notice it has been suggested that after the war players will not be able to meet from combatant countries. Do you think tournaments could be arranged on the knock-out plan? Otherwise, there might be a disposition for players not to play hard against compatriots who stood higher in the scores, and especially a desire to see a fellow countryman win the first prize." We fear that the knock-out system would not prevent a player who was so minded from making things easy for a compatriot, when drawn against him. Besides, the system would not obviate players from combatant countries being drawn together. And, finally, the objections to the "knock-out" were made plain in the great London tournament of 1851 (see Staunton's remarks in the introduction to the book of the tournament), and nothing has diminished them since. It is only by chance that the second best player of the lot is runner-up, as Louis Paulsen, for instance, was in the First American Congress.

In a leading article entitled "The Devil's Chess-board" in its issue of April 16th, *The Morning Post* says:—"While to some war is glory and to others mourning, it is to the student of war a great game of chess. One move leads to another: a capture here means a retreat there, a surrender somewhere else. The capture of the Vimy Ridge, for example, is one of those master-moves in the game which has tremendous consequences. The immediate result either is already or will be immediately the capture of Lens . . . The difference between war and chess is that in the one case the men are a fixed and in the other an

indefinite quantity. And that is exactly what makes prediction in war so difficult."

The possibility of promoting Pawns makes the men in chess not quite a fixed quantity, if we take the valuation of a Queen as worth so many Pawns, a Rook worth so many, etc. Nevertheless we may congratulate *The Morning Post* on handling the analogies between chess and war in a sound and logical manner, which is not always the case with writers—even leader-writers—in the public Press.

Chess literature is plentifully illustrated with positions which have resulted in brilliant finishes owing to one of the players having lost valuable time in development of his forces. Here is an example which occurred in August, 1915, the victor being our subscriber, Mr. Raoul Gaudin, of Bordeaux.

GAME No. 4.444.

Caro-Kann Defence.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
R. GAUDIN.		A. GUERINEAU.	
1	P—K 4	1	P—Q B 3
2	P—Q 4	2	P—Q 4
3	Kt—Q B 3	3	P×P
4	Kt×P	4	B—B 4
5	Kt—Kt 3	5	B—Kt 3
6	Kt—B 3	6	P—K 3
7	P—K R 4	7	P—K R 3
8	Kt—K 5	8	B—R 2
		9	B—K 2
		10	B—K B 4
		11	B—B 3
		12	B×Kt
		13	Q—K 2
		14	Castles
		15	Kt×Q B P !
			15 Resigns.
			 If 15... Q×Q 16 Kt×
			P mate. If 15... P×Kt; 16
			Q—R 6 mate.

We are indebted to J. H. Todd, hon. sec., Lincoln Chess Association, for the appended score of the correspondence match recently concluded between Lincolnshire and the Norfolk and Norwich Chess Club.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH.			LINCOLNSHIRE.		
Rev. F. E. Hamond	..	..	1	H. Moss	..
Rev. E. H. Kinder	..	..	1	A. M. Sparke	..
Dr. A. Crook	..	..	1	W. B. Keeling	..
W. S. Daws	..	..	1	T. Bundock	..
G. M. Broadbridge	..	..	0	J. H. Todd	..
G. E. Amies	..	..	0	F. G. Beverley	..
H. P. Coulton	..	..	0	G. H. Hill	..
E. Lake	..	..	1	F. H. Weighill	..
A. T. Cannell	..	..	1	H. E. Reade	..
S. Taylor	..	..	0	J. T. Harper	..
T. L. Lack	..	..	0	Rev. A. Leakey	..
E. E. Minns	..	..	1	D. Briggs	..
Rev. J. A. Laurence	..	..	1	A. Wilson	..
F. R. Frankling	..	..	1	J. E. Turner	..
Rev. J. J. Hampson	..	..	1	E. J. Baldock	..
Rev. T. D. Chute	..	..	1	G. H. Cresswell	..
A. F. Scott	..	..	1	C. W. Godson	..
H. Wharton	..	..	0	F. H. Townsin	..
R. P. Lane	..	..	0	Dr. Vaughan	..
T. F. Ayers	..	..	1	Rev. G. E. Stevenson	..

The finish in the championship tournament of the Hampstead Chess Club promises to be very close between Mr. R. C. Griffith, the champion of Middlesex in 1914, and Mr. du Mont, Middlesex champion in 1915, as is shown by the following table of the latest scores to reach us :—

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Ttl.
1	Mr. E. T. Alexander ..	—	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$			
2	Mr. E. M. Jellie ..	1	—	0	0	0	0	1*	1		
3	Mr. J. du Mont ..	1	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1*	1		
4	Mr. R. C. Griffith ..	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	1*	1	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
5	Mr. E. Scamp ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		
6	Mr. J. H. White ..	0	1	0	0	—		1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	
7	Mr. W. Winter ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0*	0*	0*	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1	1	3
8	Mr. W. E. Bonwick ..		0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	0	
9	Mr. E. Morgan ..				0		$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	—	

* By default, Mr. Winter being called by his military duties to Leeds, and therefore compelled to retire.

Second Lieut. J. E. Peckover sends us another game and says :—
“The following ‘skittle’ game was played in our dug-out during a sandstorm quite recently.”

GAME No. 4.445.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. (J.E.P.)	BLACK. (W.E.T.)	13..., B—Kt 3 was necessary, and if 14 Kt—R 4, then B—R 2.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	14 Kt×B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	15 Kt×P
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	16 Q×Kt
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3	17 R—K 3
5 Castles	5 B—K 2	18 R—Kt 3
6 R—K sq	6 Castles	18..., B—Kt 4 appears to meet the situation and to spoil White's attack, namely: 18..., B—Kt 4; 19 B×B, P×B; 20 R×P, P—B 5 (to prevent 21 R—Kt 6); 21 R—Q sq, Q—B 3; 22 B—B 2, Kt—B 3, etc.
7 P—Q 3	7 P—Q Kt 4	19 B×R P
8 B—Kt 3	8 P—Q 3	20 R×P ch
9 P—Q B 3	9 B—Kt 5	
10 Kt—Q 2	10 P—K R 3	
11 P—K R 3	11 B—R 4	
12 Kt—B sq	12 Kt—R 2	
13 Kt—Kt 3	13 P—Q B 4	
		19 P—Kt 3
		20 Resigns.

“The Sense of Proportion.—Often it is easily recognised that one move is better than another, when to give a clear proof and the reasons for it would mean the trouble of going through many variations. The ability to judge which of two moves will have the better result is not really so difficult as the chess-player will have others believe, that is, if only the general merits of the moves are taken into account, and it is these that are the essentials in good play. Whether a move is a developing or forward one, or merely a subtle and trappy one, the latter may have occasionally its successes, but in the long run they do not count besides those that fall to the others. The difficulty is, the

complications of chess are continually tempting to side issues, even in the best devised plan.

"It is well, therefore, to bear in mind what to avoid, and practice at this soon brings the habit of quick decision, and a developed sense of proportion. Many things must be taken for granted in chess, as in everything else. But as regards losing the sense of proportion, a celebrated player who was extremely conscious of it, had it firmly fixed in his head that no player could expect to do more than draw against him. At one tournament a younger player of lesser repute contested the game in good style. Playing with great energy he began to overwhelm his opponent; and the latter, unaccustomed to the role of defender, exclaimed in an injured tone, as if it were unbelievable, 'That's a winning move.'"—F. D. Yates in *The Yorkshire Weekly Post*.

Chess in Scotland.—West of Scotland Championship, 1916-17.—We give a table of scoring in this cup tourney :—

Nos.	Competitors.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	Total
1	Mr. W. Gibson		$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1		1	1	0*	$4\frac{1}{2}\dagger$
2	Mr. J. Borthwick	$\frac{1}{2}$		0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0		1*	1*	3
3	Mr. C. Wardhaugh	0	1		1	0*	0*		0*	2
4	Mr. F. G. Harris	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0		0	0*	0*		$\frac{1}{2}\dagger$

* By default.

† Winner.

‡ Last year's winner.

Glasgow Chess Club.—Fyfe Gambit Tourney, 1916-17.—The tourney was held on the knock-out system, draws counting in favour of the player in the lower class.

Class. Winners in Each Round.

I.	Mr. W. Gibson	1	1	—
I.	Mr. J. Borthwick	1	1	—
II.	Mr. T. Rutledge	1	0	—
II.	Mr. W. Logan	0	1	—
III.	Mr. W. Cowan	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
II.	Mr. T. Rutledge	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
II.	Mr. W. Logan	1	1	—
II.	Mr. W. Logan	1	1	—

(1st Prize)

Class. Losers in Each Round.

IV.	Mr. C. Lee	0	0	—
II.	Mr. W. Kemp	0	0	—
I.	Mr. C. MacDonald	0	1	—
I.	Mr. C. Wardhaugh	1	0	—
III.	Mr. B. Blake	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
I.	Mr. J. Borthwick	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
III.	Mr. W. Cowan	0	0	—
II.	Mr. T. Rutledge	0	0	—

(2nd Prize)

A prize presented by Mr. J. D. Chambers, Cardiff, for brilliancy, was shared equally by Messrs. Rutledge and Logan. Both the prize-winners played the White side in the games in which they scored against higher-class players. The success of White against Black was quite a feature of the tournament.

Mr. C. S. Howell, well known in London chess circles about a dozen years ago, returned to the United States in 1916 after a few years' sojourn in South America. We mentioned this fact in our issue of June last, and quoted the remarks of the *Brooklyn Eagle* on Mr. Howell's retention of his former skill at the game. We now learn from the same paper that in March of this year he played a short match at Brooklyn Chess Club against Mr. Roy T. Black. After Black had won 3 games

to 1, with 1 draw, Mr. Howell was compelled for business reasons to leave New York, and therefore resigned the match. The following is the score of the first game :—

GAME No. 4,446.

Caro-Kann Defence.

WHITE.		BLACK.			
R. T. BLACK.		C. S. HOWELL.			
1	P—K 4	1	P—Q B 3	11	Kt—Kt 5
2	P—Q 4	2	P—Q 4	12	Kt×B P
3	P—K B 3	3	P×P	13	Kt—R6 dbl. ch
4	P×P	4	P—K 4	14	P—K 5
5	Kt—K B 3	5	P×P	15	P×Kt
6	B—Q B 4	6	Q—R 4 ch	16	R×B
7	Q—Kt—Q 2	7	B—K Kt 5	17	Kt×B
8	Castles	8	Kt—B 3	18	Kt×B P
9	Kt—Kt 3	9	Q—K R 4	19	Q—Q 6
10	Q×P	10	B—K 2	20	B—Q 2
				21	Kt—Kt 4
				22	B—B 3 ch
				11	Castles
				12	P—Q Kt 4
				13	K—R sq
				14	P×B
				15	B×P
				16	P×R
				17	P×Kt
				18	P—Q B 4
				19	Q—B 2
				20	Kt—Q 2
				21	P—K R 4
				22	Resigns.

We are indebted to Mr. H. W. Butler for the appended notes on chess in Brighton :—

The Christ Church Club is still showing a commendable amount of chess activity, despite the fact that many of its members are playing the game "somewhere in France." Four members have left the ranks by obtaining commissions. The club championship is a certainty for Mr. A. J. Field, last year's Sussex champion, who also is a rod in pickle for this year's President's Trophy.

A special committee was formed recently and carried out a successful Brighton and Hove Lads Chess Tournament (ages from 13 years to under 17 years), on the Saturday before Easter. The entries, eleven, were drawn by lot in two preliminary sections, the two highest scorers in each section playing together two games each in a final section "A" for the major prizes; the remainder contested in a final section "B" for the minor prizes.

"A" section resulted as follows :—

	Aged.			
	Yrs.	Mths.	Won.	Lost.
W. Jackson (Brighton and Hove Grammar School) ..	15	8	5	1
W. E. Hunnisett (Brighton Secondary School) ..	15	6	4	2
H. Budd (Brighton and Hove Grammar School) ..	15	7	1½	4½
G. V. Butler (Beaconsfield House School, Brighton) ..	13	5	1½	4½

Master Jackson won the first prize, *Blackburne's Games at Chess*, signed and specially presented by the veteran himself. Master Budd won the third prize given by the British Chess Federation through Mr. L. P. Rees.

Section "B," in which there were also four prizes, was won by Master A. W. P. Hamilton, aged thirteen years, of Holland House School, Hove, with a score of 5 (one round contest). There were several special prizes, so that several of the lads had one or two rewards. The contest throughout was very keenly contested. Each competitor kept

scores of his games, and many showed real chess promise, in fact, so much so, that the committee has decided to hold another contest at no distant date.

It should be mentioned that the hon. secretary of the County Association, Mr. E. Wade, having been called up, Mr. A. J. Field is undertaking the duties during his absence.

We are indebted to Mr. Penwell, the Hants. hon. secretary, for the appended score of a correspondence match between Hampshire and Surrey, in the final of the sixth competition for the championship of the Southern Counties, which has just been won by Hampshire by 19 to 11. Full score :—

HAMPSHIRE.		SURREY.	
Mr. F. J. H. Elwell (Southampton)	1	Mr. H. B. Uber	0
Mr. J. S. West (Portsmouth)	1	Mr. G. A. Felce	0
Mr. Spencer Clarke (Andover)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. J. Maas	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. N. Braund (I. of W.)	0	Mr. W. Gooding	1
Mr. H. D. Osborn (Portsmouth)	$\frac{3}{4}$	Mr. P. J. Allingham	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. G. Bockett-Pugh (H.C.C.A.)	1	Mr. J. Butland	0
Mr. W. S. Mackie (Southampton)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. C. Griffiths	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. S. Flower (I. of W.)	1	Mr. G. Wernick	0
Mr. H. W. Daws (I. of W.)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. Coman	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. A. Way (Portsmouth)	1	Rev. C. Craig	0
Mr. S. D. Caws (I. of W.)	1	Mr. G. R. Hardcastle	0
Mr. A. H. Yerbury (Basingstoke)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. Graham	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. F. Mason (Southampton)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. H. Brooks	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Parsons (Andover)	1	Mr. M. A. C. Hinton	0
Mr. E. L. Watkin (Southampton)	1	Mr. C. Chart	0
Mr. A. C. Whitchee (Southampton)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. P. Deller	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. H. W. Yorke (Andover)	0	Mr. J. A. Dunstan	1
Mr. F. G. Binning (Southampton)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. Collins	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. E. J. Talbot (Andover)	1	Mr. H. Sansom	0
Mr. W. J. Fry (Southampton)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Foster	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Bradfield (Kingsclere)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. E. Felce	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. J. F. Gillett (Andover)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. G. Felce	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Parsons (Andover)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. S. Harding	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. C. Miller (Andover)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Chisman	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. J. Lander (Southampton)	0	Mr. J. S. Hopper	1
Mr. E. E. Weedon (I. of W.)	1	Mr. W. H. Rees	0
Mr. P. Grimshaw (Southampton)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Miss E. Corser	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. T. Woodcock (Basingstoke)	0	Mr. A. J. Windybank	1
Mr. G. Hopkins (Kingsclere)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Bullock	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. J. Taylor (I. of W.)	1	Mr. G. R. Best	0
19		11	

* Adjudicated.

The Final Lightning Tournament of the current series in aid of the permanent fund of the British Chess Federation was held at the Gambit Café, Bridge Row, London, E.C., on Saturday, April 14th.

The affair was a great success, 56 players taking part. The original system of play was returned to; the players were first grouped in sections of four where each one played three games, after which those who came out first, second, third, and fourth, played for the first, second, third, and fourth prizes respectively in the "knock-out."

The entry was particularly strong, and a feature of the evening was the fact that nearly all the good players went under before the finish.

In the final round the following players lined up :—

For first prize : Mr. R. C. Griffith *v.* Mr. E. J. Gibbs.

For second prize : Mr. E. D. Palmer *v.* Mr. W. H. Taylor.

For third prize : Mr. F. F. L. Alexander *v.* Mr. F. J. Dennis.

For fourth prize : Mr. E. Tredway *v.* Mr. J. Westhorp.

The ladies' prize was won by Mrs. S. J. Holloway.

Mr. Griffith had tied with Mr. J. H. Blake in the preliminary section and was fortunate enough to win the toss for priority of position. He then accounted for Mr. J. Du Mont, Mr. E. W. Osler, and Mr. F. Downey, but lost to Mr. E. J. Gibbs in the final. The latter is to be congratulated on his win ; he has attended each of the five tournaments.

Mr. E. D. Palmer took the second prize, this being the third time he has taken something away.

Mr. F. J. Dennis beat Mr. F. F. L. Alexander for third prize ; a very creditable win, as his opponent had pulled the chestnuts out of the fire by vanquishing the redoubtable Mr. J. F. Allcock, as well as Messrs. W. E. Bonwick and H. W. Sansom.

The prizes were provided through the kindness of Major Montague Jones, Mr. Edgar Coombs, Mr. W. W. White, and Mr. R. C. Griffith. They were presented to the respective winners by Miss Finn. A very hearty vote of thanks to Miss Price for the free use of the room was then passed with acclamation, after which occurred a most gratifying incident from the point of view of the management. Mr. Ralph Eastman, the hon. treasurer of Middlesex Chess Association, came forward and expressed his warm approval of this effort to increase the Permanent Fund of the B.C.F., and said that all chess-players should show their appreciation of Sir John Thursby's recent generous action in making a loan to the Federation to enable the trustees to buy £300 War Loan Stock. Mr. Eastman then handed the hon. secretary a cheque for £12 5s. od., ten pounds of this a life member's subscription to the B.C.F., and £2 5s. od. to increase the profit made on this series of Lightning Tournaments to £20. He was cordially thanked for his generosity, and it may here be remarked that an increase in the number of life members would be the most satisfactory way possible of augmenting the important permanent fund.

Chess in Sheffield.—The winter season in Sheffield has been a period of much chess activity, and that state of things still continues. While some of the competitions have been completed, others are yet in progress, and there is every prospect that interest in the game will be well maintained throughout the summer. Although the usual inter-town matches arranged by the Yorkshire Chess Association, in which Sheffield always takes part, are still suspended owing to the war, a full local programme has been carried out, and this has been sufficient to stimulate the practice of the game in all quarters of the city.

The contests of the Sheffield Chess League are a valuable inducement to the keen study of the game. The League is conducted in two divisions, with a handsome trophy for each. This season there were five clubs in the senior division, and the winners were Walkley, who scored 14 points out of eight matches, and thus become the holders of the Davy Trophy. This is the second time they have gained that award, the previous occasion being in 1914. Second place was won by West End, with a score of 11. West End were the holders of the trophy, which they had carried off two years in succession. If they had repeated their success this season, it would have become their permanent property. The other clubs taking part in the First League were Firth Park, who scored 9; Woodseats, 3; and Sharrow, 3.

In the Second Division of the League, four clubs competed for the Weston Trophy. The contest resolved itself into a struggle between Heeley Friends, the holders, and Hartshead, and, on the completion of the ordinary fixture list, they stood equal, each of them having won four matches out of six, and scored 8 points. The rules provide that in the case of a tie the trophy shall go to the club having the best game average, and on this basis Hartshead would have been the winners. They did not desire to take advantage of the rule, however, and a deciding match was arranged, which was played on April 21st and resulted in a victory for Hartshead, who thus won the trophy. The other teams taking part in the competition were Firth Park Second and Stocksbridge, each of whom scored 4 points.

The annual tournament for individual players, arranged by the Sheffield Chess Association, attracted an entry of 21 in Class A (Sheffield Championship) and 16 in Class B. These figures are below those of last year, but considering the number of players who have joined the Army, or who are busily engaged in the munition works, the entry was a good one. Play in the tournament is still proceeding.

A tournament restricted to the Vienna Opening has been in progress at the Sheffield Chess Club for several months, and some hundreds of games have been played. The competition is not yet closed. There have also been tournaments at the various district clubs.

We have on a previous occasion referred to the fact that the Sheffield Chess Club, in drawing up its programme for the season, did not confine itself to local activities, but arranged for correspondence matches with the clubs of Manchester, Bradford, and Leicestershire. Separate committees were appointed to take charge of the different matches, each of which consists of two games. The experiment has proved highly successful. The greatest interest has been displayed in the games, not only by those who were formally placed in charge of them, but by the members of the club generally, a number of whom have rendered valuable help. The play has been up to a very high standard. No results have been arrived at yet, but the games, which started in November last, have all made good progress, and on the whole Sheffield is doing very well.

While on the subject of correspondence chess, reference must be made to the Kitchin Tourney, a competition for Yorkshire players. There are seven competitors this year, of whom three are Sheffield

men : Messrs. G. W. Moses, J. Orange, and E. F. Gardner. Mr. Moses is at present leading in the competition, with a score of $4\frac{1}{2}$ out of five, and one game unfinished. The other best scores are : F. W. Darby (Harrogate), 4 and one unfinished ; H. J. Lofthouse (Huddersfield), 3 and two unfinished.

The chess section of the Sheffield Social Clubs' League was won by Walkley Reform, with a score of $26\frac{1}{2}$ out of a possible 32 ; Woodseats Friends being a close second with 26, and Button Lane Friends third with $22\frac{1}{2}$. The other scores were : Hartshead Friends, $21\frac{1}{2}$; St. Matthew's, $17\frac{1}{2}$; Rutland Hall, $12\frac{1}{2}$; Attercliffe Friends, 11 ; St. Oswald's, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Neighbour Hall, 2.

Devon County Chess Association.—The inter-club competitions for the Bremridge Cup, and the Moyle Cup, have finished with the following results in the finals.

Bremridge Cup :—

PLYMOUTH.				EXETER.			
Mr. T. Taylor	..	..	1	Mr. H. J. Stretton	..	..	0
Mr. G. F. H. Packer	..	..	1	Mr. G. F. Thompson	..	..	0
Lt. G. Woods, R.G.A.	..	..	0	Mr. R. Cook	..	..	1
Mr. W. H. B. Griffin	..	..	0	Mr. C. E. Parry	..	..	1
Mr. T. Whitby	..	..	1	Mr. E. Palmer	..	..	0
Rev. J. Smith, R.N.	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. A. H. M. Hare	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$				2 $\frac{1}{2}$			

Moyle Cup final played March 23rd, 1917 :—

EXETER.				PLYMOUTH.			
Mr. S. W. A. Moyle	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Barry	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. McCann	..	..	1	Mr. W. Gray	..	..	0
Mr. M. R. Anderson	..	..	0	Mr. G. E. Sheahan	..	..	1
Mr. W. P. W. Hems	..	..	1	Mr. F. Cartwright	..	..	0
Mr. G. F. White	..	..	1	Rev. H. R. Kruger	..	..	0
Mr. C. Melhuish	..	..	0	Mr. G. Morris	..	..	1
3 $\frac{1}{2}$				2 $\frac{1}{2}$			

The game at the top board was unfinished at the close of play, and after being examined by Mr. Van Vliet, chess editor *Sunday Times* (London), was adjudicated a draw.

Devonshire has defeated Hertfordshire in the first round of the Seventh Correspondence Championship Contest promoted by the Southern Counties Chess Union, by 19 points to 11. We append full score for which we are indebted to Mr. Geo. W. Cutler, the Devon hon. secretary.

DEVON.				HERTS.			
Mr. H. Erskine	..	..	*1	Mr. F. W. Flear	..	..	*0
Mr. P. Motley	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. J. Fairchild	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. F. Thompson	..	..	1	Mr. E. T. A. Wigram	..	..	0
Mr. W. Turner	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. G. Fellows	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. J. H. Cope	..	..	*1	Major E. M. Jones	..	..	*0
Mr. R. S. Owen	..	..	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Dickens	..	..	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Cox	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. T. Price	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. H. Paul	..	..	*0	Mr. H. Tompkins	..	..	*1
Mr. E. Sandys, R. N.	..	..	*1	Capt. L. McMullen	..	..	*0
Mr. H. J. Mansfield	..	..	1	Mr. S. A. Stanbury	..	..	0
Mr. R. C. McCarthy	..	..	0	Mr. W. A. Conway	..	..	1
Mr. F. Pitt Fox	..	..	1	Mr. J. J. Hunt	..	..	0

Mr. E. L. Jackson	1	Mr. W. H. Ward	0
Mr. W. E. Baines	0	Mr. J. A. Allison	1
Mr. T. W. Bourne	0	Mr. E. C. Harris	1
Dr. E. Down	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. R. Speed	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. P. Waterfield	0	Mr. E. F. Gibbs	1
Mr. W. J. May	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Phillips	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. H. R. Kruger	*1	Mr. C. R. Walker	*0
Mr. A. L. Noake	1	Rev. A. Gledhill	0
Rev. A. H. M. Hare	1	Rev. M. S. Swatman	*0
Mr. C. E. Harby	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. S. D. Ray	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Palmer	1	Mr. G. W. Baker	0
Dr. F. B. Fisher	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. Pratt	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. W. Makeig-Jones	1	Mr. G. R. Saunders	0
Mr. R. Austin	0	Mr. R. J. B. Haydon	1
Mr. J. A. Moyle	1	Mr. W. Turpin	0
Mr. S. W. A. Moyle	*1	Mr. W. Barker	*0
Mr. W. E. Nicole	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. L. A. Gibbs	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. Glasson	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. M. L. Jones	* $\frac{1}{2}$

19

11

* Agreed by conductors.

The appended game, the score of which we take from the *Devon and Exeter Gazette*, was contested at Board 12. Our contemporary remarks :—

Black's 15th move is somewhat doubtful. The text enables White to immediately capture the Knight's Pawn, and from that point to the end his play is beautifully timed—so much so that, although Queen and Bishop are *en prise*, Black dare not touch either. White's forceful tactics must command unstinted admiration.

GAME No. 4,447.

Queen's Pawn.

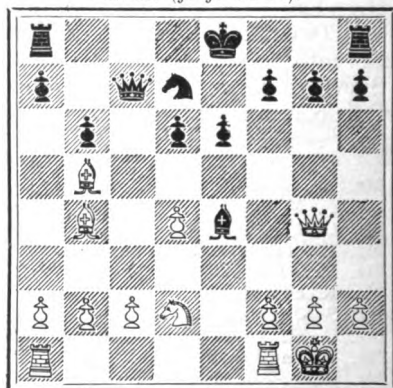
WHITE.	BLACK.
F. PITT FOX.	J. J. HUNT.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K 3
3 P—K 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Q 3	4 Q Kt—Q 2
6 Q Kt—Q 2	6 B—Q 3
5 Q Kt—Q 2	5 B—Q 3
6 P—K 4	6 P×P
7 Kt×P	7 P—Q Kt 3
8 Kt×B	8 P×Kt
9 Castles	9 B—Kt 2
10 B—Q 2	10 Kt—K 5
11 B—Kt 4	11 Q Kt—B 3
12 B—Kt 5 ch	12 Kt—Q 2
13 Kt—Q 2	13 Q—B 2
14 Kt×Kt	14 B×Kt
15 Q—Kt 4	15 B—B 3?
16 Q×Kt P	16 K—K 2
17 K R—K sq	17 K R—K Kt sq
18 R×P ch!	18 K×R
19 R—K sq ch	19 Kt—K 4
20 P×Kt	20 P×P
21 B—B 4 ch	21 B—Q 4

22 Q—R 6 ch	22 P—B 3
23 B×B ch	23 K×B
24 Q×B P	24 Q R—K sq
25 P—B 4 ch	25 Resigns.

Position after White's 15th move :—

Q—Kt 4.

BLACK (J. J. HUNT).



WHITE (F. PITT FOX).

City of London Chess Club.—The championship tournament of London's premier chess club has resulted as follows :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Score	
1 Mr. E. G. Sergeant ..	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	6	1st
2 Mr. L. Savage ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	5	2nd
3 Mr. Herbert Jacobs ..	0	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	4	3rd
4 Mr. W. Winter ..	0	0	0	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4th
5 Mr. H. J. Snowden ..	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	3	
6 Mr. E. Macdonald ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	
7 Mr. Th. Germann ..	0	0	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
8 Mr. G. E. Wainwright ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	

The best game played by the champion during the tournament was his victory over Wainwright, which we subjoin.

GAME No. 4,448.

Four Knights Game.

WHITE. BLACK.
G. E. WAINWRIGHT. E. G. SERGEANT.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 Kt—B 3 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 B—Kt 5 |
| 5 Castles | 5 Castles |
| 6 Kt—Q 5 | |

Pillsbury used to declare this move premature ; but later opinion is more favourable to it, as maintaining at least an even game.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 7 P×Kt | 7 P—K 5 |
| 8 Kt—K sq | |

P×Kt is more usual.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 8 Kt—K 2 | |
| 9 P—Q B 3 | 9 B—R 4 |
| 10 B—B 4 | 10 P—Q Kt 4 |

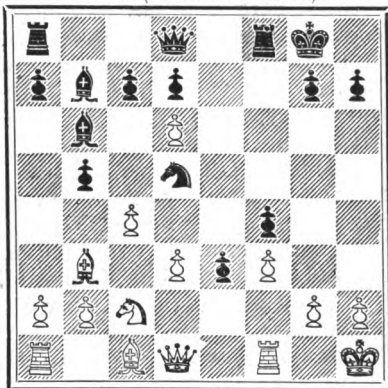
.....Of doubtful merit, for it leaves the Queen's side ragged. P—Q 3 was best.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 11 B—Kt 3 | 11 B—Kt 2 |
| 12 P—B 3 | 12 B—Kt 3 ch |
| 13 K—R sq | 13 P—K B 4! |
| 14 P—Q 6 dis.ch | 14 Kt—Q 4 |
| 15 P—Q 3 | 15 P—K 6 |
| 16 Kt—B 2 | |

Not 16 P—Q B 4, for then R—K sq, and if 17 Q—K 2, Kt—B 5.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 16 P—B 5 | |
| 17 P—B 4 | |

Position after White's 17th move :—
BLACK (E. G. SERGEANT).



WHITE (G. E. WAINWRIGHT).

17 Q—R 5

.....In this difficult and interesting position Black decides to sacrifice his Knight for a rapid development of his Queen's Rook. An alternative line was 17... R—K sq ; 18 Q—K 2, Kt P×P ; 19 P(Q 3)×P, B—R 3, when Black has a very good game.

18 P×Kt 18 Q R—K sq

19 Q—K 2

Not 19 Q—K sq because of P—K 7!

19 R—K 4

20 P—Q 4 20 R—R 4

21 P—Kt 3 21 K B P×P

22 B×P 22 P—Q R 4

23 P—Q R 4

23 P—Q R 3 would lose a piece
by P—R 5; 24 B—R 2, Q×P ch;
25 Q×Q, R×Q ch, etc.

23 Q Kt P×P

24 B×P?

Inferior. 24 R×P, B—R 3;
25 B—Q B 4, Q×P ch; 26 Q×Q,
R×Q ch; 27 K—Kt sq would have
left a game with a lot of fight in it.

25 B—Kt sq
26 B—B 2

24 Q B×P

25 Kt P×P

26 B—K 3 was somewhat better,
though it did not save the game
against Black's well concentrated
attack.

26 R×P

27 Resigns.

The Mocatta Cup competition has resulted as follows:—J. G. Rennie, 7 out of 8, 1st; A. E. Michell, 5, 2nd; Rev. W. A. Cunningham-Craig and Gordan Smart, $4\frac{1}{2}$, tied for 3rd and 4th places.

In the Murton Cup competition, which has now started at the City of London Chess Club, the entries are as follows: Th. Germann (holder) and T. R. E. Ross, Class IA.; M. C. Barton, J. M. Bee, Rev. W. A. Cunningham-Craig and E. A. Michell, IIB.; Capt. McCanlis and J. D. Taylor, IIIB.; and C. A. Andreae, VA.

The twentieth annual tourney of the North-West Chess Association took place at the room of the Winnipeg Chess Club, February 6th to 20th. There were not as many entries as last year, as several well-known players were unable to take part. Last year's champion, Mr. H. H. Burrell, is now a member of the C.E.F., "somewhere in France." No less than three former North-West champions are now serving in the Army, namely, Major Blake, Flight-Commander Potter, and Private Burrell.

Mr. R. J. Spencer, winner of this year's contest, played in fine form, scoring every game. Twenty years ago he won the first North-West tourney ever held. He is a genuine North-Westerner, having been born on the shores of Hudson's Bay, and learning to play the game in his boyhood at Fort Churchill.

The tourney wound up with a simultaneous exhibition by Major Blake, who is now back on short leave after thirty months' service. The Major showed by his play that he has not forgotten the fine points of the game.

We append the table of the tournament and two of the games—one of the champion's successes, and a game with an amusing finish between Zeeman and Barry.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
1 Mr. P. Barry . . .	—	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	8
2 Mr. A. D. Campbell	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	6
3 Mr. L. C. Chown . .	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	5
4 Mr. G. H. Collin . .	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
5 Mr. C. D. Corbould	0	1	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	C	1	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	4
6 Mr. W. O. Craig . .	0	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	3
7 Mr. F. C. Dromgoole	1	0	0	0	1	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
8 Mr. G. F. Griffin . .	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	1	1	—	1	1	0	1	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
9 Mr. G. A. Holmes . .	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	—	0	0	0	0	2
10 Mr. G. W. Howard	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—	0	1	1	9
11 Mr. R. J. Spencer . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	1	12
12 Mr. J. A. Walker . .	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	1	0	—	0	0	4
13 Mr. B. J. Zeeman . .	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	—	7

GAME No. 4,449.

*Petroff's Defence (Four Knights).*WHITE.
B. J. ZEEMAN.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—B 4
4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 3
6 Castles
7 P—Q R 3
8 P×B
9 Kt—Kt 5
10 P—K B 4
11 B×P
12 R×Kt
13 P—K R 4
14 P×P
15 R—Q 4

BLACK.
P. BARRY.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—B 3
4 B—Kt 5
5 P—Q 3
6 Kt—K 2
7 B×Kt
8 Kt—Kt 3
9 Castles
10 P×P
11 Kt×B
12 P—K R 3
13 P—Q 4
14 Kt×P
15 P—Q B 3

16 Q—R 5

17 Kt—K 4

18 Q—Kt 4

19 Q—Kt 3

20 B—Kt 3

21 P×B

22 K—R sq

23 P—K 5

24 R—K sq

25 R—Q 6

26 R×R

27 B×P ch

28 R—K 8 ch

29 Resigns.

16 B—B 4

17 B—Kt 3

18 P—K R 4

19 Q—Kt 3

20 B×Kt

21 Kt—B 3

22 Q R—K sq

23 Kt—Kt 5

24 Q—B 2

25 R×P

26 Q×R

27 R×B

28 K—R 2

White wins the Queen, but gets mated in return.

GAME No. 4,450.

*Scotch Game.*WHITE.
R. J. SPENCER.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—Q 4
4 Kt×P
5 Kt—Q B 3
6 B—K 3
7 B—Q 3
8 Castles
9 B×Kt
10 P—B 4
11 K—R sq
12 P—K 5
13 P×P
14 Q—K 2
15 B—B 2
16 B—K B 5
17 Q R—Q sq
18 B×Kt
19 B—K 4
20 Q×B
21 Q R—K sq
22 Q—B 5

BLACK.
B. J. ZEEMAN.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P×P
4 P—Q 3
5 Kt—B 3
6 B—K 2
7 P—Q R 3
8 Kt×Kt
9 Castles
10 P—Q Kt 4
11 B—Kt 2
12 P×P
13 Kt—Q 2
14 P—Q B 4
15 P—B 5
16 Kt—B 4
17 Q—B 2
18 B×B
19 B×B
20 Q R—K sq
21 R—K 3
22 P—Kt 3

23 Q—B 4

24 Kt—K 4

25 Kt—B 6 ch

26 Q—R 4

27 Kt—Kt 4

28 Kt—B 2

29 Q—K 4

30 Kt—R 3

31 Kt—B 4

32 P—K 6

33 Q—B 3

34 R—K 2

35 K R—K sq

36 R—K 5

37 P—B 3

38 R×B P

39 Kt×Kt P

40 Q×P ch

41 Kt—K 5

42 R—Kt 5 ch

43 Kt—Q 7 ch

44 Q—R 8 ch

45 R—Kt 7 mate.

23 R—Q sq

24 B—B sq

25 K—Kt 2

26 P—R 3

27 P—K R 4

28 B—K 2

29 Q—B 4

30 R—K B sq

31 R—Q B 3

32 P—B 4

33 K—R 3

34 R—K sq

35 R—Q 3

36 Q—Q 5

37 Q—R 2

38 B—Q sq

39 R (Q 3)×P

40 K—Kt 2

41 R—K B 3

42 K—B sq

43 Q×Kt

44 K—B 2

E 2

On March 7th, the Isaac L. Rice Progressive Chess Club won the championship of the Metropolitan Chess League of New York, a game adjourned from four days earlier, between Oscar Chajes (Progressive) and David Janowski (Manhattan), ending in a draw, and so giving the Progressives a win over a team which would have otherwise have tied with them. The Progressive C.C. finished up with a clean score of 6 wins in 6 matches. The Manhattan C.C., ex-champions, won 5, lost 1; the Staten Island C.C. won 4, lost 2; the N.Y. City College won 2, lost 3, drew 1; the Ocean Hill C.C. won 1, lost 3, drew 2; the Columbia C.C. lost 4, drew 2; and the West Side Y.M.C.A. lost 5, drew 1. The Brooklyn C.C. did not compete this year. We give the full score of the Progressive *v.* Manhattan match; the game Chajes *v.* Janowski, which is well worth playing through, in spite of its length; and the game Bernstein *v.* Hodges, which came to a rare termination for a first-class game, Hodges sacrificing his Queen to get a stalemate.

Bds. PROGRESSIVE C.C.

1 C. Jaffe	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 O. Chajes	$\frac{1}{2}$
3 A. Marder	$\frac{1}{2}$
4 J. Bernstein	$\frac{1}{2}$
5 E. Tenenwurzel	0
6 S. Lubowsky	1
7 J. Menkes	1
8 A. Quint	$\frac{1}{2}$

4 $\frac{1}{2}$

MANHATTAN C.C.

F. J. Marshall	$\frac{1}{2}$
D. Janowski	$\frac{1}{2}$
J. Rosenthal	$\frac{1}{2}$
A. B. Hodges	$\frac{1}{2}$
L. B. Meyer	1
B. E. Northrup	0
G. E. Simonson	0
R. Raubitschek	$\frac{1}{2}$

3 $\frac{1}{2}$

GAME No. 4,451.

*Ruy Lopez.*WHITE.
O. CHAJES.

- 1 P—K 4
- 2 Kt—K B 3
- 3 B—Kt 5
- 4 B×Kt
- 5 P—Q 4
- 6 Q×P
- 7 Kt×Q
- 8 B—K 3
- 9 Castles
- 10 Kt—Q B 3
- 11 B—Q 2
- 12 Kt—Kt 3
- 13 Kt—K 2
- 14 P—K B 3
- 15 B—B 3
- 16 K Kt—B sq
- 17 R—K sq
- 18 Kt—Q 4
- 19 Kt (Q4)—K 2
- 20 R—Q sq

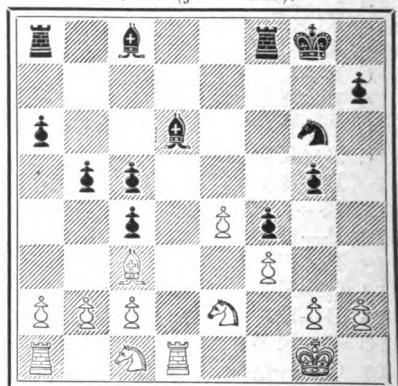
BLACK.
D. JANOWSKI.

- 1 P—K 4
- 2 Kt—Q B 3
- 3 P—Q R 3
- 4 Q P×B
- 5 P×P
- 6 Q×Q
- 7 B—Q 3
- 8 Kt—K 2
- 9 P—K B 4
- 10 P—B 5
- 11 B—Q B 4
- 12 B—Q 3
- 13 Castles
- 14 P—K Kt 4
- 15 Kt—Kt 3
- 16 P—B 4
- 17 P—B 5
- 18 P—B 4
- 19 P—Q Kt 4

Position after White's 20th move :—

R—Q sq

BLACK (JANOWSKI).



WHITE (CHAJES).

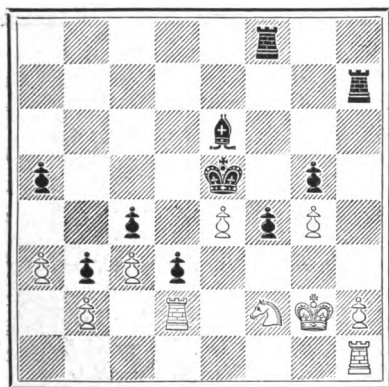
- 21 P—Q R 3
- 22 Kt—R 2
- 20 B—K 2
- 21 B—K 3
- 22 P—Q R 4

23 B—K sq	23 P—Q Kt 5
24 R—Q 2	24 Q R—Q sq
25 K—B sq	25 B—B 3
26 P—B 3	26 P—Kt 6
27 Kt (R 2)—B sq	27 Kt—K 4
28 Kt—Kt sq	28 Kt—Q 6
29 Kt × Kt	29 P × Kt
30 B—B 2	30 P—B 5
31 B—Kt 6	31 R—R sq
32 B—Q 4	32 K—B 2
33 Kt—R 3	33 K R—Q sq
34 B × B	34 K × B
35 Kt—B 2	35 P—R 4
36 P—Kt 3	36 K—K 4
37 K—Kt 2	37 R—K B sq
38 R—K R sq	38 R—R 2
39 P—Kt 4	39 P × P
40 P × P	40 R—R 2

Position after Black's 40th move :—

R—R 2

BLACK (JANOWSKI).



WHITE (CHAJES).

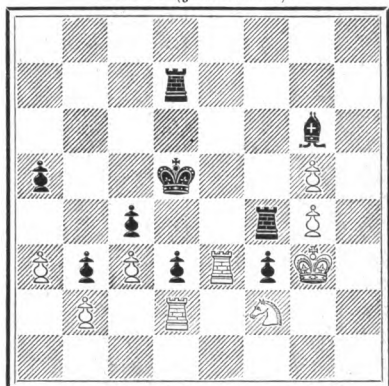
41 P—R 3	41 B—Q 2
42 K—B 3	42 B—B 3
43 R—K sq	43 K R—R sq
44 K—Kt 2	44 R—K 2
45 K—B 3	45 K—B 3
46 Q R—Q sq	46 K—Kt 3
47 R—Q 2	47 K R—K sq
48 Q R—Q sq	48 K—B 3

49 R—Q 2	49 K—K 4
50 Q R—Q sq	50 R—K R 2
51 R—Q 2	51 R—Q sq
52 K—Kt 2	52 K R—K R sq
53 K—R 2	53 K R—K B sq
54 K—Kt 2	54 P—B 6 ch
55 K—Kt 3	55 R—B 5
56 R—K 3	56 R—Q 2
57 R—K sq	57 B × P
58 R—K 3	58 K—Q 4
59 P—K R 4	59 B—Kt 3
60 P × P	

Position after White's 60th move :—

P × P

BLACK (JANOWSKI).



WHITE (CHAJES).

61 R × B P	60 R (B 5)—B 2
62 K × R	61 R × R ch
63 K—K 3	62 R—B 2 ch
64 K—B 3	63 R—K 2 ch
65 Kt—Q sq	64 R—K 8
66 K—B 2	65 B—K 5 ch
67 Kt—K 3 ch	66 R—R 8
68 K—Kt 3	67 K—B 4
69 K—B 4	68 R—Q B 8
70 K × B	69 R—B 7
71 P—Kt 6	70 R × R
72 P—Kt 7	71 R—K 7
73 P—Kt 8 (Q)	72 P—Q 7
	73 P—Q 8 (Q)

Drawn.

GAME No. 4,452.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*WHITE.
J. BERNSTEIN.

- 1 P—Q 4
- 2 P—Q B 4
- 3 Kt—Q B 3
- 4 B—Kt 5
- 5 P—K 3
- 6 Kt—B 3
- 7 R—B sq
- 8 B—Q 3
- 9 Castles
- 10 B×B P
- 11 B×B
- 12 P—K 4
- 13 B—Kt 3
- 14 Q—K 2
- 15 P—K 5
- 16 K R—Q sq
- 17 Kt—K 4
- 18 Q—Q 2
- 19 Q—B 4
- 20 P—K R 4
- 21 Q—Kt 3
- 22 P×P *e.p.*
- 23 Kt×Kt
- 24 R—K sq
- 25 B×P
- 26 P×Q
- 27 B—Kt 3
- 28 P×B
- 29 R—K 8
- 30 Q R—K sq
- 31 P—R 5
- 32 R—R 8
- 33 R×R ch
- 34 R×P
- 35 R—R 8
- 36 B×Kt
- 37 R—R 7
- 38 K—B 2
- 39 P—B 4

BLACK.
A. B. HODGES.

- 1 P—Q 4
- 2 P—K 3
- 3 Kt—K B 3
- 4 Q Kt—Q 2
- 5 B—K 2
- 6 Castles
- 7 P—B 3
- 8 R—K sq
- 9 P×P
- 10 Kt—Q 4
- 11 R×B
- 12 Kt—Kt 3
- 13 Kt—B sq
- 14 B—Q 2
- 15 B—K sq
- 16 R—B 2
- 17 Q—K 2
- 18 R—Q sq
- 19 K—R sq
- 20 Kt—Q 4
- 21 P—K B 4
- 22 Kt×P
- 23 P×Kt
- 24 Q—Q 3
- 25 Q×Q
- 26 B—R 4
- 27 B×Kt
- 28 R×P
- 29 K—Kt 2
- 30 R (Q 5)—Q 2
- 31 P—K R 3
- 32 R—K 2
- 33 R×R
- 34 P—K B 4
- 35 Kt—K 3
- 36 R×B
- 37 R—K 2
- 38 K—B 3
- 39 R—Q 2

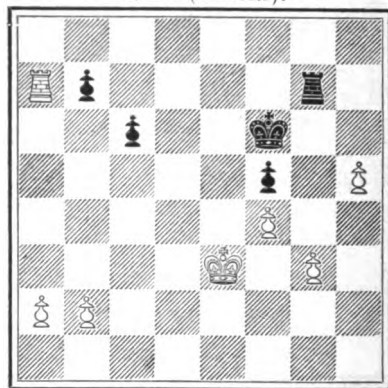
40 K—K 3

40 R—Kt 2

Position after Black's 40th move:—

R—Kt 2.

BLACK (HODGES).



WHITE (BERNSTEIN);

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 41 K—B 3 | 41 R—Q 2 |
| 42 P—Q Kt 4 | 42 K—K 3 |
| 43 P—R 4 | 43 K—Q 4 |
| 44 R—R 5 ch | 44 K—B 5 |
| 45 R×P | 45 K×P |
| 46 P—Kt 4 | 46 P—B 4 |
| 47 P—Kt 5 | 47 P—B 5 |
| 48 R—Kt 5 ch | 48 K×P |
| 49 R—Kt sq | 49 P—Kt 4 |
| 50 P—Kt 6 | 50 P—B 6 |
| 51 P—B 5 | 51 P—Kt 5 |
| 52 P—B 6 | 52 K—R 6 |
| 53 P—Kt 7 | 53 P—B 7 |
| 54 R—R sq ch | 54 K—Kt 7 |
| 55 P—Kt 8 (Q) | 55 K×R |
| 56 Q—B 5 | 56 R—Q 6 ch |
| 57 Q×R | 57 P—B 8 (Q) |
| 58 K—K 4 | 58 P—Kt 6 |
| 59 Q×P | 59 Q—B 5 ch |

Drawn.



GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME No. 4453.

Correspondence game between Hampstead and Birmingham.
 Hampstead Committee : R. C. Griffith, H. G. Scantlebury, E. Scamp.
 Birmingham Committee : E. Francis, A. J. Mackenzie, H. E. Price.

Evans Gambit.

WHITE. BLACK.
 HAMPSTEAD CLUB. BIRMINGHAM CLUB.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—B 4 | 3 B—B 4 |
| 4 P—Q Kt 4 | |

In over-the-board play this Gambit is generally declined by 4... B—Kt 3, as the attack is difficult to defend under a time-limit. No doubt in correspondence play, however, the sacrifice of a Pawn is unsound; but the Hampstead Committee wished for a lively game, and hoped the Birmingham players would decline the proffered Pawn and play 4... B—Kt 3, when they were resolved to play the attacking variation, 5 P—Kt 5, Kt—R 4; 6 Kt×P, to which there are two replies: 6... Q—Kt 4 and 6... Kt—R 3, leading to exciting and interesting variations—both to be found in the text-books, but neither without opportunities of fresh discoveries. The Birmingham Committee, however, decided to take the Pawn, and with plenty of time at their disposal to study the defence, they were no doubt well advised to seize the material advantage. The Gambit accepted generally leads to a lively game, but has been so much analysed that it will be difficult to find anything good, which is not in the text-books, for twenty or more moves.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| | 4 B×P |
| 5 P—B 3 | 5 B—R 4 |

.....This is generally considered the best place to which to retire the Bishop. 5... B—B 4 frequently leads to the same positions later on, but gives Black less opportunity for varying the defence. 5... B—Q 3 has been tried, but is obviously against

general principles, blocking the Black Q P as it does; 5... B—K 2 does not give Black as early opportunity for counter attack, but is frequently adopted in over-the-board play, as being less analysed, the player of the attack may not find the best continuation, but the move should give White greater chances than the better-known lines.

6 P—Q 4

Tchigorin, the greatest exponent of the Evans Gambit, was strongly in favour of 6 Castles, and H. G. Scantlebury wished to play it, but the other two members expected the Birmingham players would try to obtain the Lasker defence, which Dr. Emmanuel Lasker says takes "all the romance out of the Evans, and leaves Black a Pawn ahead with a safe game"—i.e., 6 Castles, P—Q 3; 7 P—Q 4, B—Kt 3; but 8 P×P, P×P; 9 Q×Q ch, Kt×Q; 10 Kt×P, B—K 3 is said to lead to the better game for Black. White wins his Pawn back, which seems to disprove Lasker's statement, but undoubtedly Black's position is the more solid, and White can scarcely expect more than a draw at the best. If Black varies by 9... K×Q; 10 B×P, and the Pawn is also regained, but again White's position is slightly inferior.

6 P×P

.....By playing 6... P—Q 3, Black might still endeavour to get the Lasker position, for if 7 Castles, B—Kt 3. At the Baden Gambit Tournament, 1914, 7 Q—R 4 was tried by Berger v. Reti, but Black won; with 7 Q—Kt 3 Tartakover beat Nyholm.

7 Castles

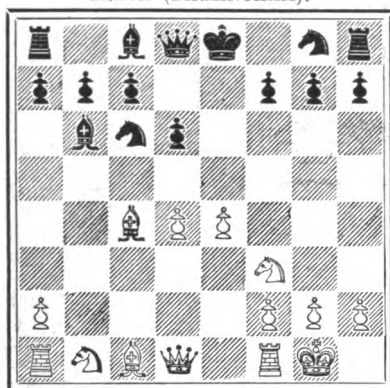
Giving Black the opportunity of winning a second Pawn by 7. ., P×P, which leads to what is called the Compromised Defence, the attack, however, is so great that it has been found, in over-the-board play at any rate, that White gets an overwhelming position, and the confined position of Black's pieces more than compensate him for the sacrificed material. The Birmingham players prefer not to face it even in correspondence play, and move

8 P×P 7 P—Q 3
 8 B—Kt 3

.....The so-called Normal Position.

Position after Black's 8th move:—

B—Kt 3
BLACK (BIRMINGHAM).



WHITE (HAMPSTEAD).

And here is the parting of the ways. Experts may be found who recommend at this stage 9 P—Q 5, maintaining that this move leads to the most enduring attack.

It is perhaps the oldest line of attack, and has been analysed to the 25th move, and beyond. Still other experts recommend 9 Kt—B 3 as being more in accord with general principles, and yet others who consider 9 B—Kt 2 as best. 9 R—K sq has also been recommended.

The best line for Black in answer to 9 P—Q 5 is Kt—R 4 [Q Kt—K 2 has been tried, but is not satisfactory, see col. 8, p. 22, *Modern Chess Openings*. If Kt—K 4?

10 K P×Kt, P×Kt; 11 B—R 3, Kt—K 2; 12 Kt—Q 2, eventually winning the K P. Another alternative, 9. ., Q—B 3? 10 P×Kt, Q×R; 11 Q×P ch, K—B sq (if K×B, 12 Q—Q 5 ch!); 12 B×Kt, R×B; 13 Kt—Kt 5, col. 9, p. 22.] 10 B—Kt 2, Kt—K 2; 11 B—Q 3, Castles; 12 Kt—B 3, Kt—Kt 3; 13 Kt—K 2, P—Q B 4; 14 R—B sq or Q—Q 2, both frequently played and analysed for still many more moves. If 9 Kt—B 3, Kt—R 4 (B—K Kt 5 is also a favourite move here, but is not quite so strong, White's best answer is 10 B—Q Kt 5; Q—R 4 is not good.); 10 B—K Kt 5, P—K B 3 (if Kt—K 2, 11 Kt—R 5!); 11 B—B 4, Kt—K 2; 12 R—K sq, P—B 3, etc., or 11. ., Kt×B; 12 Q—R 4 ch, etc. All exhaustively analysed. 9 B—Kt 2 leads generally to a transposition into the 9 P—Q 5 variations. Black must not play P—B 3. (White replies 10 P—K 5), but 9 K Kt—K 2 if White plays 10 Kt—Kt 5? P—Q 4 leads to the better end game for Black.

Considering all these points we decided to play 9 R—K sq, to which Kt—B 3 is the answer suggested by Zukertort, and the variation went on 10 P—K 5, P×P; 11 B—R 3, but we are resolved to try 11 P—Q 5. If 9. ., B—Kt 5; 10 B—Q Kt 5, and if 9. ., K Kt—K 2, then 10 Kt—Kt 5 wins. Another possible answer is 9. ., Kt—R 4; to which 10 B×P ch, K×B; 11 Kt—Kt 5 ch, K—K sq; 12 P—K 5, P×P; 13 R×P ch, Kt—K 2; 14 Q—B 3, R—B sq; 15 Q—R 5 ch, P—Kt 3; 16 Q×R P leads to many intricate continuations.

9 R—K sq 9 B—Kt 5

.....Stronger than we had at first thought, for if 10 B—Q Kt 5, Black does not play 10. ., K—B sq as suggested by the *Handbuch*, with 11 B×Kt, P×B; 12 P—K 5, and the positional advantage to White, but either 10. ., B×Kt or probably even stronger 10. ., Q—B 3. 10 B—Kt 2 protecting the Q P temporarily may be followed by 10. ., B×Kt; 11 P×B, Q—B 3 or 10. ., Q—B 3; and the Q P seems inevitably to

fall, though White gets some attack. 10 P—K 5 is very effective against any reply but P—Q 4. A possible continuation is 11 B—Q Kt 5, Kt—K 2; 12 B—Kt 5, Castles; 13 K B×Kt, P×B; 14 B—K 3. After full examination White thought Q—R 4 gave the best chance of a successful attack. If 10... B×Kt; P—Q 5. If 10... B—Q 2; 11 P—K 5. Black's best reply seems 10... K—B sq.

- 10 Q—R 4 10 K—B sq
 Best! They now threaten to win the Q P, so
 11 B—Q Kt 5 11 B×Kt
 12 B×Kt

For the same reason as above.

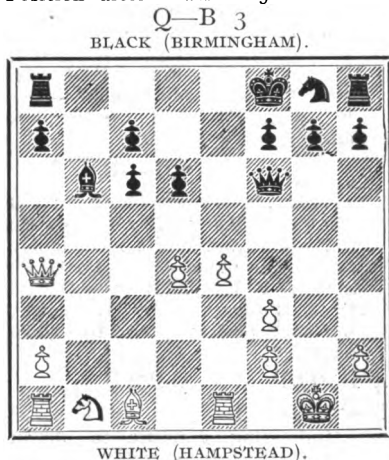
- 12 P×B 12 P×B
 13 P×B 13 Q—B 3
 Threatening two Pawns, both of which cannot be defended.

See Diagram.

If now 14 Q×B P, R—K sq; 15 P—K 5, Q—Kt 3 ch, followed by Kt—K 2! If 14 B—Kt 2, Q×B P; 15 Kt—Q 2, Q—Kt 5 ch, and the chances are about equal. If 14 P—K 5, Q×B P; 15 Kt—

Q 2, Q—Kt 5 ch; 16 K—R sq, Q×P; 17 Q×B P, R—K sq; and probably Black can survive the attack, and come out with material to the good; 15 B—Kt 2 leaves Black with a perpetual check. Birmingham having won the other game agreed to draw this, and hope in September next to be able to accept Hampstead's challenge to a return match.

Position after Black's 13th move:—



GAME No. 4454.

Correspondence game between Birmingham and Hampstead.
 Birmingham Committee: E. Francis, A. J. Mackenzie, H. E. Price.
 Hampstead Committee: R. C. Griffith, E. Scamp, H. G. Scantlebury.

Queen's Pawn Game.

WHITE. BLACK.
 BIRMINGHAM CLUB. HAMPSTEAD CLUB.

1 P—Q 4

The so-called close game! According to Tarrasch nobody can call himself a chess player unless he knows how to conduct the Q P Openings. They lead to positions which require careful strategy, but do not as a rule lend themselves so quickly to critical positions as the King's side Openings, and in the closer forms where the centre Pawns are not exchanged the first ten to fifteen moves are spent in development, without any immediate idea of combination.

1 P—Q 4

..... 1... P—K 3, followed by 2... P—K B 4 is one way of avoiding the regular forms, but brings its own difficulties.

Tchigorin's Defence, 1... Kt—K B 3, followed by 2... P—Q 3, bringing about positions somewhat similar to these of the Philidor's Defence in many cases, but if properly conducted by White gives Black a very cramped game.

2 Kt—K B 3

Frequently leading by transposition into the ordinary variations of the Queen's Gambit Declined—but in cases where the

Q B P is not advanced, it takes on forms somewhat different, and gives Black, perhaps, rather less latitude than in the Queen's Gambit Declined.

2 P—Q B 4

.....Said by the experts to be the best reply, 2... Kt—K B 3, however, gives Black a greater choice later.

3 P—Q B 4

Leading to positions similar to those of Queen's Gambit Declined, 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—Q B 4, P—K 3; 3 Kt—K B 3, P—Q B 4, etc. Other alternatives are 3 P—K 3, when Kt—Q B 3 is the best answer, or 3 P×P.

3 P—K 3

.....If 3... Kt—K B 3; 4 B P×P, P×P; 5 Kt×P, Kt×P; 6 P—K 4, and White has slightly the better game. 3... P×Q P; 4 P×Q P, Kt—K B 3; 5 Q×P! Q×P is suggested by H. Krause, but such positions tend to drawn games.

4 P×Q P

4 P×P

5 P—K Kt 3

Indicating a desire to obtain the Rubinstein variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined, which would be obtained if after

5 Kt—Q B 3

6 B—Kt 2

Black continued with Kt—B 3 and White with 7 Kt—B 3—there is another alternative suggested by Lasker of playing the White Queen's Knight to Q 2, and eventually to Q Kt 3, attacking the Black Q P if after the exchange of White's Q P for Black Q B P he plays P—Q 5.

But at the suggestion of R. C. Griffith Black resolved to leave the beaten track and play

6 Q—R 4 ch

.....If B—Q 2, Q—Kt 3, when Black must apparently play B—B 3 or P×P to save the loss of a Pawn. In the first case depriving the Q Kt of its best position, and in the other helping to develop Black's game.

The move made permits later of the development of the Q R at

Q sq supporting the weak Q P, at the same time there is some danger to the Q. The Birmingham players decided, however, on

7 Kt—B 3

7 P×P

8 Kt×P

8 B—Q Kt 5

.....Threatening to win a Pawn; if any attempt is made to save it White will probably get into positional difficulties, but by relieving the King from danger by

9 Castles

White sees that an attempt to seize the Pawn will result in Black getting into difficulties themselves, for instance, 9... B×Kt; 10 P×B, Q×B P; 11 Kt—Kt 5, Q×R? 12 Kt—B 7 ch, K—Q 2; 13 Q×P ch, and the Black Queen is lost. The Black K B is no longer well placed, and the Q P is now twice threatened, therefore Black plays

9 B×Kt

10 P×B

But now they must develop the remaining pieces, if 10... Kt×Kt; 11 Q×Kt, Kt—K B 3; 12 B—Kt 5, and Black is awkwardly placed. Or 12 Q—K 5 ch followed by P—K 4. So, Knights before Bishops! K 2 is not generally considered good, and although it has some merit here, Black came to the conclusion

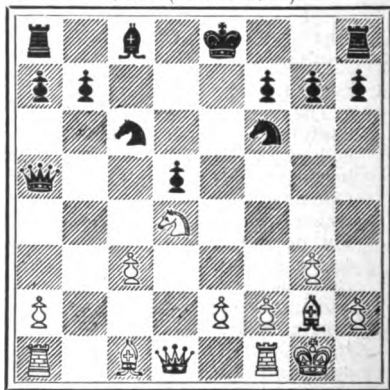
10 Kt—B 3

.....was stronger.

Position after Black's 10th move:—

Kt—B 3

BLACK (HAMPSTEAD).



WHITE (BIRMINGHAM).

II B—Kt 5

It appears now that 10., K Kt—K 2 might have been better, as White can practically force a draw, for unless Black permits the weakening of his King's side Pawns he must play Kt—K 5, whereon 12 B×Kt, P×B; 13 Kt×Kt, not P×Kt, because of Q—Q 6, but 13., Q×B; 14 Q—Q 6, and if B—R 6? 15 K R—Q sq, P×Kt; 16 Q×P ch, K—K 2; 17 Q—Q 6 ch, etc. There may, however be a better place for the B at move 14.

I2 Kt×Kt

Alas! our last move was quite fatal. We never examined this move before B×Kt. Now if 12., P×Kt; 13 B×Kt, P×B; 14 Q—Q 6, and the Exchange and two Pawns are lost, besides getting a bad position. This is a heavy

II Kt—K 5

13 B×Kt
14 Q—Q 4!

12 P×Kt
13 P—K R 3

Now although Black can get back his piece, he must lose at least two Pawns, and has a bad game in addition, so it is useless to prolong the agony. Therefore

14 Resigns.

GAME No. 4,455.

Played by correspondence recently between Mr. F. Shrubsole (Faversham) and Mr. J. R. Livingstone (Belfast).

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. F. SHRUBSOLE.	BLACK. J. R. LIVINGSTONE.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 Kt×P
6 P—Q 4	6 P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3	7 P—Q 4
8 P×P	8 B—K 3
9 P—B 3	9 B—K 2
10 R—K sq	10 Kt—B 4
11 B—B 2	11 Kt—Q 2

15 Q—Q 3	15 P—Kt 3
16 P—Q Kt 3	16 P—Q B 4
17 P×P	17 B×P ch
18 B—K 3	18 P—Q 5
19 B—B 2	19 Kt—Q 4
20 Q—Kt 3	

Out of 37 possible moves for White, Mr. Livingstone remarks, this is the only one which does not lead to almost immediate loss.

20 Kt—K 6	
21 B—K 4	21 R—Q B sq
22 R—Q B sq ?	

.....This move seems new at the present stage. B—K Kt 5 is often played, followed, if occasion permits, by the advance of the Q P.

I2 Kt—Q 4 I2 Kt×Kt

.....Not, of course, 12., Q Kt×P, for then 13 Kt×B, P×Kt; 14 P—K B 4.

13 P×Kt 13 Kt—Kt 3
14 P—B 4 14 Q—Q 2

23 Resigns.

22 B—Q Kt 5

.....If 25 R×R ch, Q×R; 26 B×Kt, P×B, and the threat of check cannot be parried;

entries. The judges, Herren Ludvig Collijin, F. England and R. Sahlberg have allotted the honours as follows: 1. K. A. L. Kubbel, 2. F. Lindgren, 3. J. Scheel, 4. J. Moller, 5. M. Havel, 6. A. E. Stromberg, 7. J. Scheel, 8. A. E. Stromberg, 9. E. Palkoska, 10. R. Langsand, 11. O. Modin, 12. M. Havel, 13. V. Nielsen, 14. N. P. Jenssen, 15. K. A. L. Kubbel, and fifteen honourable mentions. Next month we will give a few of the prize problems.

The *American Chess Bulletin* in the last issue to hand (March) reproduced a three-mover by the late E. B. Cook with the statement, "First problem ever composed." This is misleading, since some might take this literally and hazard the opinion that Mr. Barry, the problem editor, had "not read the history lately." Mr. Cook lived to a ripe age, but was not the Chess Methuselah which the remark might suggest.

G.C.C.P.C. March award:—

First Prize, by C. Mansfield.—White: K at Q R 6; Q at Q B sq; Rs at K 3 and Q R 4; Bs at K Kt 2 and Q Kt 8; Kts at K R 7 and Q 6; Ps at K R 3, K B 5 and Q B 3. Black: K at K B 5; B at K 7; Kts at K Kt sq and Q B 5; P at Q B 3. Mate in two.

Second Prize, by E. E. Westbury.—White: K at K B 2; Q at K 3; Rs at Q B 5 and Q R 6; B at K 8; Ps at K B 4 and 5. Black: K at Q 3; Bs at Q Kt 3 and Q R sq; Kts at K B 6 and Q Kt 4; Ps at Q 4 and Q R 2. Mate in two.

Third Prize, by Dr. J. J. O'Keefe.—White: K at K 8; Q at K 6; Rs at K Kt 5 and Q B 4; B at Q sq; Kts at K 3 and Q R 4; Ps at Q R 2, 3 and 6. Black: K at Q Kt 4; Q at K B 4; Rs at K R 4 and K B 7; Bs at K R sq and K 5; Kt at K 7; Ps at Q R 2 and 4. Mate in two.

Fourth Prize, by H. Weenink.—White: K at K R 6; Q at K Kt 8; Rs at Q B 3 and Q R 5; Bs at Q 4 and Q Kt 7; Kts at K R 5 and Q B 8; Ps at K Kt 2 and K 7. Black: K at K 5; R at Q B 3; Bs at K B 8 and Q R 6; Kt at K 3; Ps at K Kt 4 and Q 6. Mate in two.

We believe it will be acknowledged that Mr. Mansfield's two-mover is unusually clever. Mr. A. C. White in his award writes: "On the whole this problem may well be taken as the standard cross-check problem of the twentieth century."

We now give the twelve "Washington" two-movers composed by the members of the Good Companion Chess Problem Club referred to at page 106 of our last issue, and call attention to the offer we then made.

Mr. P. H. Williams has notified us that his problem which was published in the *Morning Post* of 2nd of last month has several points in common with our No. 2,988, by Adjutant Gevers (see March issue). Mr. Williams' position was composed two months previously, so he could not have derived inspiration from No. 2,988. As the case is curiously interesting, we submit the *Morning Post* two-mover, which,

like many of the author's recent works, has the changed mate device, and it will, we think, be agreed it really does not too closely encroach upon the earlier published problem.

By P. H. Williams.—White : K at K B 2 ; Q at Q 5 ; R at Q Kt 2 ; Bs at K R 3 and Q Kt 4 ; Kts at K B 6 and Q 7. Black : K at Q 6 ; R at Q 8 ; Bs at Q R 3 and Q Kt 3 ; Kts at K R 5 and K Kt 3 ; Ps at K B 2, Q 5, Q Kt 6, Q R 2 and 5. Mate in two.

Our regular and esteemed correspondent, Mr. Murray Marble, informs us that the three-mover by J. Wilner, bracketed with four others for the prizes in the Rice Memorial Tourney was wrongly presented by the *American Chess Bulletin*, from which source we transcribed the position at page 27 of this volume. The White Pawns at K R 6 and K Kt 7 (h 6 and g 7) should be Black. With this alteration the author's key is 1 B—Q 8, not workable in the position as given, and 1 R—B 7, futile in the corrected form. This alteration however only makes the problem less unsound, as 1 K—Kt sq still cooks it.

The award of the first tourney of *De Maasbode* is : first and second prizes (*ex æquo*), J. J. Ebben and T. C. Henriksen ; third, D. Przepiorka ; fourth, K. A. L. Kubbel ; hon. mens., J. Canveren and D. A. Miskolezy.

By J. J. Ebben.—White : K at Q R sq ; Rs at K R 5 and Q 4 ; Bs at K B 2 and 5 ; Kts at K Kt 8 and Q B 8 ; Ps at K R 4, K Kt 2, K B 6, Q 6, 7 and Q Kt 3. Black : K at K 4 ; Bs at Q Kt sq and Q R 5 ; Kts at K Kt 6 and K sq ; Ps at K B 2, 5, 6, and Q Kt 3. Mate in three.

By T. C. Henriksen.—White : K at Q Kt 5 ; Q at K Kt 7 ; R at Q B 3 ; B at Q B 8 ; Kt at K 4. Black : K at K 5 ; R at Q R 2 ; Kt at K Kt 3 ; Ps at K R 2, K B 5, K 7, Q 5, 7, Q Kt 2, 3 and Q R 4. Mate in three.

OBITUARY.

Bohemia and the problem world generally have lost by the recent death of Josef Pospisil, one of the most distinguished composers of modern times. We do not think we can do better than quote from the Introduction by Messrs. Laws and Allen given in *Ceske Melodie*, 1908 : "Josef Pospisil was born at Bestvin, Bohemia, in 1861, and attended the secondary schools and the Institute of Technology in Prague. For some years he has been instructor in Natural History at the People's School of Zizkov, a suburb of Prague. He published his first chess problems in the year 1880. Five years later commenced a remarkable series of tournament successes. In three out of four successive tourneys of the German Chess Association (1885–1892), Pospisil took the first prize for three-movers. In 1887 appeared the Bohemian collection, *Ceske Ulohy Sachove* with his classic introduction. Between 1888 and 1903 he edited the problem departments of various Bohemian papers, among them, *Svetozor* and *Zlata Praha*. From 1896 to 1902 he was editor of the problem department of *Ceske Listy Sachove*."

Since the publication of *Ceske Melodie*, which comprised 202 of the deceased's problems, he does not appear to have figured much as

a contributor either to tourneys or chess columns. His outstanding ability was shown in the three-mover, though some of his two and four-movers show an æsthetic touch and grasp of true construction. Not a few of his three-movers will stand out prominently for all time as virtual ideals of their kind. Taken as a whole, an impression is conveyed that on too many occasions the insistence of model mates has obscured strategic plan, but one must remember Pospisil's homage to purity was nationally inspired. He wrote in 1887: "The law of purity must be absolutely obeyed, if not in every mate, at least in the most important mate of the mainplay or of the variations forming exclusively the problem's content." In rigidly carrying out such edictal law there are traces in many of Pospisil's works that some sacrifice has been made, since there are to be found a large percentage of positions with capture, aggressive and give-and-take keys, which are features distasteful to many and even repugnant to a few. Some of these drawbacks probably would not have appeared, had a more bending tolerance been submitted to.

Next month we will give a choice selection from *Chess Melody*.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 2,990, by P. H. Williams.—1 R—Q R 8, &c. The White Queen should be the White King.

No. 2,991, by D. J. Densmore.—1 B—Kt 8, B×B; 2 P—B 4, &c. If 1..., B—B 2; 2 R×B, &c. If 1..., B—K 3; Q 4 or B 5; 2 Rs×B acc., &c. If 1..., B—Kt 3 ch; 2 Kt×B, &c.

No. 2,992, by A. R. Cooper.—1 Q—R 3, K×R; 2 Q—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 3, or P—B 6; 2 K—Kt 6, &c. If 1..., others; 2 R—Q 4 ch, &c.

No. 2,993, by H. L. Brooke.—1 Q—R 2, P×B or moves; 2 R—Kt 2, &c. If 1..., B—B 6, Q 5, K 4 or B 3; 2 B—Q 2, K 3, K B 4 or Kt 5 acc., &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 Kt×B, &c. Solved also by 1 Kt (B 8)—Kt 6 ch, &c. Mr. Brooke has sent us a corrected version which we may give later.

No. 2,994, by Edwin Warton.—1 Kt—Q 5, K—Q 3; 2 Q—K 3, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5 or P moves; 2 Kt—B 7, &c.

No. 2,995.—This problem was wrongly attributed to T. Warton. It is by H. L. Brooke, but is unsound.

By T. Taverner (p. 124).—1 B—Q 7, Kt×B; 2 Q—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt else; 2 Q—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 Kt (Q 4)—K 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., B—B 6 or B 3; 2 Kt×B ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c.

By W. P. Cornwell (p. 125).—1 Q—R sq, &c.

By Dr. J. J. O'Keefe (p. 125).—1 P—K 4, &c.

No. 2,996, by F. Janet.—1 Kt—B 2, &c.

No. 2,997, by H. L. Brooke.—1 Kt—R 4, &c.

No. 2,998, by E. Warton.—1 R—Kt 5, &c.

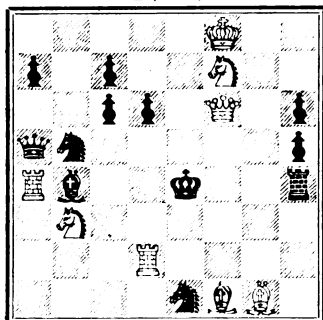
No. 2,999, by T. Warton.—1 B—K 3, K—K 4; 2 Q—Q 3, &c. If 1..., K—Q 3; 2 Q—K 4, &c. If 1..., P—K 4; 2 Q—B 5, &c. If 1..., P—B 4; 2 K—Q 7, &c.

No. 3,000, by B. G. Laws.—1 R—K B 6, Kt (Kt 6) moves; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 4; 2 Q×Q P ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 4; 2 Q—R 7 ch, &c. If 1..., R—Kt 4 or others; 2 B—Q 6 ch, &c.

No. 3,001, by W. Greenwood.—1 R—Q 8, P—B 5; 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., B×B; 2 Q×B, &c. If 1..., B—Kt 4; 2 R—K 3 ch, &c. Solved also by 1 Q×B P.

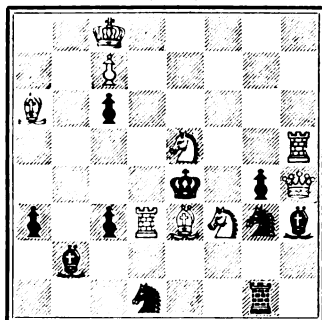
No. 3,002, by J. C. J. Wainwright.—1 R—K 3, P×R; 2 Kt×B ch, &c. If 1..., B—Kt 4; 2 Kt—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 4; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., B else or R—Q 3; 2 Q—B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., R—B 4 or K 3; 2 R—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., R—B 3; 2 Q×R ch, &c.

No. 1. By DR. J. J. O'KEEFE
and W. J. SMITH, Australia.
BLACK.



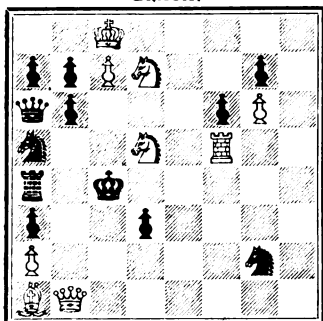
WHITE.
Mate in two.

No. 2 By A. M. SPARKE,
Lincoln, England.
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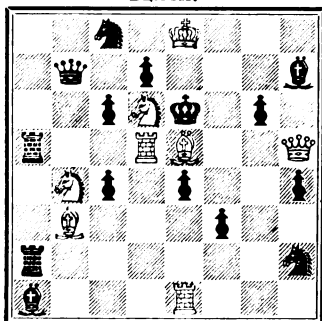
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Mate in two.

No. 3. By L. S. PENROSE,
Reading, England.
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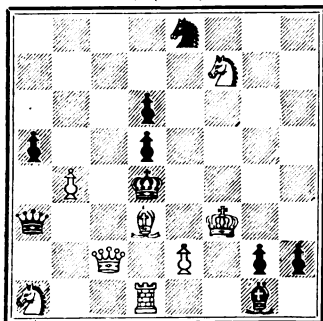
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Mate in two.

No. 4. WILLIAM B. RICE,
Philadelphia.
BLACK.



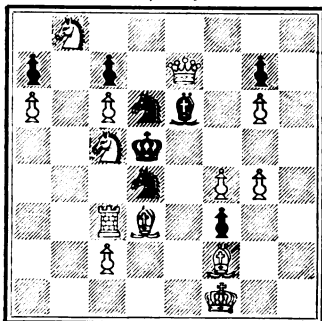
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Mate in two.

No. 5. By A. ELLERMAN,
Buenos Aires, Argentine.
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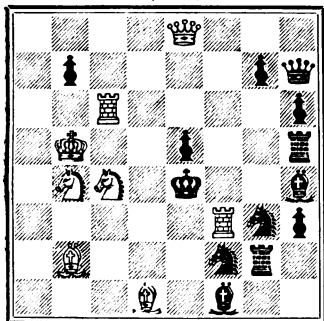
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Mate in two.

No. 6. By K. GRABOWSKI,
Warsaw, Poland.
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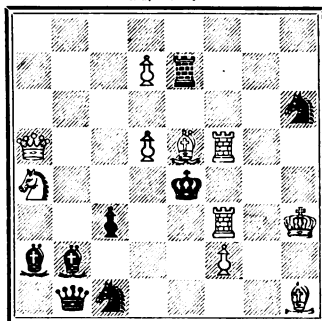
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Mate in two.

No. 9. By G. H. GOETHART,
Amsterdam, Holland.
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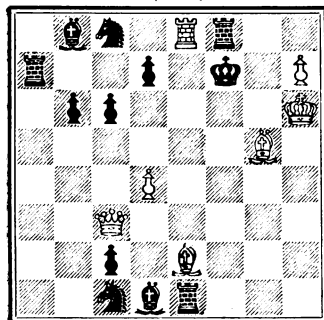
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Mate in two.

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Lincoln, England.
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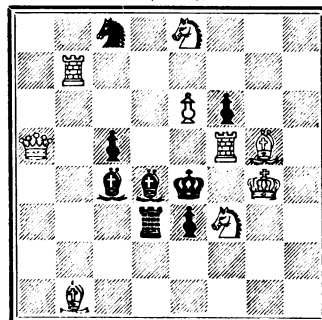
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Mate in two.

No. 9. By FRANK JANET,
New York City.
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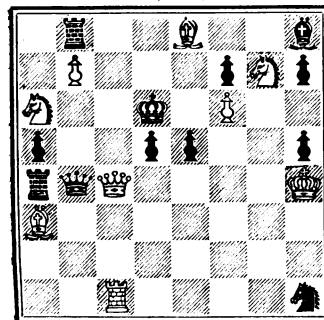
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Mate in two.

No. 10. By A. ELLERMAN,
Buenos Aires.
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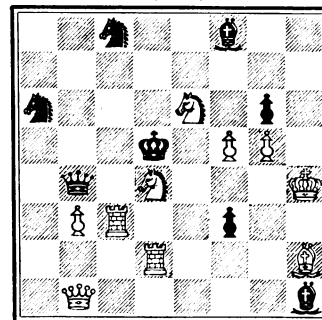
WHITE.
Mate in two.

No. 11. ETTORE FOSCHINI,
Ferrara, Italy.
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WHITE.
Mate in two.

No. 12. By A. ELLERMAN,
Buenos Aires.
BLACK.



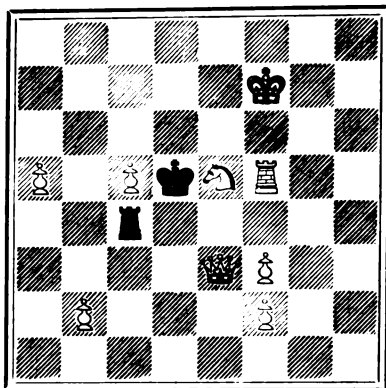
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Mate in two.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,004.

By K. SYPNIEWSKI
Moscow.

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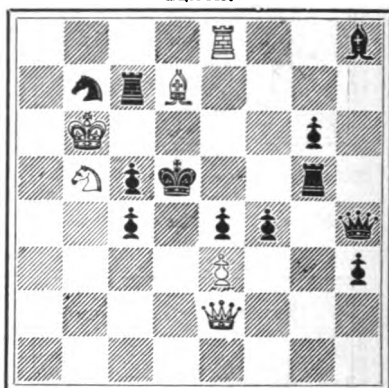
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,005.

By H. E. KNOTT,
Tenbury.

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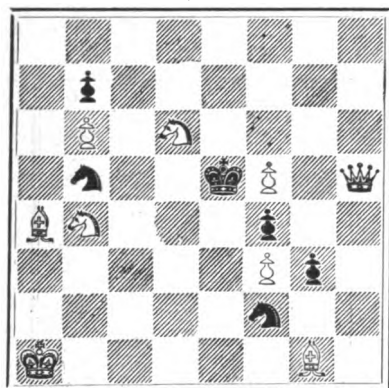
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,006.

By H. W. BUTLER,
Brighton.

BLACK.



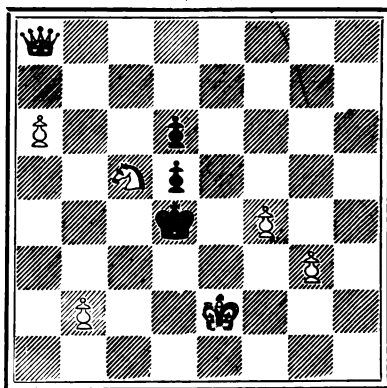
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,007.

By O. MEISLING,
Copenhagen.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

JUNE, 1917.

CHESS SHORTHAND.

By B. G. LAWS.

Chess Shorthand does not at first appearance promise to possess the attribute of realistic utility. Indeed it is questionable whether the time devoted to its accomplishment is justified, since the ordinary chess notation is itself somewhat in the nature of shorthand. One meets in science, art, professions, trades, and callings, abbreviated methods or "short cuts" to save the labour of writing *in extenso*. Labour-saving machines are the outcome of hustle and push, the antithesis of *festina lente*.

The twelve signs of the Zodiac are shorthand hieroglyphics, and even the devices of heraldry have not inappropriately been termed "the shorthand of history."

Shorthand contrivances as applied to chess are not new, as several systems have been devised for private use, but their dissemination has doubtless been due to the fact that interest in the subject is limited, and critical tests might spoil a pet fancy or reverie.

Interest in the subject, shown in the 1916 *British Chess Magazine*, has suggested presenting the code here outlined, which was formulated over twenty years ago. In publishing this plan of short contours, it is with consciousness that general acceptance is most unlikely, still it may prove attractive to some whose disposition incline to shortening MS. records.

Over seventy years ago an enthusiast published a system, the following particulars of which are taken from a Shorthand Bibliography:—"Chess Shorthand: being a new but perfectly easy method of notation for the description of games, etc. By an Amateur. London: Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans, 1843. Price 1/-; 16 pp. and plate."

It should be explained that the effectiveness of the scheme now issued would be very small in the case of taking verbatim notes of, say, a lecture bristling with chess technicalities; the note-taker would naturally prefer to rely upon the system of which he was an expert.

All that can be claimed for any arbitrary arrangement of signs is usefulness in rapidly and legibly committing to paper for personal purposes, games, solutions of problems, and the like.

It will be noticed in the digest here submitted, delicate refinements are avoided. There are no quarter circles, no light and heavy lines, no half and double-length characters, and no rules as to positions, all being written in natural alignment, or as one pleases. F I

The line signs allocated to the chessmen they represent have been selected with a view to joining without awkward contortion, and though the system has angular treatment, this is a feature which endows it with a degree of exactitude rendering interpretation easy.

Each possible move of the chess forces, however complicated, can be written without lifting the pen, with the exceptions of promotions and where checks are desired to be indicated.

THE CHESSMEN.

P K Kt Q Kt K B Q B K R Q R Q K
 — | 7 / /_(up) \ \ ~ or ~) or (

The alternate forms of the King and Queen are designed to facilitate joining.

The crook Q R and Q Kt are useful in the case of either of two pieces of similar denomination being able to move to the same square, and also when it is necessary to indicate the square of destination.

When it is manifest that only one piece can make the move recorded (or to be recorded), then the simple King's-piece stroke suffices, namely | and \.

Hooked characters need not be used for captured Rooks or Knights. [*Vide* "Capturing."]

Examples : | K Kt—Kt (equivalent to K Kt—Kt sq) ; ~
 Q R—Q sq ; / Q B—K sq ; \ Q—K B sq ; ~ Q—Q B sq ;
 ⚡ K Kt—Q Kt sq ; 7 Q Kt—Q R sq.

The Pawn sign need not be written when a Pawn makes a move, a simple indication of its alighting square suffices. See illustrative game.

To determine in the absence of direct evidence of actual origin, when more than one piece of a kind are concerned, whether a Knight or Rook is to be regarded as of the King or Queen class, the piece leftwards on the board is the Queen's ; for instance, if Knights stand at K Kt 8 and K R 8, the K Kt 8 Knight is the Queen's. Should two pieces of like calibre be located on the same file, then the uppermost is the King's. Take Rooks at K R sq and K R 8 ; the Rook at R 8 is deemed to be the King's Rook. This obtains general acceptance.

CAPTURING.

In order to specify capturing, a circle or loop is used to link captive to captor.

When the prisoner is a King's piece (Knight or Rook) the circle is described on the right of the stem which designates the aggressor, and above the recumbent Queen sign (~). Thus : | K Kt × K Kt ; \ K R × K R ; 6 K × K R ; \ Q × K Kt.

In the case of a Queen's piece being taken, the circle is written in the opposite direction, namely on the left of the stem and below the arc or semi-circle character of the Queen. Thus :  K Kt $\times$ Q Kt ;

 K R $\times$ Q R ;  K $\times$ Q R ;  Q $\times$ Q Kt.

On Bishops being captured the pen direction of the symbol will clearly show the intention and the circle can be written in its more convenient manner for joining purposes, but the rule above will be found to generally apply.

The circle is never needed in simple moves on a Pawn taking, nor when a Pawn is taken, *e.g.* :  P $\times$ Kt ;  Kt $\times$ P.

If however the writer prefers to use the circle, there is nothing to gainsay him.

When a piece takes a Pawn, the sign for the latter can be suppressed and the name of the square occupied by the captured Pawn given instead. See Black's 4th and 12th moves in illustrative game.

The method of dealing with two or more men liable to seizure on same file is explained where numerals are considered.

NUMERALS.

Only seven figures are essential in brief chess notation form, as the digit 1 is really not required, namely :—

²  or ³  (up or down) ⁴  (right to left) ⁵  (left to right) ⁶  (right to left)
⁷  (left to right) ⁸  or *.

All these (preferably written small) are employed as terminals or suffixes.

Examples.

	²	³	⁴	⁵	⁶	⁷	⁸
Kt's							
K B's							
Q B's							
R's							
Q's							
K's							

PROMOTIONS, ETC.

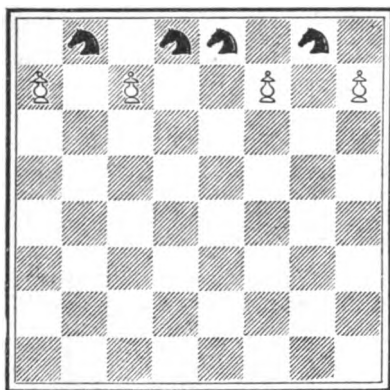
The promotion of a Pawn, like Castling, is a compound movement. In the ordinary way this can be rendered by simply naming the eighth square reached by the Pawn, with the sign of the piece detached to which the Pawn is promoted.  equals P—K 8, becoming Q ;  P—K R 8, becoming Kt ;  P—Q Kt 8, becoming R.

* Used only when the Queen's Bishop is scored, though it can be joined to the Queen and King.

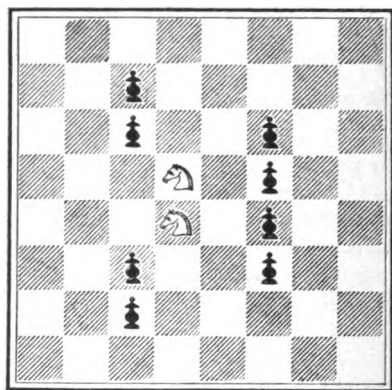
In abnormal positions, such as may be met with in problems, unusual end-game positions and eccentricities in the shape of chess puzzles, it requires more than the usual brief registration of the move to avoid ambiguity.

The two attendant diagrams will illustrate this.

A



B



In A, White has really a choice of 40 moves ! If, say, P at K B 7 takes Kt at Kt 8 and becomes a Queen, the lined expression would be

4~ If P at Q B 7 takes Kt at Q Kt 8 and becomes a Queen, 7~.

In B, if Kt at Q 5 takes P at K B 6, this is written 7 If Kt at Q 4 takes P at Q B 7, 2~.

ARBITRARIES.

The following are useful auxiliaries, though some may be substituted by signs more suited to the taste of the writer, and other may suggest themselves.

○ White ; ⊖ Black ; 6 White wins ; 7 Black wins ("thumbs up") ; 8 White resigns ; 9 Black resigns ; . check ; 9 mate (takes King) ; = Drawn ; == P×P *en pass.* (the MS. mark for italics) ; ? Castles K R (K—Kt sq from K sq) ; 7 Castles Q R (K—Q B sq) ; ~ any move (used in Solutions).

ILLUSTRATIVE GAME.

WHITE ○

1 P—K 4

2

2 Kt—K B 3

7

BLACK ⊖

1 P—K 4

2

2 Kt—Q B 3

7

3 B—B 4		3 B—B 4	
4 P—Q Kt 4		4 B×Kt P	
5 P—B 3		5 B—R 4	
6 Castles		6 P—Q 3	
7 P—Q 4		7 B—Kt 3	
8 B—R 3		8 Q—B 3	
9 Q Kt—Q 2		9 Kt—R 3	
10 P×P		10 Kt×P	
11 Kt×Kt		11 Q×Kt	
12 Kt—B 3		12 Q×B P	
13 B—Kt 5 ch		13 B—Q 2	
14 B×B ch		14 K×B	
15 Q—R 4 ch		15 Q—Q B 3	
16 Q—Kt 3		16 Q R—K sq	
17 Kt—Kt 5		17 R×P	
18 Q R—B sq		18 Q—R 5	
19 Kt×R		19 Q×Kt	
20 K R—K sq		20 Q—B 4	
21 R—K 2		21 Kt—Kt 5	
22 Q—Kt 3		22 P—Kt 3	
23 P—R 3		23 Kt—K 4	
24 B—Kt 2		24 R—K sq	
25 Q R—K sq		25 Kt—Q 6	
26 Q×Kt		26 B×P ch	
27 R×B		27 R×R ch	
28 Q—B sq		28 R×Q ch	
29 White resigns.			

When the symbols are committed to memory, a light task, a short practise in transcribing a few games will soon render the pen facile. No difficulty should be experienced where alternative signs are available as in the case of King and Queen, as that which is better suited to the writer, and more convenient for joining to other signs will come with natural ease.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The solution of the correct version of M. Rinck's study, No. 235, is as follows:—1 P—R 7, Kt—K Kt 3; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, K—B 4; 3 P—R 7, Kt—Kt 3; 4 Kt—K 5, Kt—K R sq; 5 Kt—Q 7 ch, and wins. White has no alternative line of play, for if 1 K—Kt 5, there follows 1.., Kt—K B 3; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, Kt×Kt; 3 K×Kt, P—K R 6, and wins; and if (after 1 P—R 7, Kt—K Kt 3); 2 Kt—Kt 5, then 2.., Kt—Kt sq; 3 Kt—B 6 ch, Kt×Kt; 4 K×Kt, P—K R 6 and wins.

We now give the solutions of the two studies published in the April number.

Position 241, Original, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—♔ at K 4, ♕ at K B 3, ♖ at K Kt 6, ♗ at Q R 3, Q Kt 2, Q B 5, ♙ at Q 2, ♚ at Q Kt sq, ♜ at Q R 4, Q Kt 6, Q B 2. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 Kt—K 5 ch, K—B sq (K—K 3; 2 B—Kt 4 ch, or K—K sq; 2 B—Kt 6 ch); 2 Kt—B 6, Q—R sq! 3 K—K 3! Q—R 3! 4 B—Kt 2! P—R 5; 5 K—Q 2! Q—B 5; 6 B—R 3 ch, K—Kt 2; 7 Kt—R 5 ch, and wins.

A magnificent study that would take a prize in any tourney: the quiet moves of the King and Bishop are as original as they are pleasing.

Position 242, Original, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—♔ at K Kt 8, ♕ at Q Kt 6, K 6, ♖ at Q 4, K B 4, K R 4, ♗ at K Kt 3, ♙ at K R 6, ♜ at K Kt 5, ♚ at Q 4, K R 4. White to play and draw.

Solution:—1 P—B 5 ch, B×P! 2 B—B 7 ch, K—R 3! 3 B—Q 8! B—R 7 ch; 4 K—R 8, Q—B sq; 5 B—K 8! and now 5.., Q×B gives stalemate, while any other move allows 6 B—Kt 5 ch. Black can also try 3.., Q—Kt 5 ch; but the draw still follows by 4 B—Kt 5 ch; Q×B ch; 5 P×Q ch, K×P; 6 B×P, K—B 5; 7 B—Kt 7! P—R 5; 8 K—B 7, P—R 6; 9 P—Q 5, B—K 5; 10 P—Q 6, B×B; 11 P—Q 7, P—R 7; 12 P—Q 8 (Q).

Another very beautiful study; the stalemate being quite unsuspected from the setting of the position.

We should like to publish more of Mr. Kubbel's work.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 241.	No. 242.	Total.
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	53 ..	4 ..	4 ..	61
Mr. J. Harrison	52 ..	4 ..	4 ..	60
Mr. F. W. Darby	50 ..	4 ..	4 ..	58
The Rev. A. Baker	44 ..	— ..	4 ..	48
Mr. W. T. Pierce	32 ..	4 ..	4 ..	40
Mrs. Sollas	28 ..	1 ..	4 ..	33
Mr. L. Illingworth	24 ..	4 ..	4 ..	32
Mr. R. G. D. Addey	16 ..	4 ..	4 ..	24
Col. E. Kensington	14 ..	4 ..	4 ..	22
Mr. R. Garby	13 ..	4 ..	4 ..	21
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	19 ..	— ..	— ..	19
Mr. D. M. Liddell	16 ..	— ..	— ..	16

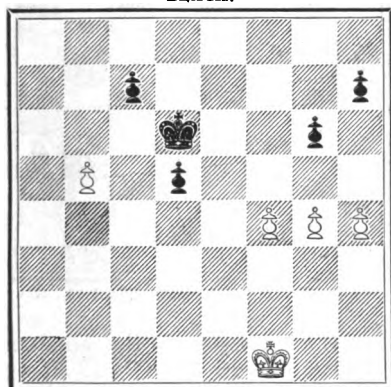
M. Raoul Gaudin	.. .. .	8	..	4	..	4	..	16
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	.. .. .	9	..	1	..	4	..	14
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	.. .. .	4	..	4	..	4	..	12
Mr. A. Fellows	.. .. .	8	..	1	..	1	..	10
Mr. N. M. Gibbins	.. .. .	—	..	4	..	4	..	8
Mr. J. Gilchrist	.. .. .	—	..	4	..	4	..	8
Mr. H. T. Twomey	.. .. .	Cancelled		4	..	4	..	8

The almost infallible Mr. Drewitt again reaches the top of the list.

The studies now published are very different in character ; one, submitted by Mr. Bigelow, is from an actual game ; the other bears signs of being a composed position, though we have not been informed that it is. Solutions should be marked "Chess," and posted to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2, by June 30th, 1917.

Position 245.

BLACK.

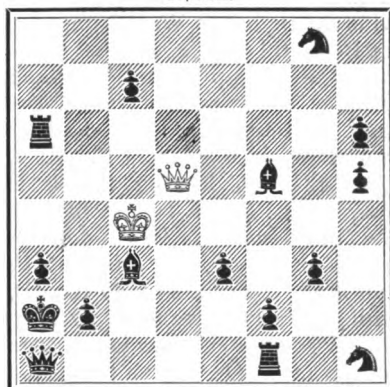


WHITE.

White to play and win.

Position 246.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play. Can he save the game ?

OBITUARY.

From the Rev. E. W. Poynton we learn with deep regret of the death of Lieut. H. G. Bernard, R.E., a member of the London Bohemians Chess Club, who was killed on April 8th, while carrying out his duties in the trenches. Mr. Poynton, in acknowledging the parcel of *B.C.M.*'s we sent him, says: "I distributed the magazines amongst my chess-playing friends, of whom Lieut. Bernard proved a doughty opponent."

The *Natal Mercury* announces the death, on March 8th, of Mr. D. T. Johnson, one of the founders of the Durban Chess Club and its first hon. secretary, a post he held for four years from 1893. In 1894 Mr. Johnston was the recipient of a purse of gold subscribed by the members of the club in recognition of his valuable services. The presentation was made by the late Right Hon. Mr. Escombe, then Attorney-General for Natal.

A NOTE ON GAME No. 4,437.

Writing to us from Pontefract before "joining up," Mr. H. A. Burton drew our attention to a very interesting point in Game No. 4,437, in our April issue. In the consultation *partie*, Edward Lasker and Allies v. F. J. Marshall and Allies, the position on the 24th move was as shown on the diagram:—

White played 24 R—K 7, giving Black drawing chances. In the *American Chess Bulletin*, whose notes we quoted, 24 K—Kt 2, followed by Kt—Q 5, was suggested as better. But Mr. Burton has discovered an extremely ingenious move, which wins outright for White, namely, 24 B—K 6!

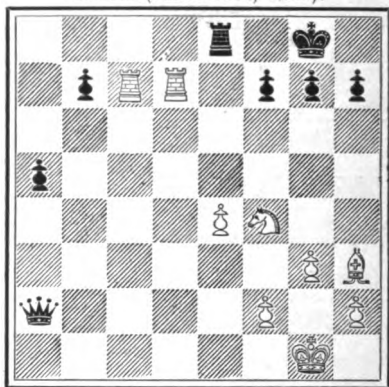
The Bishop cannot be taken at once, he says, because of the mate in four. 24.., Q—Kt 8 ch is useless, since after 25 K—Kt 2, Q×P ch; 26 P—B 3, Black is lost. 24.., Q—R 8 ch seems the only move. Then follows 25 K—Kt 2, P×B; 26 Kt×P, and if 26.., K—R sq; 27 Kt×P, while if any other move, 27 R×P ch.

We can see no flaw in the argument. Black's strongest line appears to be 24.., Q—R 8 ch; 25 K—Kt 2, P×B; 26 Kt×P, P—R 5; 27 R×P ch, Q×R; 28 R×Q ch, K—R sq; 29 R×Kt P, R×Kt; 30 K—B 3, R—Q R 3; 31 R—Kt 2, when of course it is only a matter of time before White wins. In the variation 26.., K—R sq; 27 Kt×P, if R—R sq, White proceeds 28 R—K 6, P—R 5; 29 R×P ch, K—Kt sq, 30 R (B 7)—Kt 7 ch, Q×R; 31 R×Q ch, K—R sq; 32 R×P, and wins more easily still.

Position after Black's 23rd move:—

P—Q R 4

BLACK (MARSHALL, ETC.).



WHITE (LASKER, ETC.).

THE RIGA DEFENCE TO THE RUY LOPEZ.

A SUGGESTED EFFECTIVE REPLY.

In submitting the accompanying analysis to the notice and judgment of the readers of the *British Chess Magazine*, I do so because I believe it will be not without interest and will also add one more variation to the inexhaustible Ruy Lopez. If the variation here set out stands the test of criticism or actual play, I think it is safe to say that the Riga defence is no longer tenable as a counter-attack. At the worst, there will be another line of play for exploration.

The new moves which form the basis of the reply are so forcible that I do not think there is any possibility of evading them. It had struck me as curious that a defence like the Riga has had so long an

innings. In most opening attacks where sacrifices of Pawns or pieces are made, an antidote has generally been found by the surrender of the captured material or a portion of it; and it occurred to me as strange that some such means should not be found to defeat the Riga defence where, temporarily at any rate, Black gives up one piece and places another *en prise*. The actual discovery of the method came in reflecting upon the game Capablanca *v.* Ed. Lasker, a portion of which is given below (see note after White's eleventh move). There the principle of Capablanca's play was to force the exchange of the attacking pieces, but as Black is left with a Rook and two Pawns for two minor pieces, it was not at all clear that White had an easy winning task against best play. The variation now suggested not only gets rid of the attacking pieces, but leaves White with a clear superiority. The variations, which are many, the reader must work out for himself, but the following are the main lines:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 Kt×P
6 P—Q 4	6 P×P
7 R—K sq	7 P—Q 4
8 Kt×P	8 B—Q 3
9 Kt×Kt	9 B×P ch
10 K—R sq	

Ed. Lasker notes that after 10., K—B sq, Q—R 5 gives Black too strong an attack.

10 Q—R 5

.....It may also be noted that after 8., B—Q 3, which forms the Riga defence, 9., B×P ch, and 10., Q—R 5 must follow, or Black speedily gets a bad game.

11 B—K Kt 5!

And now Black has two pieces *en prise* to one of White's, and White comes out with a piece to the good, *e.g.*:—

14 P—Q Kt 4	16 R×Kt	16 B—Q 3
15 Kt (Q 5)—B 3	15 Castles	17 B—Kt 3

And so on with other variations. In practically every case, either moving the Knight or R×Kt, according to circumstances, holds the piece.

In all variations White comes out with a piece to the good for one or two Pawns, with the better game. In the last variation but one, where Black has two Pawns for the piece, he has a much inferior game and is threatened with the immediate loss of one of the Pawns.

FRANK W. NEALE,
Reading Chess Club.

This and the next move form the new variation, and a little analysis shows that Black makes the only possible replies. Capablanca played here: 11 R×Kt, P×R; 12 Q—Q 8 ch, Q×Q; 13 Kt×Q dis ch, K×Kt; 14 K×B.

11 Q×B
12 Q×Q P!! 12 Q×Q
.....B—K 3 is answered by Q×Kt, or Q×Q.

13 Kt—Kt 4 dis ch 13 P—B 3

.....Or 13., K—Q sq; 14 Kt×Q, Kt×B P ch; 15 K×B, B—K 3; 16 Kt—B 4, B—B 4; 17 K—Kt 3, Kt—Kt 5; 18 Kt—B 3, Kt—B 3; 19 Q R—Q sq ch, K—B sq; 20 R—K 7. Or 13., K—B sq; 14 Kt×Q, B—Q 3; 15 R×Kt, B—K 3; 16 Kt (Q 5)—B 3, B—K 4; 17 R—K sq, B—B 4; 18 K—Kt sq, R—Q sq.

14 Kt×Q

THE CHESS WORLD.

B.C.M. CHESS ANNUAL, 1916.

Price 3/- : post free 3/3.

This work is now on sale. Subscribers' copies were despatched on May 9th. Appended are a few brief selections from the press notices which have reached us :—

"... is quite sufficiently up to date to make it a valuable—in fact, a necessary—adjunct to all chess enthusiasts' libraries contains 222 pages, and is full of interest from cover to cover. We heartily recommend our readers to order this book."—*Manchester Weekly Times*.

"... With a varied selection of games, problems, and analytical matter the *Chess Annual* offers abundant entertainment and information."—*London Morning Post*.

"... The compact little volume does not suffer from any lack of interesting material. . . . Should be in the hands of every student of chess."—*Belfast News Letter*.

Orders sent with remittance to Editor, British Chess Magazine, 15, Elmwood Lane, Leeds, will receive prompt attention.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

May I correct, with apologies, a blunder, for which I am responsible, on p. 6 of your new *Chess Annual*, 1916.? Cambridge *lost* the Correspondence match with Reading in 1849 by 1½ to ½.

By a misprint the game quoted by Mr. Foulds on p. 24 (column 2) is attributed to "F. Welch." It should be F. W. Clarke.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Cambridge, May 13th, 1917.

B. GOULDING BROWN.

Owing to difficulties connected with the binding, the publication of Mr. Philip W. Sergeant's *Charousek's Games of Chess* is unavoidably delayed. The book will be uniform with the same author's *Morphy's Games of Chess*, will contain nearly 150 of Charousek's games, with notes and a biography, and will be issued by Messrs. G. Bell & Sons later in the present year.

In *The Leeds Mercury* of May 15th, appeared a group entitled "Canadian War Photographs exhibited at Huddersfield," in which we were pleased to recognise the presentation of one whose name needs no introduction to supporters of the *B. C. M.*, viz., Mr. John Watkinson, vice-chairman of the Art Committee in charge of the exhibition opened by the Mayor of Huddersfield, on the 14th ult.

Two State championships were decided in the United States on February 22nd, both one-day affairs. At St. Paul the Minnesota championship fell to D. Barkuloo against a field of 17 opponents; while at Devil Lake W. Widmeyer won the North Dakota championship against 11 opponents. The latter event was played on the American tournament system, all meeting all, so that there was evidently a very full day's chess at Devil Lake!

We were pleased to hear, after our report of last month had gone to press, that Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, organiser of the Lightning Tournaments at the Gambit Café, Budge Row, London, E.C., in support of the Federation Permanent Invested Fund, was the recipient of further donations—£5 from Mr. Henry Bell, and £1 each from two anonymous donors. We also know of two other chess friends of the Federation who have recently given donations of £5 each to the fund.

At the Buffalo Chess Club, New York State, on March 8th, Frank Marshall met in two consecutive sessions 144 chess-players, winning 127 games, drawing 16, and losing only one. In the afternoon he played 36 at once, in the evening 108. From the point of view of aggregate of games played in a single day, this is a record performance; but of course it is not a case of 144 simultaneous games and therefore does not beat Marshall's own record of 129 games simultaneously at Philadelphia. No doubt, however, Marshall will eclipse that before long. Whether he might be better employed, as a chess-player, is open to discussion.

At the annual general meeting of the Hampstead Chess Club, held on the 19th May, the Secretary reported an increase of 1 in the membership, making a total of 89, including 5 country members and 12 serving with the Forces. The level tournaments were held as usual. The championship remained to be decided by a match between Messrs. R. C. Griffith and J. du Mont. The Vice-President's Tournament was won by Mr. A. Knight, and the Ninth Tournament by Mr. W. G. Heatlie. 15 matches, in which 41 members represented the club, were played during the season. The accounts showed a balance in hand of over £27. The president, Mr. D. C. Griffith, vice-presidents and officers were unanimously re-elected.

Commenting on our allusion to an unusually logical parallel between chess and war in a leading article in *The Morning Post* recently, the chess editor of that journal writes:—

Even the familiar conception of "a mere Pawn in the game" as a thing of small account that can be flung away without compunction is mistaken, and certainly does not coincide with the view of those players who act on the principle, "Take care of the Pawns and the pieces will take care of themselves." A Pawn may be sacrificed, and so may a Queen, but only if the loss does not adversely change the delicate balance of forces, which is the main consideration. As to the nature of the chess men being a fixed quantity, to which the *Magazine* refers, they are, of course, only fixed in the sense of being strictly defined forces, free from individual impulses, whether of valour, frightfulness or funk. The value of these forces is another matter changing with the scope or limitation arising from position. But the genius of chess consists in co-ordinating, measuring, and directing them, not individually, but in their aggregate, and if one is voluntarily surrendered it must be for the purpose of increasing the striking power of the rest.

The championship tournament of the Metropolitan Chess Club has ended in a tie between W. Winter and W. P. MacBean, the latter winning his outstanding game with E. A. Michell, and therefore equalling Winter's score of 7 out of 9. We append the full tabulated record of the contest.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1 W. P. Macbean	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 W. Winter	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 E. A. Michell	0	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1*	1*	1	6
4 F. S. Dunkelsbuhler	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 D. Miller	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1*	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 J. M. Bee	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	0	1*	1	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 J. Macalister	0	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1*	0	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 J. R. Hanning	0	0	0*	1	0*	0*	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 E. Paice	0	0	0*	0	0	0	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
10 R. Le Fanu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

* Signifies by default.

Nothing has yet been decided about playing off the tie, as Mr. Winter's military duties have taken him to the neighbourhood of Leeds.

We are indebted to Mr. W. M. Brooke for the appended report of the competition for the Kent Championship, 1916-1917:—

PRELIMINARY ROUND.

Winners.

Very Rev. Monsgr. Coote .. Mr. W. M. Brooke.
Mr. G. A. Youngman .. Mr. M. Wilson.

Losers.

FIRST ROUND.

Mr. G. A. K. Nielsen .. Mrs. Holloway.
Monsgr Coote .. Mr. J. B. Shaw.
Mr. G. A. Youngman .. Capt. F. St. John.
Mr. T. M. Fenwick .. Mr. W. Holmes.

SECOND ROUND.

Mr. G. A. K. Nielsen .. Monsgr. Coote.
Mr. G. A. Youngman .. Mr. T. M. Fenwick.

FINAL ROUND.

Mr. G. A. K. Nielsen .. Mr. G. A. Youngman.

Mr. Nielsen is an unattached member of the Kent Association and resides at Belvedere, Kent. He joined in 1915, and has played twice for the county in correspondence matches. Against Sussex (1915-1916) and Middlesex (1916-1917), he drew against Miss Ruchon at Board 11 in the former, and won at Board 14 against Mr. E. T. Alexander in the latter match. He won over the board against Mr. O. B. Jane (Surrey) in Oct., 1915, in Kent v. Surrey, at Board 15. Owing to the war several strong players were absent from the Competition this year.

In the *Novoe Vremya*, Mr. J. O. Sossnitzky has an article upon Eugene Alexandrovitch Snosko-Borovsky, the first of a gallery of Russian chess-players. Snosko-Borovsky was born on August 16th, 1884, and educated in Petrograd. At the great *lycée* to which he ultimately went there were a number of strong chess-players, of whom he proved himself the best. These same students founded the Petrograd Chess Club, and there too Snosko-Borovsky was the champion. He began his career as a public-tournament player in 1903, competing in the Russian National Tournament at Kieff and tieing with Lovtzky

for sixth and seventh prizes. His first International was the great Ostend Tournament of 1906, when he scored 13 out of 13 and only just failed to qualify for the final section. In the same year he tied with Tarrasch and Vidmar for 9th-11th place at Nuremberg, with $7\frac{1}{2}$ out of 16 points; while at Ostend in 1907, he tied with E. Cohn and Spielmann for 12th-14th place, with 15 out of 28. Of late years Snosko-Borovsky has played but little (he appeared at Petrograd in 1909, but did not play up to his previous form), devoting himself rather to the theoretical literature of the game and greatly enriching Russian chess thereby. He has edited numerous columns, including that in the *Novoe Vremya* itself. As a simultaneous player he has had some wonderful successes. During eighteen days' tour in Germany, Austria and Holland in 1912, for instance, he gave sixteen exhibitions, playing 391 games, of which he won 283, lost 62, and drew 46. Again, in Russia in 1913, he gave seventeen exhibitions in fifteen days, playing 358 games, winning 229, losing 60, and drawing 69.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES CHESS UNION CORRESPONDENCE CHAMPIONSHIP, 1916-1917.

First Round: Kent v. Middlesex.

MIDDLESEX.					KENT.				
1	Mr. J. du Mont	0	Mr. E. L. Raymond	1					
2	Mr. W. Ward	1	Mr. C. Chapman	0					
3	Mr. R. C. Griffith	0	Mr. T. Germann	1					
4	Mr. J. N. Cochrane	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. J. Walford	$\frac{1}{2}$					
5	Dr. Schumer	0	Mr. W. M. Brooke	1					
6	Mr. P. W. Sergeant	0	Rev. W. E. Evill	1					
7	Mr. P. Healey	1	Mr. C. H. Lorch	0					
8	Mr. W. H. Regan	1	Mr. G. Hanson	0					
9	Mr. H. V. Buttfield	1	Mr. W. T. Hurley	0					
10	Mr. W. E. Bonwick	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Shrubsole	$\frac{1}{2}$					
11	Mr. H. Grover	1	Mr. P. W. Knowles	0					
12	Mr. E. D. Palmer	1	Mr. T. J. Burls	0					
13	Mr. E. J. Brooks	1	Mr. E. E. Stockens	0					
14	Mr. E. T. Alexander	0	Mr. G. A. K. Nielsen	1					
15	Mr. W. H. Bell	$\frac{1}{2}$	Capt. St. John	$\frac{1}{2}$					
16	Mr. H. H. Kinse	1	Mr. J. A. Detmold	0					
17	Mr. R. F. Whitehead	0	Mr. O. Munch-Christensen	1					
18	Mr. J. A. Dunstan	1	Mr. S. P. Lees	0					
19	Mr. W. A. Boulger	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Holmes	$\frac{1}{2}$					
20	Mr. A. A. Sainsbury	1	Mrs. Holloway	0					
21	Mr. T. McCreath	1	Mr. J. R. Hanning	0					
22	Mr. A. Cecil Smith	1	Mr. S. J. Holloway	0					
23	Mr. J. J. Chambers	1	Mr. T. C. Kirk	0					
24	Mr. F. J. Thornton	0	Miss E. Abraham	1					
25	Mr. A. G. Saunders	0	Mr. J. Churchill	1					
26	Mr. H. J. Rigden	1	Mr. F. M. Argrave	0					
27	Mr. A. A. Kennedy	0	Dr. C. F. Pridham	1					
28	Mrs. J. H. Cousins	1	Mr. F. E. Douse	0					
29	Mr. W. H. Ford	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. S. T. Courtney	$\frac{1}{2}$					
30	Mr. E. Strugnell	1	Rev. H. S. Brooke	0					
31	Mr. C. G. Bell	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. G. Port	$\frac{1}{2}$					
32	Mr. M. Lowther	1	Mr. J. B. Shaw	0					

KITCHIN MEMORIAL CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY, 1916-1917.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
1 F. W. Darby (Harrogate)	—	0	1	1	1	1	1*	5
2 G. W. Moses (Sheffield)	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 H. A. Cadman (Gomersal)	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	4
4 H. J. Lofthouse (Huddersfield) ..	0	1	0	—	1	1	1	4
5 J. Orange (Sheffield)	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 E. F. Gardner (Sheffield)	0	0	0	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ *	$\frac{1}{2}$
7 P. Chignell (Hull)	0*	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ *	—	$\frac{1}{2}$

* Adjudicated.

Mr. Darby is one of the younger generation of enthusiastic players of whom we expected great things as an organiser for Yorkshire chess, and but for a most unfortunate breakdown of health in 1912 we are sure our hopes would have been fully realized. As it is, he has a record of which he may be proud. His introduction to public chess was in connection with the Leeds Y.M.C.A. Club, which he joined in 1896. Four years later (1900) he joined the Leeds Chess Club, and soon became one of its most prominent members. He played consistently throughout seven seasons, taking part in no less than 65 matches out of a possible 68. For a period he served the club as hon. secretary and as vice-captain. He also won the championship of the club in 1911-12. From 1908-12 he most ably fulfilled the duties of hon. treasurer of the Yorkshire County Association; in three years he converted a small debit balance into a surplus of over £30.

This is not the first occasion that he has competed for the Kitchin prize. In 1914-15 he scored 5 points out of 7 possible, but the following year was not quite so successful.

Mr. Darby is a vice-president of the Northern Counties Union, which he supported practically at the Scarborough Congress of 1909 when he competed with credit in one of the sections of the second-class tournament.

We are sure that all who have met Mr. Darby will join us in sincere wishes for full restoration to good health.

GAME No. 4,456.

*Giuoco Piano.*Notes from *Sheffield Weekly News*.

WHITE.	BLACK.
J. ORANGE (Sheffield).	F. W. DARBY (Harrogate).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—B 3	4 P—Q 3
5 P—Q 4	5 P×P
6 P×P	6 B—Kt 5 ch
7 K—B sq	

A difficult and interesting variation, not much analysed. In a game over the board, the simpler line of B—Q 2 would probably be chosen.

7 Q—Q 2

.....An alternative move, given in *Modern Chess Openings*, is B—Kt 5.

8 Q—R 4

8 B—R 4

- 9 P—Q 5 9 Kt—K 4
 10 B—Q Kt 5 10 P—Q B 3
 11 Kt×Kt 11 P×B
 12 Q×B 12 P×Kt
 13 Kt—B 3 13 P—Q R 3
 14 P—Q R 4

Up to this point, the players had the guidance of Messrs. Griffith and White, who consider that the game is now in favour of White.

14 P×P

15 R×P

.....If Kt×P, the reply Q—Kt 4 ch wins a piece.

15 P—Q Kt 4

16 R—R sq

Threatening Kt×P.

16 B—Kt 2

17 P—Q Kt 3

The advantages of the passed Pawn should tell in White's favour in the end, but he rather hurries his attack, and gets his pieces massed on the Queen's side while his King's Rook remains at home. P—K B 3, followed by K—B 2, R—K B sq, and K—Kt sq seems to us a good line. White has apparently plenty of time for this manoeuvre, and on completing it, he would be ready to launch a King's side attack. If, in reply to P—K B 3, Black played 17... Q—K 2; then 18 K—B 2, Q—R 5 ch; 19 P—K Kt 3, Q—R 4; 20 Q—B 7!

17 Kt—K 2

18 B—R 3

18 Castles

19 B—B 5

See Diagram

19 P—K B 4

.....Now Black seizes the opportunity to start a counter-attack, and White's centre Pawns become separated.

- 20 P—Q 6 20 Kt—Kt 3
 21 Q—B 7 21 R—B 2
 22 Q×Q 22 R×Q
 23 Kt—Q 5

If 23 P×P, Kt—R 4; 24 P—B 3, Kt×P (B 4); and White's advanced Pawn will fall.

- 23 B×Kt
 24 Kt—B 5
 25 R—Q sq 25 P—K 5

.....Black already has Kt Q 6 in view.

- 26 P—B 3 26 P—Q R 4
 27 P—Q Kt 4 27 P×Kt P
 28 B×P 28 Kt—Q 6!
 29 R×Kt

The best of a bad job. If he moves his Bishop he will not only lose his Queen's Pawns, but his King's Rook will be condemned to still further inactivity. In either case the game is lost.

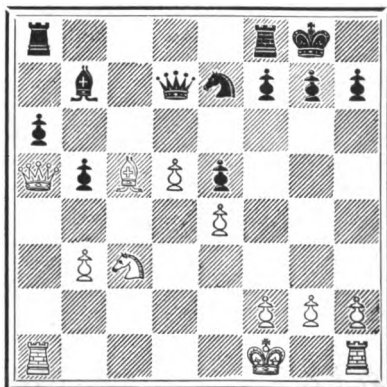
- 29 P×R
 30 P—B 5
 31 R—Q B sq 31 R—R 7 ch
 32 K—B sq 32 K—B 2
 33 R—B 5 33 R—R 8 ch
 34 K—B 2 34 R (Q 2)—R 2
 35 R—B 7 ch 35 R×R
 36 P×R 36 R—R 7 ch
 37 K—K sq 37 R—B 7
 38 B—Q 6 38 P—K Kt 4
 39 P—K R 4 39 P×P
 40 B×P 40 K—K sq
 41 K—Q sq 41 K—Q 2
 42 Resigns.

There is nothing to stop the Queen's Knight's Pawn.

Position after White's 19th move :—

B—B 5.

BLACK.



WHITE.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME No. 4,457.

An interesting game at the odds of move and draw from the Bradford Chess Club Handicap Tourney.—*Yorkshire Weekly Post*.

French Defence.

NOTES BY F. D. YATES.

WHITE. J. FOULDS.	BLACK. A. G. CONDE.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 5	5 K Kt—Q 2
6 B×B	6 Q×B
7 Q—Q 2	

A short cut to the formation White desires, for the Q Kt goes to K 3 *via* Q sq in two moves. The alternative Kt—Kt 5, R 3, B 2, and K 3 is much longer; but then Black has to make purposeless replies with Kt—Kt 3 and P—Q R 3.

8 Kt—Q sq	7 P—Q R 3
9 P—Q B 3	8 P—Q B 4
10 P—K B 4	9 Kt—Q B 3
	10 P—Q Kt 4

.....The game turns now, as in nearly every case in the French Defence, on the speed with which White advances on the King's wing and Black on the Queen's.

11 Kt—B 3	11 Kt—Kt 3
12 B—Q 3	12 B—Kt 2
13 Kt—K 3	13 Kt—B 5
14 Q—K B 2	

As the exchange B×Kt has to be made in two moves, it was perhaps better to do it now.

15 K Kt×P	14 P×P
16 B×Kt	15 Q Kt×Kt

Otherwise Black wins a Pawn by the check at Kt 5.

17 P×Kt	16 Q P×B
18 Castles (K R)	17 Castles (K R)
	18 K R—Q sq

19 K R—K sq

Q R—Q sq is better. Black does not take the Q P because of Kt—B 5. The K R being already well posted, White should have made preparations for P—B 5.

20 Q R—B sq	19 B—K 5
21 Kt—B 2	20 B—Q 6
22 K R—Q sq	21 Q R—B sq
23 Kt—K sq	22 P—Q R 4
24 Q—K 3	23 B—K 5
25 P—K Kt 4	24 Q—Kt 2
	25 P—B 4

.....So as to weaken White's line of Pawns, now completely held up by the Bishop.

26 P—Kt 5	26 P—Kt 5
27 P—K R 4	27 R—B 2
28 P—R 5	28 K R—Q B sq
29 K—B 2	29 P—B 6
30 P—Kt 3	30 P—B 7

.....Black's advantage is now very marked, the entry of the R at B 6 threatening both sides of the board.

31 R—Q 2	31 R—B 6
32 Kt—Q 3	32 Q—K B 2

.....^{32..}, Q—Kt 4, followed on K—K 2 by R×Kt and R—B 6, would have won quicker.

33 Q—K 2	33 B×Kt
34 R×B	34 R×R
35 Q×R	35 Q×R P
36 Q—K B 3	36 Q—R 7 ch
37 K—K sq	37 R—B 6
38 Q—B 2	38 Q—R 8 ch
39 K—Q 2	39 Q—K 5
40 R—K sq	40 Black mates.

in three moves.

.....By 40.., P—B 8 (Q); 41 R×Q, Q—Q 6 ch; 42 K—K sq, R×R mate.

GAME No. 4,458.

Played in the Championship of the Hampstead Chess Club, 27th February, 1917.

Queen's Pawn.

NOTES BY J. H. WHITE.

WHITE. BLACK.
R. C. GRIFFITH. J. H. WHITE.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—K 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q 2 | 3 P—K Kt 3 |
| 4 K Kt—B 3 | 4 B—Kt 2 |
| 5 P—B 4 | 5 P—B 3 |
| 6 B—K 2! | |

Preferable to B—Q 3 in this opening unless the latter is clearly indicated.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| | 6 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 7 P—Q Kt 3 | 7 P—K 4? |

.....A Pawn sacrifice which leads to an extremely complicated game. Less enterprising, but sounder, would have been 7... Castles.

- 8 Kt×P

If 8 P×P, Kt—Kt 5 equalises.

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| | 8 Kt×Kt |
| 9 P×Kt | 9 Kt—Q 2 |

.....The square Kt 5 would have been available if White had played 6 B—Q 3.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 10 P—B 4 | 10 P—B 3 |
| 11 P×Q P! | |

This exchange is correctly timed, and should have given White the advantage.

11 P×K P

.....If 11... P×Q P; 12 Kt—B 3, P×P; 13 Q×P, P×P; 14 B—R 3!+.

See Diagram

- 12 B—Kt 2

Here White, whose score in the tournament was such as to demand careful play, missed the strongest continuation, viz.: 12 P×B P which, though yielding critical positions, seems to win in all variations, e.g.:—

(a) 12 P×B P, K P×P; 13 P×Kt ch, B×P (Black now

threatens Q—R 5 ch and B×R); 14 Castles! B×R; 15 B—R 3, B—K B 3; 16 Kt—K 4, K—B 2; 17 R×P, B—B 4; 18 Kt—Q 6 ch, K—Kt 2; 19 R×B. If 15... B—K 4; 16 Kt—B 4, Q—B 3; 17 Q—Q 4.

(b) 12... Kt—B 4; 13 P×Kt P, B×P; 14 B—Kt 5 ch, Kt—Q 2; 15 B—R 3, Q—R 4; 16 B×Kt ch, K×B; 15 Castles, Q—Q 4; 18 Q—Kt 4 ch+. If in this variation 15... B×P; 16 Q—Kt 4, B—Q 4; 17 Castles+.

(c) 12... Kt P×P; 13 B—Kt 2, Q—Kt 3; 14 Kt—B 4, Q—Kt 5 ch; 15 Q—Q 2+. Again 13... P×P would be answered by 14 B×B, Q—R 5 ch; 15 K—B sq, P×P; 16 P—Kt 3, Q—R 6 ch; 17 K—Kt sq. If now R—K Kt sq?? 18 B—Kt 4 wins the Q.

(d) 12... Kt—Kt 3; 13 Castles, K P×P; 14 B—R 3, B×R; 15 Q×B+. If 13... Kt—Q 4; 14 Kt—B 4, K P×P; 15 B—R 3+.

12 P×Q P

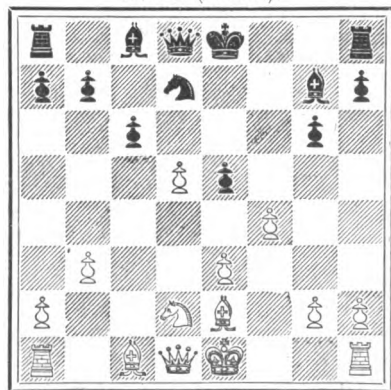
- 13 B—K B 3

The alternative was the simpler line 13 Castles, Castles.

Position after Black's 11th move:—

P×K P

BLACK (WHITE).



WHITE (GRIFFITH).

F 2

13 Kt—B 4
 14 Q—B 2
 If 14 Castles, Kt—Q 6; 15 B—R 3, Q—R 4. Or 15 B—B 3, Q—B 2. If 15 B×K P, Kt×B; 16 P×Kt, B×P; 17 R—B sq, Q—R 5; 18 P—Kt 3, B×P; 19 P×B, Q×P ch, and Black can draw.

14 Q—K 2

....14... Kt—Q 6 ch? would be met by 15 Q×Kt, P—K 5; 16 B×B!! P×Q; 19 B×R+.

15 Castles (KR) 15 B—B 4
 16 P—K 4 16 P×P
 17 K B×P 17 Kt×B
 18 Kt×Kt 18 Castles
 19 Q—B 4 ch 19 B—K 3?

.....Played under time pressure. 19.., K—R sq would have kept the positions even. Now White wins a Pawn, with the better game.

20 Q—B 5! 20 Q—R 5
 21 B×P 21 Q R—B sq
 22 Q—Q 4 22 Q R—Q sq
 23 Q—Kt 2 23 R×P?

.....Black contemplated this sacrifice on the previous move, intending if 23 Kt—B 6 ch, Q×Kt!! but 23 R×R, Q×R; 24 Kt—B 6 ch would have won for White.

24 Kt—B 6 ch!

Black overlooked that there is now no reply to this move.

24 Resigns.

GAME No. 4,459.

Played in the Hampstead Championship Tourney, on March 20th, 27th, and 3rd April. Notes by the players.

Caro-Kann.

WHITE.
 E. MORGAN.

BLACK.
 R. C. GRIFFITH.

1 P—K 4 1 P—Q B 3
 2 P—Q 4 2 P—Q 4
 3 Kt—Q B 3

Generally leading to a more interesting game than the alternatives 3 P×P, P×P; which resemble certain positions in the Queen's Gambit Declined, or 3 P—K 5, where they are somewhat similar to the French Defence.

3 P×P
 4 Kt×P 4 Kt—K B 3
 5 Kt×Kt ch

Reti v. Tartakover played 5 Q—Q 3, P—K 4?; 6 P×P, Q—R 4 ch; 7 B—Q 2, Q×K P; 8 Castles, Kt×Kt?; and White mated in three moves! Better seems 5... Kt×Kt; 6 Q×Kt, Q—R 4 ch; 7 B—Q 2, B—B 4.

5 Kt P×Kt

.....Now considered superior to K P×Kt.

6 Kt—B 3 6 B—Kt 5

.....Another line might be 6... B—B 4; 7 B—Q 3, Q—Q 2; 8 B—K B 4, B×B; 9 Q×B, Kt—R 3; 10 P—B 3, P—K 4; 11 Q—K 2, Castles (Q R); 12 P×P, Kt—B 4; 13 R—Q sq, Q×R ch; 14 Q×Q, R×Q ch; 15 K×R, Kt—Q 6.

7 B—K 2

A purely defensive move. For that reason 7 P—B 3 and 8 B—Q 3 is generally preferred.

7 Q—B 2

.....To prevent B—K B 4.

8 B—K 3 8 P—K 3
 9 Q—Q 2 9 Kt—Q 2
 10 Castles (Q R)

If 10 B—K B 4, B—Q 3.

10 P—K R 4
 11 K R—K sq 11 Castles (Q R)
 12 Q—B 3 12 Kt—Kt 3
 13 Q—R 5 13 K—Kt sq

.....This looks dangerous, putting the King on the same diagonal as the Queen, but the Q R P must be defended.

14 P—B 4 14 B×Kt

.....Seizing the opportunity of doubling White's Pawns. Of course if 15 B×B, Kt×P.

15 P×B 15 B—Q 3
16 P—K R 4

This proves a source of weakness; now that Black's Q B is off, P—K R 3 would appear to be safer.

16 P—K B 4
17 K R—Kt sq

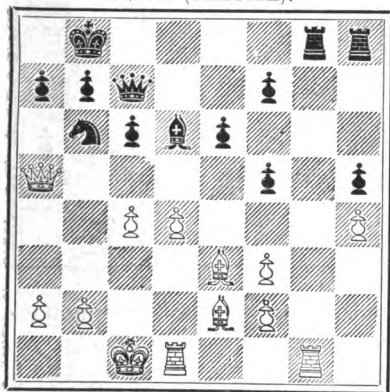
After events prove that R—R sq would have been better.

17 Q R—Kt sq

Position after Black's 17th move:—

Q R—Kt sq

BLACK (GRIFFITH).



WHITE (MORGAN).

18 P—B 5

It was better not to advance this Pawn. Q—B 3 threatening to win a piece seems preferable. We give a diagram of the position after Black's 17th move.

18 Kt—Q 4
19 B×Q
19 Q×Q ch 19 B×Q
20 R—R sq 20 R—Kt 3
21 Q R—Kt sq 21 K R—Kt sq
22 R×R 22 R×R
23 K—Q sq 23 K—B sq
24 B—K B sq

B—Q B 4 seems the natural move.

24 K—Q 2
25 B—Q sq

.....Threatening to win the Q P by B—B 3 and P—B 5.

26 K—K 2 26 B—B 3
27 K—Q 3 27 R—Kt sq

.....To make room for the Kt at Kt 3.

28 B—K 2

Planning an attack on Black's isolated Pawn in return.

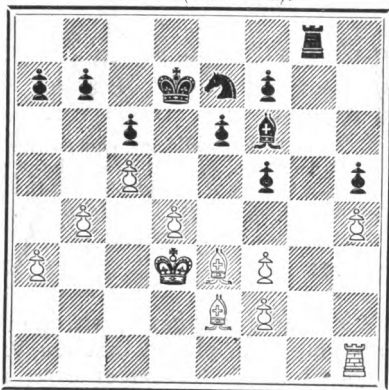
28 Kt—K 2
29 P—Kt 4

Overlooking the double check of the Knight, and confidently believing his next move saves the loss of a Pawn, White continues with a Queen's side advance.

Position after White's 29th move:—

P—Kt 4

BLACK (GRIFFITH).



WHITE (MORGAN).

29 Kt—Kt 3
30 B×B
30 B—Kt 5 30 B×B
31 P×B 31 Kt—B 5 ch
32 K—K 3 32 Kt—Q 4 ch
33 K—Q 2 33 R×P
34 B—B sq

White's manœuvres with this B are rather unfortunate.

34 Kt—B 3
35 R—Kt sq
35 P—Kt 5 35 R—K R sq
36 P—R 4
37 B—R 3

37 R—R 4 to prevent the K R P advancing seems wiser.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 38 K—Q 3 | 37 Kt—Q 4 |
| 39 R—Q Kt sq | 38 Kt—B 2 |
| 40 R—K R sq | 39 Kt—Q 4 |
| 41 P—Kt 6 | 40 P—R 3 |

To take either Pawn would give Black an open file.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 42 B—B sq | 41 K—K 2 |
| 43 K—Q 2 | 42 P—R 5 |
| 44 B—B 4 | 43 K—B 3 |
| 45 K—K 3 | 44 Kt—B 5 |
| 46 K—Q 2 | 45 Kt—Kt 7 ch |
| | 46 P—R 6 |

.....The position at the second adjournment. Even now there are still difficulties in front of Black. He must always be on the look out for a sacrifice like B×R P.

- 47 R—R 2

Probably best.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 48 P—R 5 | 47 K—Kt 4 |
| 49 B—B sq | 48 Kt—B 5 |
| 50 K—K 3 | 49 P—B 3 |

The King should go over to the Queen's side, as will be seen later, but although it would prolong the game Black should be able to win.

- 51 P×P 50 P—K 4

Black can force an open file, seeing which White surrenders it voluntarily.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 52 B—B 4 | 51 P×P |
| 53 R—R sq | 52 R—Q sq |
| | 53 K—B 3 |

.....Quite unnecessary, R—Q 5 might be played at once.

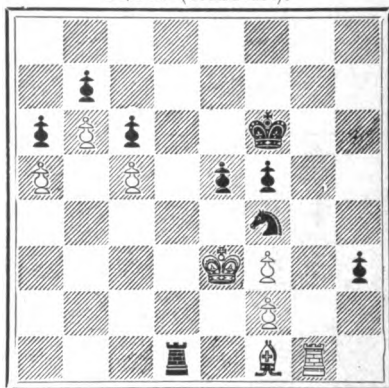
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|--------------|----------|
| 54 R—K Kt sq | 54 R—Q 5 |
| 55 B—B sq | |

The fifth visit to this square.

55 R—Q 8

Position after Black's 55th move :—
R—Q 8

BLACK (GRIFFITH).



WHITE (MORGAN).

- 56 R—R sq 56 Black announced mate in three.

The following game, with a curious finish, is given by *La Stratégie* as having been played between Vidmar and Schlechter at the Vienna Chess Club, on November 21st, 1916. From the date, therefore, it does not appear to have been one of the games in the Schlechter-Vidmar-Kaufmann triangular match, which, as noted in our last issue, was contested in December.

GAME No. 4,460.

Queen's Pawn Game.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| Dr. M. VIDMAR. | C. SCHLECHTER. | | |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 | 6 P—K Kt 3 | 6 Kt—B 3 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 P—Q B 4 | 7 B—Kt 2 | 7 B—K 2 |
| 3 P—B 4 | 3 P—K 3 | 8 Castles | 8 Castles |
| 4 B P×P | 4 K P×P | 9 P×P | 9 B×P |
| 5 Kt—B 3 | 5 Kt—Q B 3 | 10 B—Kt 5 | 10 P—Q 5 |
| | | 11 B×Kt | 11 Q×B |
| | | 12 Kt—Q 5 | 12 Q—Q sq |

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 13 Kt—Q 2 | 13 B—K 3 |
| 14 Kt—K B 4 | 14 R—K sq |
| 15 R—B sq | 15 Q—Kt 3 |
| 16 Kt×B | 16 R×Kt |
| 17 B—Q 5 | 17 K R—K sq |
| 18 Kt—Kt 3 | 18 B—B sq |
| 19 R—B 4 | 19 Q R—Q sq |
| 20 B×Kt | 20 P×B |
| 21 Q—Q 3 | 21 P—Q B 4 |
| 22 K R—B sq | 22 Q—K 3 |
| 23 K R—B 2 | 23 P—Kt 3 |
| 24 P—Q R 3 | 24 R—Q 4 |

See Diagram

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 25 Kt×B P | 25 Q—R 6 |
| 26 Kt—K 4 | 26 Q—K 3 |
| 27 Kt—B 5 | 27 Q—R 6 |
| 28 Kt—K 4 | 28 Q—K 3 |

Drawn by repetition of moves.

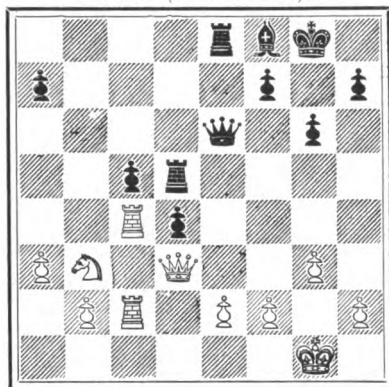
.....If, instead of Q—K 3,
Black plays B—Kt 2, White has

time to parry the threat of R—K R 4, and remains a Pawn to the good.

Position after Black's 24th move :—

R—Q 4

BLACK (SCHLECHTER).



WHITE (VIDMAR).

GAME No. 4,461.

The following interesting game was played in New York, on December 16th, 1916, between Messrs. Rudolf Raubitscheck and Hallgarten. The notes are by the winner.

Petroff's Defence.

WHITE.
RAUBITSCHECK.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—B 3

BLACK.
HALLGARTEN.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—B 4

.....The *raison d'être* of this game. Hallgarten claims this variation was shown him by Rubinstein, who adopted it successfully against various artists; but then—Rubinstein is Rubinstein!

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 4 Kt×P | 4 Q—K 2 |
| 5 P—Q 4 | 5 P—Q 3 |
| 6 B—K Kt 5 | 6 B—Q Kt 5 |
| 7 B×Kt | 7 B×Kt ch |
| 8 P×B | 8 P×B |
| 9 Kt—B 3 | 9 Q×P ch |
| 10 B—K 2 | |

I did not care to exchange Queens as Black might have secured a strong centre by means of P—Q 4 and P—K B 4. Hence the text-move.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 11 P—Kt 3 | 10 R—Kt sq |
| 12 K—Q 2 | 11 B—Kt 5 |
| 13 R—K sq | 12 Kt—B 3 |
| 14 Kt—R 4 | 13 Castles |
| 15 Q×B | 14 B×B |
| | 15 Q—Q 4 |

.....Here Black goes amiss. He should have exchanged Queens and disputed the K file with Q R—K sq, followed, upon White's doubling Rooks, by R×R and K—Q 2; but he was afraid of the weakness of his King's wing after the exchange.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 16 Q—K 4 | 16 Q—Q R 4 |
| 17 Q—B 5 ch | |

Now he is forced to exchange, and White gains an important tempo with his Knight.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 18 Kt×Q | 17 Q×Q |
| 19 P—K B 4 | 18 Q R—K sq |
| 20 Kt—R 6 | 19 K—Q 2 |

The move was intended to lure the Rook from the last row. R × R, followed by R—B sq, though awkward-looking, offered better chances of resistance. The rest is a matter of workmanship.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 21 R × R | 20 R—Kt 2 |
| 22 R—K sq ch | 21 K × R |
| 23 Kt—B 5 | 22 K—Q 2 |
| 24 P—Q 5 | 23 R—Kt sq |
| 25 R—K 7 ch | 24 Kt—Q sq |
| 26 R × P! | 25 K—B sq |
| 27 Kt—K 7 ch | 26 Kt × R |
| 28 Kt × R | 27 K—Q 2 |
| 29 Kt—B 6 ch | 28 P—K B 4 |
| 30 Kt × P | 29 K—K 2 |
| 31 P—B 4 | 30 P—B 3 |
| | 31 Kt—R 3 |

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 32 P—K R 3 | 32 K—Q 2 |
| 33 K—K 3 | 33 Kt—Kt sq |
| 34 P—Kt 4 | 34 Kt—K 2 |
| 35 Kt—B 6 ch | 35 K—Q sq |
| 36 P—Kt 5 | 36 P × P |
| 37 P × P | 37 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 38 K—B 3 | 38 K—K 2 |
| 39 K—Kt 3 | 39 K—B 2 |
| 40 P—K R 4 | 40 P—Kt 4 |
| 41 P—R 5 | 41 Kt—K 2 |
| 42 K—R 4 | 42 P—R 4 |
| 43 Kt—R 7! | 43 Kt × P |
| 44 P—Kt 6 ch | 44 K—Kt sq |
| 45 K—Kt 5 | 45 Kt—K 6 |
| 46 Kt—B 6 ch | 46 K—B sq |
| 47 P—R 6 | 47 Resigns. |

The following game was played in Stockholm, on November 16th, Mr. Nyholm playing top board for the Seniors, and Mr. Jacobson for the Juniors, in one of the two matches arranged during the Jubilee Congress of the Stockholm Chess Club. The Seniors were those above, the Juniors those below, thirty-five years of age.

GAME No. 4,462.

Ruy Lopez.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------------------|--------------|
| G. NYHOLM. | E. JACOBSON. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 5 Kt—B 3 | 5 P—Q 3 |
| B—Kt 5 is better. | |
| 6 B × Kt ch | 6 P × B |
| 7 P—Q 4 | 7 P × P |
| 8 Kt × P | 8 B—Q 2 |
| 9 Castles | 9 B—K 2 |
| 10 P—Q Kt 3 | 10 P—B 4 |

.....Mr. B. Rask in the *Tidskrift för Schack* commends 10..., Castles, with an eventual development of the K B at Kt 2.

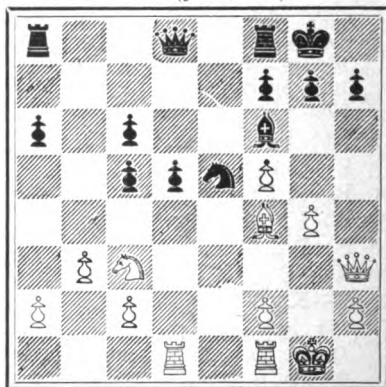
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 11 Kt—B 5 | 11 B × Kt |
| 12 P × B | 12 Castles |
| 13 Q—B 3 | 13 Kt—Q 2 |
| 14 B—Q 2 | 14 B—B 3 |
| 15 Q R—Q sq | 15 Kt—K 4 |

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 16 Q—R 3 | 16 P—Q 4 |
| 17 B—B 4 | 17 P—B 3 |
| 18 P—K Kt 4 | |

Position after White's 18th move :—

P—K Kt 4.

BLACK (JACOBSON).



WHITE (NYHOLM).

A Pawn-sacrifice of which Black has bitter cause to regret the acceptance.

18 Kt×P
19 B×Kt
20 B—B 3
21 P—Kt 3
22 K—R sq
23 B P×P
24 R—R 2

.....Q—Q 2 would have been much better; and next move it was essential.

25 R—K sq 25 R—K 2 ?
26 R—K 6 26 Q—Q 2
27 R×B 27 R—K 8 ch
.....If 27... R—K Kt sq,
28 Q×R ch, K×Q; 29 R—K
3 ch, R—Kt 2; 30 B—R 6!
28 K—Kt 2 28 Resigns.

GAME No. 4,463.

Played in the 53rd Correspondence Tournament of *La Stratégie*.
Centre Counter.

NOTES BY J. TAUBENHAUS.

WHITE. BLACK.
J. DE VAUGIRAUD. B. COURTEAUD.

1 P—K 4 1 P—Q 4
2 P×P 2 Kt—K B 3

.....The immediate capture of the Pawn, as recommended in many of the treatises, seems to us less favourable on account of the time gained by White, who continues 3 Kt—Q B 3.

3 P—Q 4 3 Q×P

.....If Kt×P, 4 P—Q B 4, Kt—K B 3; 5 Kt—Q B 3, with a good lead in development.

4 Kt—Q B 3 4 Q—Q R 4

.....Many writers consider this loss of time. Since four moves later the Queen returns to her original square, the immediate retreat would be better, e.g., 4... Q—Q sq; 5 Kt—B 3, B—B 4; 6 Kt—K 5, P—B 3; 7 B—Q 3, B×B 8 Q×B, Q Kt—Q 2, with a level game.

5 Kt—B 3 5 P—K 3

.....This move violates sound tactical principles, since it hinders the Q B's development. It was preferable to play that Bishop first to Kt 5.

6 B—Q 2 6 B—K 2

.....We should have preferred here B—Kt 5 or else P—B 3, so as to be able to play the Bishop to Q B 2 *via* Q 3.

7 B—Q B 4 7 P—B 3
8 Kt—Q 5 8 Q—Q sq
9 Kt×B 9 Q×Kt
10 Castles 10 Q Kt—Q 2
11 B—K Kt 5 11 Castles
12 Kt—K 5 12 R—Q sq

.....With a view to capturing the Kt; but Black does not see that to defend it White will play P—B 4, further consolidating his position. 12... Q—Kt 5 was much better.

13 P—B 4 13 Kt—B 4
14 P—B 3 14 Q Kt—K 5
15 B—Q 3 15 Kt—Q 3
16 R—B 3 16 Q Kt—K sq

.....Black's game becomes more and more difficult.

17 Q—B 2 17 Q—B 2
18 R—Kt 3 18 R—Q 3

.....We do not quite understand Black's idea. His first thought should have been to get some freedom of action for his pieces. With this object, he would have done better to play 18... P—B 4, followed by P—Q Kt 3, so as to bring the B to Kt 2.

19 R—K sq 19 P—K Kt 3

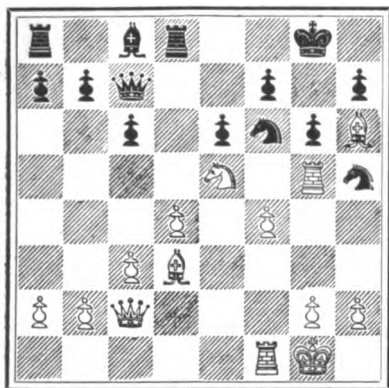
.....P—B 4 was still preferable.

20 B—R 6 20 Kt—R 4
21 R—Kt 4 21 Q Kt—B 3
22 R—Kt 5 22 R—Q sq ?
23 R—K B sq

Position after White's 23rd move :—

R—K B sq

BLACK (COURTEAUD).



WHITE (VAUGIRAUD).

23 P—B 4

.....Black at last tardily decides on this move, but now the enemy has succeeded in concentrating all his forces on the King's position.

24 P—K Kt 4 24 Kt—Kt 2
25 P—B 5 25 K P × P

.....Any other move would equally fail to save the game.

26 Kt P × P 26 B × P
27 B × B 27 Kt × B
28 R(Kt5) × Kt 28 P × P
29 R × Kt 29 Q × Kt
30 Q—Kt 3 30 Q—Q 4
31 R × B P 31 Q × Q
32 P × Q 32 P—Q 6
33 R—Kt 7 ch 33 K—R sq
34 R(B sq)—B 7 34 Resigns.

The following game, which is of some theoretical interest, was played in the forty-seventh correspondence tourney of the *Revue Suisse d'Echecs* last year.

GAME No. 4464.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. BLACK.
O. PROCHAZKA Dr. H. KATTENMARK.
(Dornachbrugg). (Geneva).

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5 3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4 4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles 5 Kt × P
6 P—Q 4 6 P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3 7 P—Q 4
8 P × P 8 B—K 3
9 P—B 3 9 B—K 2

.....Though now generally preferred to 9., B—Q B 4, this allows White to play for the "Breslau" or "Bergmann's variation," whereby he gains (if he wishes) a piece at the expense of undergoing a furious attack.

10 R—K sq 10 Castles
11 Kt—Q 4 11 Kt × K P

.....11., B—Q B 4; 12 Kt × Kt, Q—R 5, leads to an interesting variation.

12 P—B 3 12 B—Q 3
13 B—K B 4

This move is attributed to Lasker. The dangers of 13 P × Kt have been often illustrated. In reply to the text-move, Black has the option of 13., Q—B 3; 14 B × Kt, Q × B; 15 P—Kt 3, Q—Kt 5; 16 P × Kt, B × P.

13 Kt—B 5
14 B × B 14 Kt (K 5) × B
15 R × B 15 P × R
16 Kt × P 16 Q—B 3

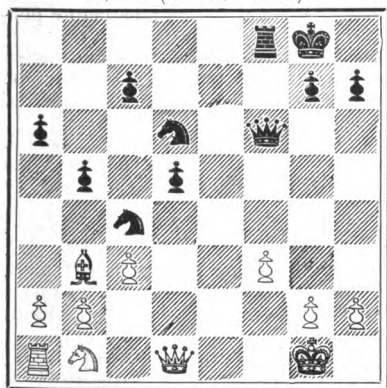
Lasker, in his analysis, gives 16., Q—K 2. See Griffith and White, *Modern Chess Openings*, p. 139, col. ix.

17 Kt × R 17 R × Kt

Position after Black's 17th move :—

R × Kt

BLACK (KATTENMARK).



WHITE (PROCHAZKA).

18 Q × P ch

If 18 Kt—Q 2, Kt—K 6; 19
Q—K 2, Kt (Q 3)—B 5, Black has
a strong attack.

18 K—R sq

19 B × Kt ?

White is in difficulties. If 19
Kt—Q 2, R—Q sq is very strong.
But the text-move loses quickly.

19 Kt × B

20 P—Q Kt 3 20 Q—K 2

.....Good. If, in reply, 21
P—K R 3, Q—K 8; 22 K—R 2,
Kt—K 6, and Black wins speedily.

21 Q—K 4 21 Q—B 4 ch

22 Q—Q 4

If 22 K—R sq, R—Q sq, etc.
And if 22 K—B sq, Kt—K 6 ch;
23 K—K 2, Kt × P, with a winning
advantage.

22 Q—Kt 4

23 Q—Q sq

If 23 P × Kt, Q—B 8 ch; 24
K—B 2, Q—Kt 7 ch, and wins.

24 Q—K sq

23 R—Q sq

25 Q—K 2

24 Kt—K 6

26 Resigns.

25 R—Q 8 ch

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to
Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N. 8.

The following outline of features for instituting a chess problem association may arouse interest. We hope the project will prove successful and that other counties may follow similar lines. Mr. H. W. Butler the moving spirit some thirty-six years ago worked out the scheme of the Sussex Chess Association which is still flourishing, and was one of the first of its kind in this country. From that small beginning blossomed the Southern Counties Union and the British Chess Association. Should other counties follow the example now being set there is some chance that a combine of a more national character may in time develop. We shall await with keen curiosity the future progress of the new venture. Mr. Butler particularly emphasises the attraction of object No. 2, which he considers should appeal to composers and solvers all over the country. He writes: "I have noticed, and with much regret, that when a dear old friend has passed onwards, one cannot lay their hand on any of his work that he has left behind, and which at one time or other gave some amount of pleasure in solving and admiring the construction."

SUSSEX CHESS PROBLEM AND SOLVING FRATERNITY.

Objects of the Society.—(1) To encourage the cultivation of the art of chess problem composing and solving in the county of Sussex. (2) To hold regular monthly meetings for discussion, and to make a permanent reference collection

of the published chess problems of past and present Sussex composers. (3) To inaugurate and carry out Problem and Solution Tourneys open to Sussex chessists. (4) To foster correspondence amongst its members with the view of mutual examination of each others' compositions, so as to ensure corrections before publication.

Qualification of Membership.—Open to any Sussex chess player who is interested in either composing or solving, upon the payment of a minimum subscription of two shillings and sixpence annually, and who must be qualified by (a) Birth in the County or (b) have had three years' residence therein.

Management of the Society.—The affairs of the Fraternity shall be managed by the President, Treasurer, Hon. Secretary, and six members elected at the Annual General Meeting during the first week in September: four to form a quorum.

Members unable to attend any of the meetings that are held may forward to the hon. secretary any proposals or suggestions they wish to make, and the same will be placed before the meeting. Such communications should reach the hon. secretary at least 48 hours before the meeting is held. All members to receive seven days' notice by postcard or otherwise, of the date, time, locale and agenda of each meeting of the Fraternity.

President, F. E. Purchas, Esq., Brighton; Treasurer, B. Fison, Esq., Hove; Hon. Secretary, H. W. Butler, Chessington, 30a, North Road, Brighton; to whom enquiries for further particulars, application for membership, etc., should be addressed.

The following are a few of the prize three-movers of the Jubilee Tourney of the Stockholm Chess Club, which we take from *Tidskrift for Schach*. The number of honored positions is unusually large and taking them generally are very meretorious.

1st Prize, by K. A. L. Kubbel, Petrograd.—White: K at Q Kt 6; Q at K R sq; R at K R 4; Kt at K 5; Ps at K Kt 5, K B 2, 5, K 4, Q 3, Q B 5, Q Kt 2 and Q R 3. Black: K at Q 5; B at K R 4; Kt at Q R 8; Ps at Q Kt 4 and 5. Mate in three.

2nd Prize, by F. Lindgren, Stockholm.—White: K at K Kt 2; Q at Q Kt 6; Bs at Q 2 and 3; Kts at K Kt 6 and K 5. Black: K at Q 5; B at K R sq; Kt at Q R 2; Ps at K Kt 5, K 2, Q 2, Q B 4, Q Kt 4 and Q R 4. Mate in three.

3rd Prize, by J. Scheel, Slemdal.—White: K at Q R 6; Q at Q Kt 7; Bs at K Kt 4 and Q 4; Ps at K R 5, K B 2, Q B 2, 5 and Q R 3. Black: K at K 5; B at Q Kt 8; Kt at Q Kt 7; Ps at K R 3, K 2, Q B 3 and Q R 7. Mate in three.

4th Prize, by J. Möller, Copenhagen.—White: K at K R 7; Q at Q R 3; R at Q Kt 5; B at Q R 4; Ps at K Kt 3, 5 and K B 2. Black: K at K 3; R at K R 7; Ps at K R 3, 4, K 5 and Q R 2. Mate in three.

One of the problems (the 14th) strikes us as being uncommonly original in these days, as also unusually difficult to solve. In reproducing it we do not wish to suggest that it has not been properly placed by the judges, but because the idea it embodies is thematic and refreshing, though the Pawn arrangement does not make it very inviting.

By N. P. Jenssen, Branninge.—White: K at K B 2; Q at Q Kt 2; R at Q R 4; Kts at Q 6 and Q B 3; Ps at K B 4, K 4, Q 5, Q B 2, 5, Q Kt 3 and 5. Black: K at Q 5; B at Q Kt 5; Kt at Q sq; P at Q 2. Mate in three.

We regret problem No. 9, at page 159, in our last issue contained a misprint. The Black Rook at e1 should be white. Several have discovered the error and set it right, really not a difficult matter—still there seems to have been a reticence in sending time records in consequence of this unlucky incident.

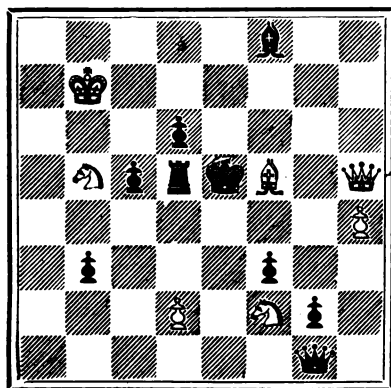
The problem we give this month, by Mr. W. T. Pierce, will awaken many pleasant memories of those who were contemporaneous with him in his active days of composing. Mr. Pierce writes that this problem may be the last he will compose as he is getting beyond the three-score and ten limit; it is hoped that the problem will interest him for years to come. He desires his three-mover to be dedicated to "Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski in recognition of his chess genius, and in memory of a long and fruitful chess correspondence."

We recently commented upon the fact that two of our contributors were brothers—the brothers Warton. It gives us pleasure to publish a two-mover by a third, Mr. Joseph Warton, who is the youngest of the trio. We have another specimen of this composer's work in reserve.

Problem No. 3,000.—Quite a number of correspondents claim to solve this problem by 1 R×Q P and 1 Q×Q P. The first is defeated by 1.., R—Kt 4, 2 Q—R 8, Q×P; and the other 1.., B—B 6; 2 R—Q 5 ch, B×R ch!

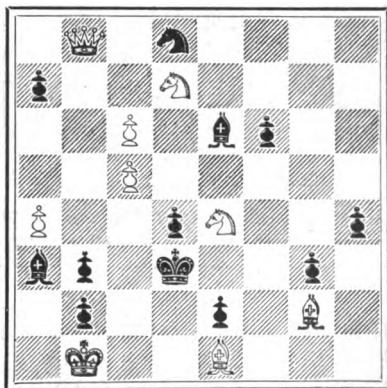
The following are the promised selections from the work of the late Josef Pospisil. In making this choice we have had to include positions which have been made popular by frequent quotation for the reason of their splendid merits. We give, however, a few not so well known, which are clever. As great as Pospisil was in the handling of the chess pieces in problem composition, we believe his efforts are gradually being surpassed by the productions of our chief composers of to-day. There seems to be no limitations to art.

By JOSEF POSPISIL.



Mate in three.

By JOSEF POSPISIL.



Mate in four.

By J. Pospisil.—White : K at K R 3 ; Q at K R 6 ; R at Q Kt 4 ; B at Q B 8 ; Kts at K B 5 and K 4 ; P at K Kt 3. Black : K at Q 4 ; R at Q B 5 ; Bs at K Kt sq and Q B 2 ; Kt at Q sq ; Ps at K 4 and Q 6. Mate in two.

By J. Pospisil.—White : K at Q Kt 7 ; Q at Q R 2 ; Rs at K Kt 3 and K 4 ; B at K Kt 8 ; Kts at K B 3 and Q sq ; P at K 5. Black : K at Q 6 ; R at Q B 8 ; Bs at K B 5 and 8 ; Ps at K Kt 2, 3, Q B 4, Q R 5 and 6. Mate in two.

By J. Pospisil.—White : K at K R 7 ; Q at Q R 3 ; R at K 4 ; Kts at K 8 and Q B 5 ; Ps at K Kt 2, 4 and K B 2. Black : K at Q 4 ; Q at K R 5 ; Bs at K B 3 and Q R 7 ; Kt at K B 5 ; Ps at K R 3, K 2, Q 2, Q B 3 and Q Kt 4. Mate in three.

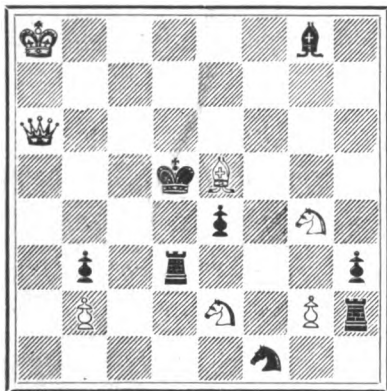
By J. Pospisil.—White : K at K R 8 ; Q at Q Kt 7 ; B at Q R 3 ; Kts at K R 4 and Q B 6. Black : K at Q 4 ; Q at K B 8 ; B at K R 6 ; Kt at Q R sq ; Ps at K R 2, K B 3, 7, K 5, 6, Q B 6 and Q R 7. Mate in three.

By J. Pospisil.—White : K at K Kt 3 ; Q at Q Kt 4 ; R at K 6 ; B at K 2 ; Kt at Q 3 ; Ps at K R 4, 5, K Kt 5 and Q R 2. Black : K at K 5 ; Q at Q R 2 ; R at Q R 4 ; B at K R 2 ; Kt at Q R 6 ; Ps at K Kt 2, 5, K 4, 6, Q 5, Q Kt 2 and 3. Mate in four.

Mr. C. A. L. Bull, who we are proud to count as a British composer, though now resident in Durban, has issued his award in the *Natal Mercury Tourney*. It is gratifying to find that the chief honours are awarded to composers of this country. The annexed positions are the principal winning and winsome compositions.

1st Prize.

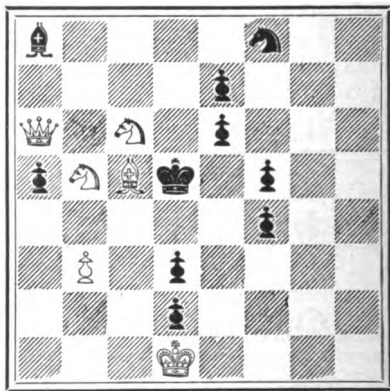
By GODFREY HEATHCOTE.



Mate in three.

2nd Prize.

By G. W. CHANDLER.



Mate in three.

Third and Fourth Prize (*ex æquo*), by Brian Harley.—White : K at Q R 8 ; Q at Q R 2 ; B at K R sq ; Kts at K Kt 7 and K B 3 ; Ps at K Kt 3, 5, K B 2 and Q B 2. Black : K at K 5 ; Q at K R 2 ; Rs at Q 3 and 5 ; B at Q Kt sq ; Kt at Q B 4 ; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 3, and Q R 3. Mate in three.

Third and Fourth Prize (*ex æquo*), by G. F. Anderson.—White : K at K R 2 ; Q at Q 6 ; Bs at K R sq and K sq ; Kt at K B 4 ; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 4, K 5 and Q 4. Black : K at K 6 ; B at Q R 2 ; Kt at Q Kt 3 ; Ps at K Kt 4, K 3, 7, Q 6, Q B 5 and Q Kt 4. Mate in three.

Fifth Prize, by G. Heathcote.—White : K at K R 2 ; Q at Q R 8 ; R at K B 3 ; Kts at K B 7 and Q B 7. Black : K at Q 5 ; Bs at Q B sq and Q R 2 ; Kt at Q Kt 5 ; P at Q Kt 3. Mate in three.

TO THE PROBLEM EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

May I crave a little space in which to refer to a problem by A. Ellerman which received Hon. Men. in the Good Companion Folder for March last.

In reference to this position which I give as "A" Mr. White says: "A beautiful example of interference with the Black Queen. This would have ranked higher, but that the three main variations have already been combined by Bernard."

He then quotes my own problem (Position B). He continues: "In 78 ("A") the White economy is so vastly superior that the setting deserves recognition, and I do not hesitate to give it the Second Hon. Men."

Now with all deference to Judge White, and my objection is conceived in the most friendly spirit, when composing the problem in question I considered and rejected the very rendering now presented by A. Ellerman.

In the first place I disliked the idea of making the keymove with a piece which stands *en prise*, but a more cogent reason which decided me in favour of my own version was that it presented the curious try 1 B—Kt 2.

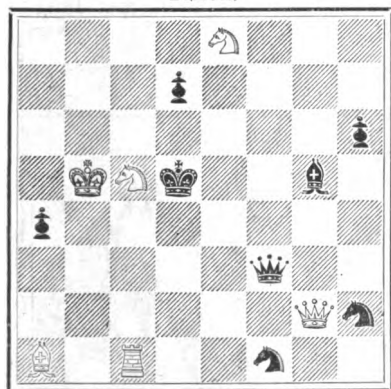
This move—only met by B—Q 6—illustrates the interference of Bishop with White Queen to *prevent* mate, just as in the actual solution B—Q 6 interferes with the Black Queen and *allows* mate. This feature is entirely lacking in Position A.

Position A.

By A. ELLERMAN.

Good Companion Chess Problem
Club, Mar., 1917.

BLACK.



WHITE.

2 moves. 1 R—K sq.

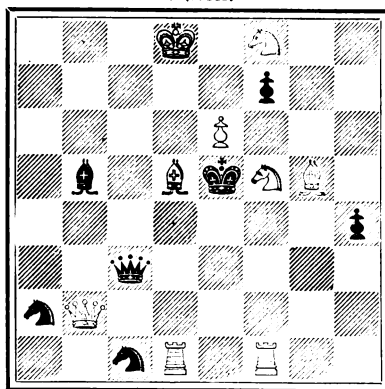
Position B.

By D. D'O. BERNARD.

Chess Amateur.

Dec., 1906.

BLACK.



WHITE.

2 moves. 1 B—R sq.

Whether I was justified in using two extra White pieces to this end is, however, a small matter, as it is plainly a question of predilection and opinion. What I am chiefly concerned with is whether Mr. White is well-advised in awarding Honours to a position which has been so closely anticipated.

If this is to be established as a precedent it would be open to anyone to reset

another's problem and send it in for competition, which in my opinion would be not only retrogressive, but positively reprehensible.

I may remark in conclusion that I am not in any way charging Mr. Ellerman with plagiarism, as I feel sure he was unaware of the existence of the earlier problem.

Yours faithfully,

May 1st, 1917.

H. D'O. BERNARD.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 3,003, by D. J. Densmore.—1 B—R 6, R—Q Kt sq; 2 R—R 5, R—Kt 4; 3 R×R, &c. If 1... R—Q B sq; 2 R—R 4, R—B 5 (if 2... R—B 6; 3 P×R, &c.); 3 R×R, &c. If 1... R—Q sq; 2 R×P, R—Q 6 (if 2... R—Q 7; 3 R—K 3 ch, &c.); 3 R×R, &c. If 1... R—K B sq; 2 R—R 4, R—B 5 (if 2... R×P; 3 P×R, &c.); 3 R×R, &c. If 1... R—K Kt sq; 2 R—R 5, R—Kt 4 (if 2... R—Kt 5; 3 R—K 5 ch, &c.); 3 R×R, &c.

By F. G. Maus (p. 154).—1... R×P ch, 2 R×R ch, 3 R×Kt ch, 4 R—B 7, ch, 5 R×B ch, 6 R—B 7 ch, 7 R×P ch, 8 R—B 7 ch, 9 R×P ch, 10 R—B 7 ch, 11 R—P ch, 12 R—B 7 ch, 13 R×P ch, 14 R—B 7 ch, 15 R×P ch, 16 R—B 7 ch, 17 R×P ch, 18 R—B 7 ch, 19 R×B ch, 20 R—B 7 ch, 21 R×Kt ch, 22 R—B 7 ch, 23 R—Q 7 ch, 24 R×Q ch, 25 K—K 2, R×R and wins. If White does not play K—K 2 at move 25 there is a mate in six, 25 K—Kt 2, R×R; 26 K×R K—Kt 6; 27 P—R 4, K—B 6; 28 P—R 5, Kt—B 5; 29 P—R 6, Kt—K 7, etc. Should White play 26 K—B 3, then R—K 8; 27 K—Kt 2, Kt—K 4; 28 K—R 2, R—K 7 ch; 29 K—R sq, K—Kt 6, &c. With the exception of the moves indicated, White's play is forced.

By W. Bone (p. 154).—1 R×P ch, 2 Kt×P ch, 3 B—B 5 ch, 4 Q—R 6 ch, 5 B—R 7 ch, 6 B×P ch, 7 B—R 7 ch, 8 B×R ch, 9 B—R 7 ch, 10 B×R ch, 11 B—R 7 ch, 12 R×Kt ch, 13 B—R 7 ch, 14 B—Q 3 ch, 15 Q—R 7 ch, 16 Q—R 8 ch, 17 B×Q B P, Q×B or B—R 5, 19 Q×P ch, &c. Black's moves here excepting the 18th are all forced.

By H. E. Knott (p. 154).—1 K—K 3, &c.

By C. Mansfield (p. 155).—1 B—K 4, &c.

By E. E. Westbury (p. 155).—1 R—B 8, &c.

By Dr. J. J. O'Keefe (p. 155).—1 R—B 2, &c.

By H. Weenink (p. 155).—1 B—K R 8, &c.

By P. H. Williams (p. 156).—1 Q—B 6, &c.

By J. J. Ebben (p. 156).—1 R—Q sq, Kt×P; 2 K Kt—K 7, &c. If 1... Kt×B; 2 R—K sq ch, &c. If 1... Kt—K 7; 2 B—Kt 4 dis ch, &c. If 1... B×Kt P; 2 B—K 6 dis ch, &c. If 1... K B×P, 2 Kt×P, &c. If 1... others; 2 B—Q 4 ch, &c.

By T. C. Henriksen (p. 156).—1 Kt—Kt 4, P×R; 2 Q×B P, &c. If 1... P—Q 6; 2 R×P, &c. If 1... K—Q 4; 2 Q—Q 7 ch, &c. If 1... P—B 6; 2 Q—B 7, &c. If 1... others; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c.

By Dr. Keefe and W. J. Smith (p. 158).—1 R—K B 2, &c.

By A. M. Sparke (p. 158).—1 Q—K 7, &c.

By L. S. Penrose (p. 158).—1 Kt—K 7, &c.

By W. P. Rice (p. 158).—1 Kt—Q 3, &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 158).—1 Q—B 8, &c.

By K. Grabowski (p. 158).—1 R—Kt 3, &c.

By G. H. Goethart (p. 159).—1 B×P, &c.

By A. M. Sparke (p. 159).—1 Q—B 7, &c.

By F. Janet (p. 159).—The Black Rook at K 8 should be White. 1 Q×P (B 6), &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 159).—1 R—Kt 4, &c.

By E. Foschini (p. 159).—1 Q—Kt 4, &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 159).—1 R—K 3, &c.

No. 3,004, by K. Sypniewski.—1 Q—R 6, &c.

No. 3,005, by H. E. Knott.—1 Q—B 3, &c.

No. 3,006, by H. W. Butler.—1 Q—B 7, K×Kt; 2 Kt—Q 3, &c. If 1... K—Q 5; 2 Q—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1... Kt×Kt or else; 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1... P—Kt 7; 2 B×K Kt, &c.

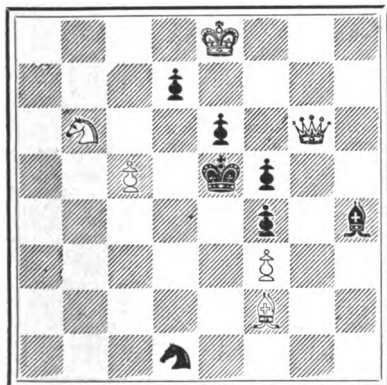
No. 3,007, by O. Meising.—1 Q—Kt 7, K—B 5; 2 Kt—R 4, &c. If 1... K×Kt 2, K—Q 3, &c. If 1... P×Kt 2, Q—Kt 3, &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,008.

By N. R. S.

BLACK.



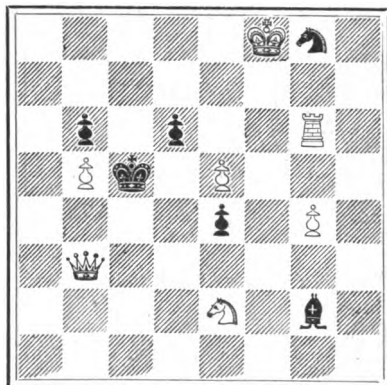
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,009.

By HANDLEY RHODES,
London.

BLACK.



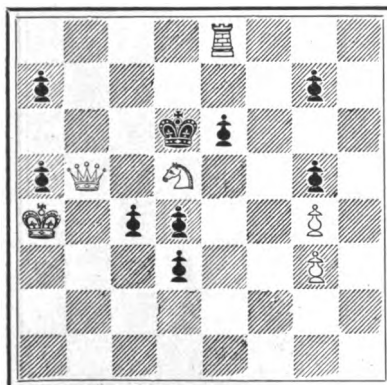
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,010.

By S. GREEN,
London.

BLACK.



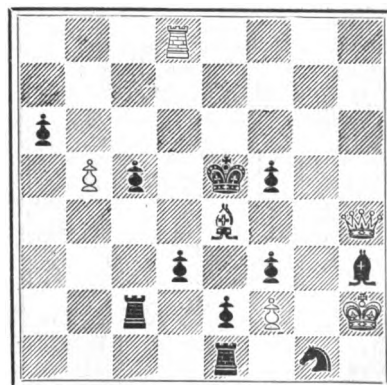
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,011.

By C. HORN,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

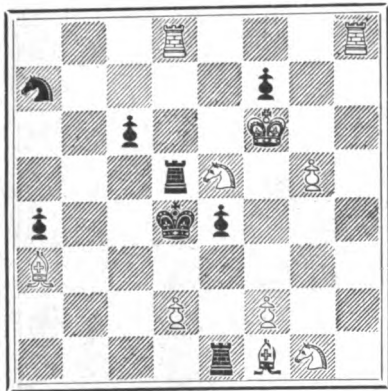
White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,012.

By JOSEPH WARTON,
Southall.

BLACK.



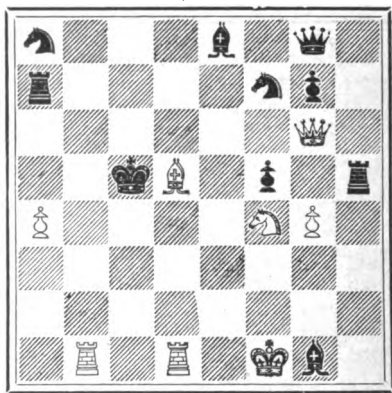
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,013.

By A. M. SPARKE,
Lincoln.

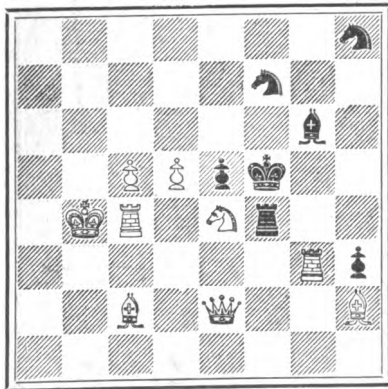
BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,014.

By W. T. PIERCE,
Guildford.Dedicated to Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski.
BLACK.

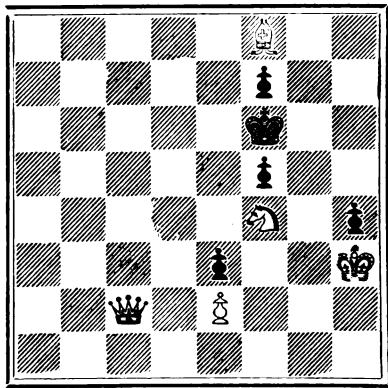
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,015.

By J. K. HEYDON,
Sydney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

JULY, 1917.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We now give the solutions of Studies 243 and 244, which appeared in the May number.

Position 243, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q Kt 4, ♚ at Q R 5, Q R 2, ♙ at Q R 6, ♖ at Q 5, ♗ at K 5, ♜ at Q R 2. Black to play but cannot win.

Solution :—1... Q—Kt 8 ch (best ! no other move gives a chance of a win ; for example, 1... Q—K 8 ch ; 2 K—Kt 5, Q—K sq ch ; 3 K—Kt 4, Q—K 2 ch ; 4 K—Kt 3, and the King escapes from danger) ; 2 K—R 3, K—B 5 ! 3 R—B 2 ch, Q×R ; 4 R—B 5 ch, K×R stalemate. Or 2... Q—Q Kt 3 ; 3 K—R 4, K—B 6 ! 4 R—B 5 ch, Q×R ; 5 R—B 2 ch, K×R stalemate. It is fairly clear that any other play on Black's part soon allows White to post his Rooks on the same line, and keep the Black King at a distance.

The stalemate which occurs here has been shown in other recent studies of M. Rinck ; but it is new for it to be echoed on each side of the White King ; and this duplication has been overlooked by several solvers. In fact Mr. Twomey occupies a unique position in the matter.

Position 244, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q Kt 2, ♚ at K B 4, ♙ at K 8, ♙ at Q R 2, Q Kt 3, K 2, K B 3, ♖ at Q 5, ♗ at Q R 2, ♜ at Q R 5, Q Kt 2, Q 4. White to play and win.

Solution :—1 Kt—B 7, P—R 6 ch ! 2 K—Kt sq, Q—R 4 ! 3 Kt—K 6 ch, K—B 6 ; 4 K—B sq, and there is no answer to the threat of 5 B—Q 2 mate, except K—Kt 5 ; after which the same move of the Bishop wins the Queen. If 1... K—B 4 ; there follows 2 B—K 3 ch, P—Q 5 ; 3 B×P ch, K×B ; 4 Kt—Kt 5 ch : if 1... Q—Kt 3 ; there follows 2 B—K 3 ch, K×B ; 3 Kt×P ch, and in each case the Queen is won.

G I

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

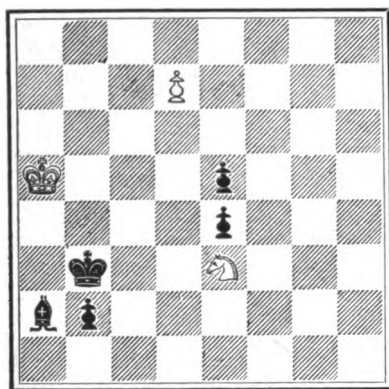
Name.	Previous Score.	No. 243.	No. 244.	Total.
Mr. J. Harrison	60	—	—	60
Mr. F. W. Darby	58	—	—	58
The Rev. A. Baker	48	3	5	56
Mr. W. T. Pierce	40	2	4	46
Mrs. Sollas	33	2	4	39
Mr. L. Illingworth	32	2	4	38
Mr. R. G. D. Addey	24	2	4	30
Col. Kensington	22	2	4	28
Mr. R. Garby	21	0	4	25
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	19	2	2	23
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	12	2	4	18
Mr. D. M. Liddell	18	—	—	18
Mr. H. T. Twomey	8	4	4	16
M. Raoul Gaudin	16	—	—	16
Mr. A. C. Fellows	10	—	4	14
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	14	—	—	14
Mr. J. Gilchrist	8	2	4	14
Mr. N. M. Gibbins	8	—	—	8
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	Cancelled	2	4	6
Mr. F. W. Yelder	—	2	4	6

Mr. Harrison is at the head of the list, and would have been there long before if he had cared to.

Solutions of the following studies should be posted by July 31st, 1917, and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2.

Position 247. Original.

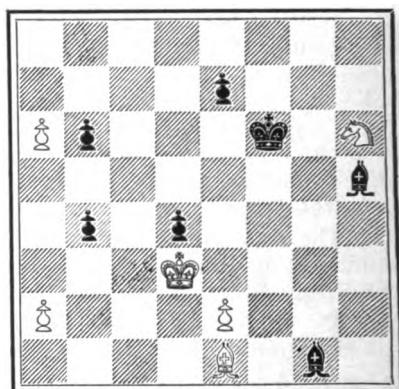
By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

Position 248. Original.

By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

OBITUARY.

We regret to receive the news from Italy of the deaths of the young Milanese player Emilio Ferretti (at the front) and Signor Massimo Donarelli, a strong Roman problemist and player.

The Morning Post announces the death last month of Mr. W. F. Latter, who, under the pseudonym of "Beaconsfield," was a regular and most successful solver of the *Post's* problems for many years. He was also, in the past, a member of the British Chess Club.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. M. Cochrane, which occurred at Hampstead on June 5th, after a few days' serious illness. Mr. Cochrane was a prominent member of the Hampstead Chess Club, which he joined in 1895, and represented the club regularly for many years in important matches with marked success. Last year Mr. Cochrane, who was a Yorkshireman by birth, won the Kitchin Memorial Correspondence Tournament.

The *Sheffield Weekly News* of June 1st records the death, on May 24th, of Mr. A. O. Boardman, at the age of 45. Mr. Boardman had been suffering from pneumonia since Easter. At his best, he was one of the finest players Sheffield has produced for many years. He was essentially a scientific player, with a thorough acquaintance with the principles of the game, and a good knowledge of the openings. He was especially strong in his conduct of the Queen's side game, and in 1907 he won a tournament restricted to that opening at the Sheffield Chess Club, making the remarkable score of 98 per cent. of possible points. He enjoyed much practice with Mr. Shories, from which he benefitted largely. For some years he played for Sheffield in Woodhouse Cup matches with much success. His record in the competition for the first Woodhouse Cup was: Played 34, won 14, lost 10, drew 10, percentage 55.88. He also did well as a member of the Yorkshire County team. Besides being a player, he was a keen problemist, and the author of several compositions of some merit. For the past six or seven years other interests had prevented him from indulging much in chess. He was highly respected by all who knew him, whether at the chess-board or in other capacities;

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEVON COUNTY ASSOCIATION—MOYLE CUP COMPETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

You will, I am sure, pardon me for pointing out an error which has slipped into the *B.C.M.*, May, 1917 (p. 141), report of the Moyle (Junior or 2nd team) final, Exeter *v.* Plymouth.

Mr. Van Vliet adjudicated the game at Board 1 (Barry *v.* Moyle), as a *win for Plymouth*, not a draw as here stated, so that the match resulted in a draw, 3—3. The respective clubs have agreed to hold the trophy jointly for the ensuing year.

I should perhaps not have troubled you about this matter, but for the fact that our player, Mr. Barry, has since died, and I am sure that his friends, some of whom read the *B.C.M.*, would like the matter put right.

Yours faithfully,

G. F. H. PACKER,
Hon. Sec., Plymouth Chess Club.

Devonport, June 6th, 1917.

THE KING'S BISHOP GAMBIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

Your readers will not need to be reminded that the "K B's Gambit" has been pronounced unsound, and that this Gambit is banished from the chess board in so far as those serious, not to say dull affairs, chess tournaments are concerned. Should it now be possible to demonstrate that the Gambit in question is not so unsound as reputed, but, on the contrary, sound in "wind and limb," then lively play might, as in the days of Morphy and Andersen, come into its own again. To further so desirable a result the writer will endeavour, with all humility, to prove the soundness of the Gambit, and with the least amount of detail. Therefore the undersigned, keeping the latter object always in view, will select from the text books Black's *strongest* defence to the Gambit, and deal solely with that.

In *Chess Openings* (Mason), page 69, we read: "But the following, in which the Pawn is surrendered, has of late years come to be regarded as a still more forcible line of play for Black. Its immediate effect is to reverse the attack, though with what certain result (if any) remains to be proved."

Here is the game:—

WHITE.		BLACK.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4	7	P—Q 4	7	Kt—K 2 !
2	P—K B 4	2	P×P	8	Kt—B 3	8	Q—R 4
3	B—B 4	3	P—Q 4	9	P—K R 4	9	P—K R 3
4	B×P	4	Q—R 5 ch	10	P—K 5	10	Castles
5	K—B sq	5	P—K Kt 4	11	B—K 4	11	P—Q B 4
6	Kt—Q B 3	6	B—Kt 2	12	Kt—K 2	12	Q Kt—B 3

At this point Mr. Mason leaves us with the remark "equal game," and the undersigned will venture to express the opinion that far from being level, the game is strongly in favour of White.

To continue. The move the writer recommends is:—

13 K—B 2 !

Now, it is impossible for Black to fall in with White's purpose and clear the K R's file by P×P, nor to allow White to clear the same file. It therefore follows that Black has but *one* move left on the board, viz.:—

13 P—Kt 5

14 Kt×P ! (threatening Queen).

And again Black has but one move:—

14 P—Kt 6 ch

15 K×P

15 Q—Kt 5 ch

So in three moves White is two Pawns to the good and a strong attack !

It is true that Q B P can take P, but a little study over the board will show that such move is not altogether desirable.

Now it is to be considered whether White at move 15 should immediately take Pawn or wait a little. The writer himself has, at the moment, an open mind on the question, but is inclined slightly to the latter alternative. The game should then run:—

13 K—B 2

13 P—Kt 5

14 Kt×P

14 P—Kt 6 ch

15 K—B sq

15 Q—Kt 5

16 Q—K sq

And with White R—R 3 to follow, White is one Pawn to the good, the certainty of the early capture of another, and vast possibilities of attack.

If then the game to the first twelve moves is the most forcible for Black to adopt does it not follow that this Gambit has come into its own again?

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Broadstairs Chess Club,
21st May, 1917.

E. F. HARDING (Captain),
Indian Army (retired).

RIGA DEFENCE TO THE RUY LOPEZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I have been much interested in Mr. Neale's article on the Riga Defence to the Ruy Lopez. Hitherto I have never been able to find anything better for White than 11 R×Kt ch, &c., as adopted by Capablanca, but I feel convinced that with best play this leads to nothing more than a draw; and I have often wondered why the Riga Defence has not been more often adopted in tournament play, where the player of Black is often only too glad to snatch a draw.

I was therefore extremely glad to hear that Mr. Neale had discovered a means of smashing this defence. But unfortunately his plan, extremely ingenious as it is, is unsound. In looking it over at our club, one of our members, Mr. T. Gosset, pointed out that after

12 Q×Q P	12 Q×Q
13 Kt—Kt 4 ch	13 K—Q sq (!)
14 Kt×Q	14 Kt—B 4 (!)

and not only does White fail to obtain a piece to the good, but he actually remains a Pawn to the bad, and would probably lose the game.

With great regret, therefore, I submit that Mr. Neale's line of play must be abandoned.

Yours very truly,

Cambridge, 6th June, 1917.

W. H. GUNSTON.

Dr. J. Schumer, London, Mr. J. J. O'Hanlon and other correspondents have also written us giving the play pointed out by Mr. Gunston, whose letter we submitted to Mr. Neale, who writes:—

In the June number (pp. 168 and 169) an analysis was given of a suggested new move in reply to the Riga Defence. It has, however, been pointed out that, after 13... K—Q sq; 14 Kt×Q, either Kt—B 4 or B—K 4 prevents Black from losing a piece. The latter appears to be the stronger move, as the Bishop is not only important for the defence, but also preserves two Bishops. It is claimed that, play as White will, Black comes out a Pawn ahead. There is this to be said on the other side: that White has a slightly better development, and the awkward situation of the Black King renders him liable to attack. Do these factors compensate for the Pawn *minus* (?) On that point no definite opinion is expressed.

The following variations seem to be best:—14... Kt—B 4; 15 K×B, Kt×B; 16 R—Q sq, B—Q 2; 17 R—Q 4, Kt—B 4; 18 Q Kt—B 3, threatening Q R—Q sq. 14... B—K 4; 15 Q Kt—B 3, Kt×Kt (a); 16 Kt×Kt, B—Q 3; 17 B—Kt 3, P—K B 4, to stop Kt—K 4, threatening to recover Pawn by Kt×B. (a) If 15... Kt×B P ch; 16 K—Kt sq, B—Q 5; 17 Kt—K 3, Kt—Kt 5; 18 Q R—Q 1, P—Q B 4; 19 Q Kt—Q 5, threatening P—B 3.

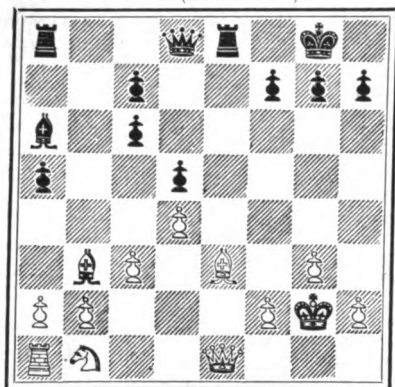
We join the regrets expressed by Mr. Gunston, but theoretically it must be admitted that Black, after 14... Kt—B 4 has an advantage.—ED. B.C.M.

There was a very good attendance at the annual meeting of the Imperial Chess Club, 22, Albemarle Street, London, on June 21st. The Championship Tournament was won by Mrs. Roe. Capt. Barnett, M.P. and Mr. J. F. Chance tied for second place. Thanks were expressed to Mr. C. D. Locock, hon. tournament secretary, for his successful and satisfactory management of the competition and matches, also to the Rev. Osborn Allen, hon. sec., for devoting so much of his time to the interests of the club. The playing strength is well maintained in spite of the absence of many members who are at the front. Mrs. Arthur Rawson was re-elected president, and the committee re-elected *en bloc*. The club closes on July 31st and re-opens on September 1st next.

GAME ENDING.

The appended position arose in a game played at the Bordeaux Chess Club, "L'Echiquier d'Aquitaine," on the 24th February last. M. Gaudin's play is forcefully sustained throughout, and leads finally to a sparkling finish.

Position after White's 17th move :—
BLACK (R. GAUDIN).



WHITE (E. BERNIS).
The play went on :—

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 18 Kt—Q 2 | 17 P—K B 4 |
| 19 Q—Q sq | 18 Q—K B 3 |
| 20 Q B × P | 19 P—K B 5 ! |
| 21 Kt—K B 3 | 20 R—K 7 |
| | 21 Q R—K sq |

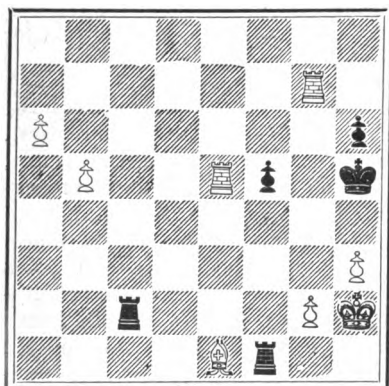
- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 22 R—Q B sq | 22 R × Q Kt P |
| 23 R—B 2 | 23 B—K 7 |
| 24 Q—Q 2 | 24 R—Kt 8 |
| 25 R—Q B sq | 25 Q—K B 4 ! |
| 26 B—Q B 2 | 26 Q—K Kt 5 ! |
| 27 Kt—K 5 ? | 27 R × Kt ! |
| 28 Q B × R (K 5) | 28 B—B 6 ch |
| 29 K—Kt sq | |

Whatever White plays he loses. If 29 K—B sq, Q—R 6 ch ; 30 K—K sq, Q × R P ; 31 B—Q 3 (if 31 Q—K 3 or B 4, White loses in a few moves), Q—R 8 ch ; 32 B—K B sq, B—Kt 7 ; 33 K—K 2 (if 33 Q—K 2 or Q 3, R × R ch and wins), B × B ch ; 34 R × B (forced), Q × R ch ; 35 K—K 3 (K—B 3 loses in a few moves), R—K 8 ch ; 36 K—B 4 (K—B 3 is no better), R—K 5 ch ; 37 K—B 5 (or K—Kt 5), Q—R 6, and wins.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 30 B × P ch | 29 Q—R 6 |
| 31 Q—Q 3 ch | 30 K × B |
| 32 White resigns. | 31 P—Kt 3 |

A STALEMATE.

It is always advisable to be careful about accepting sacrifices, says the *Sheffield Weekly News*, especially towards the end of a game, when stalemates are possible. The statement is illustrated by the following ending from a match in the Sheffield Social Club's League :—



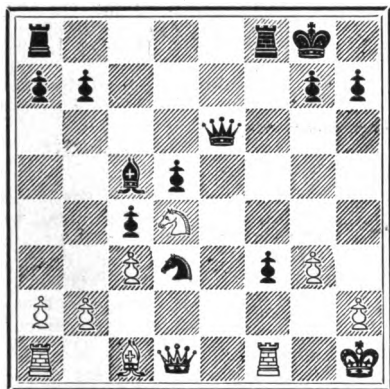
Black to play.

In the position on the diagram White, being a Bishop and two passed Pawns to the good, has of course a won game, but Black, examining the position with the ingenuity of despair, so to speak, saw a chance of escape which, with a bit of luck, might be converted into a certainty. He took the chance, and White, playing rather hastily and recking nothing of the snare set for him, found himself nicely "swindled." The game proceeded :—1 . . , R × P ch ; 2 K × R, R—Kt 8 ch ; 3 K × R ? and then Black remarked that he

was stalemated! White could have avoided this result by refusing the second Rook and playing 3 K—B 2, after which the Rook cannot chase the King *ad lib.*, for if 3... R—B 8 ch; 4 K—K 2, R—B 7 ch; 5 K×R, and the Black King has an escape. It is worthy of note, however, that if Black had had another Pawn at K R 5 he could have obtained a draw by perpetually offering his second Rook in the good old way.

"COFFEE-HOUSE" CHESS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black to play.

One of the great charms of coffee-house chess to its devotees (who usually consist, in the ordinary coffee-house, of more lookers-on than players, since the sets of chessmen are more often than not defective) is its lightning-like changes. A. may be a piece or or two behind B. at one moment; and then, while a spectator strikes a match for his pipe or, at the present day, produces a microscope to find his sugar with, the whole scene changes on the board—"A. is happy, B. is not." The accompanying diagram illustrates a remarkable double catastrophe which occurred in a lunch-time game in London recently. White having just played his King into the corner, Black overlooked that the Knight was no longer pinned, and with 1... P—B 7 (thinking to threaten mate) lost his Queen. The game continued: 2 Kt×Q, Q R—K sq (of course Black's only resource is a trap); 3 Kt×R, R—K 8; 4 Kt—Q 7 (falling into the trap, over-conscious, perhaps, of being a Queen *and* a Rook ahead), R×Q; 5 R×R. After this White is hopelessly lost, the finish being: 5... Kt—K 8!; 6 R×Kt, P×R (Q) ch; 7 K—Kt 2, Q—B 7 ch; 8 K—R 3, Q—B 8 ch; 9 K—Kt 4, P—R 4 ch; 10 K—R 4, B—K 2 ch; 11 K×P, Q—R 6 ch, and mates next move.

THE "WILD" MUZIO.

The following article was recently prepared and published by Mr. Gunnar Gundersen, chess editor of the *Australasian*, in reply to a correspondent who experienced considerable difficulty in meeting the attack which an opponent played on him repeatedly with much success. Mr. Gundersen says:—

The attack is an old one, an example of it occurring in Greco's collections of games published during the seventeenth century, and has to be very carefully met, as it gives fine scope to an attacking player fond of Napoleonic use of material. Such a player sacrifices piece after piece—maintaining so fierce and keen an attack that Black has no chance to use his surplus force, and is often brilliantly defeated.

The opening moves are :—

GAME I.

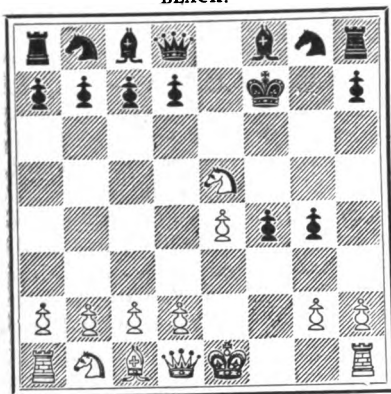
- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 P×P |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P—K Kt 4 |
| 4 B—B 4 | 4 P—Kt 5 |
| 5 B×P ch | |

The " Wild " Muzio. The orthodox play is Castles, giving a strong and lasting attack for the piece sacrificed. The text, however, is very likely to puzzle even a strong player if he has not met it before.

5 K×B

6 Kt—K 5 ch

Position after White's 6th move :—
BLACK.



WHITE.

6 K—K sq !

.....Here Greco gives the inferior move, K—K 3, which allows him to produce a brilliant win for White. See also Game II.

7 Q×P 7 Kt—K B 3 !

.....In the old days Q—B 3 was considered best, but it has now fallen into discredit owing to the play given in Game III.

8 Q×B P 8 P—Q 3 !

.....Zukertort advocated B—Q 3, and in Game IV. we give a game where it occurs.

9 Kt—K B 3

This seems White's best. In a game Metton v. Preti, 1869, we find 9 Kt—B 4, Kt—B 3 ; 10 Castles, B—Kt 2 ; 11 P—Q 3, B—K 3 ; 12 Q—Kt 3, Q—K 2 ; 13 Q Kt—R 3, K—Q 2, and Black won. Nor can we recommend 9 Castles, P×Kt ; 10 Q×P ch, K—B 2 ; 11 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt sq ; 12 Q—Kt 5 ch, B—Kt 2.

9 R—Kt sq

.....A powerful factor in the defence.

10 Castles 10 R—Kt 5

11 Q—K 3 11 R×K P

.....Black continues in due course with B—K 3 and K—Q 2, and should win.

GAME II.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 P×P |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P—K Kt 4 |
| 4 B—B 4 | 4 P—Kt 5 |
| 5 B×P ch | 5 K×B |
| 6 Kt—K 5 ch | |

(See diagram, Game I.)

6 K—K 3

7 K×Kt

7 Q×P ch

8 P—Q 4 ch

8 Q—B 4 ch, K—Q 3 ; 9 P—Q 4, followed by 10 B×P, which is also very strong.

8 K×Q P

9 P—Q Kt 4 9 B×P ch

10 P—B 3 ch 10 B×P ch

11 Kt×B 11 K×Kt

12 B—Kt 2 ch 12 K×B

13 Q—K 2 ch 13 K×R

14 K—B 2 mate.

A most unusual ending. The game appeared in the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, 1894.

GAME III.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 P×P |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P—K Kt 4 |
| 4 B—B 4 | 4 P—Kt 5 |
| 5 B×P ch | 5 K×B |
| 6 Kt—K 5 ch | 6 K—K sq ! |
| 7 Q×P | |

See Diagram.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 8 Q—R 5 ch | 7 Q—B 3 |
| 9 Kt—Q B 3 | 8 K—K 2 |

A game between Schalfop and Hollander runs 9 Kt—B 7, Q×Kt; 10 Q—K 5 ch, K—Q sq; 11 Q×R, Kt—B 3; and Black gets the best of it.

9 P—B 3

10 Castles !

The new move that discredits 7., Q—B 3.

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 11 R×P | 10 P—Q 3 |
| | 11 Q×Kt |

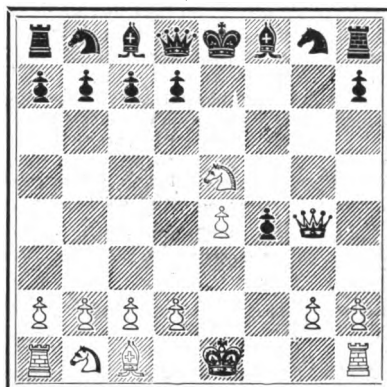
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|-------------|-----------|
| 12 Q—B 7 ch | 12 K—Q sq |
| 13 Q×B ch | |

And White is considered to have the best of it.

Position after White's 7th move :—

Q×P.

BLACK.



WHITE.

GAME IV.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 P×P |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P—K Kt 4 |
| 4 B—B 4 | 4 P—Kt 5 |
| 5 B×P ch | 5 K×B |
| 6 Kt—K 5 ch | 6 K—K sq ! |
| 7 Q×P | 7 Kt—K B 3 ! |
| 8 Q×B P | |

See Diagram.

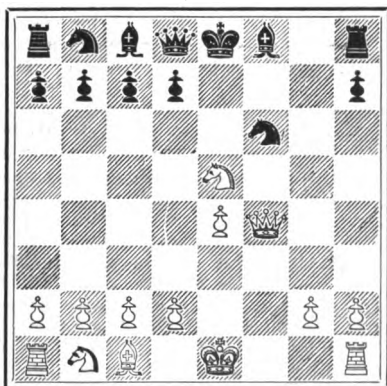
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 9 Castles | 8 B—Q 3 |
| 10 P—Q 4 | 9 R—B sq |
| 11 Q—Kt 5 | 10 Kt—B 3 |
| 12 Kt—Kt 4 | 11 Q Kt×P |
| 13 P—K 5 | 12 B—K 2 |
| 14 Q—R 4 | 13 Kt—K 3 |
| 15 P×Kt | 14 P—B 3 |
| 16 K—R sq | 15 Q—Kt 3 ch |
| 17 P—B 4 | 16 Q—Kt 4 |
| 18 Q—R 5 ch | 17 Q×B P |
| | 18 R—B 2 |

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 19 Kt—Q 2 | 19 Resigns. |
|-----------|-------------|
- Alapin v. Bardeleben, Berlin, 1891.

Position after White's 8th move :—

Q×B P.

BLACK.



WHITE.

THE GLEDHILL ATTACK IN THE FRENCH DEFENCE.

An interesting test-game has recently been played by correspondence in the United States between Walter Penn Shipley, President of the Franklin Chess Club, of Philadelphia, and David Janowski, now of New York. Mr. Shipley describes the circumstances as follows :—

While recently in New York we had the pleasure of meeting at the Manhattan Chess Club David Janowski, champion chess-player of France and one of the leading chess-players of Europe. In the course of conversation the Gledhill attack in the French Defence was discussed. Mr. Janowski stated that the form of the attack was new to him, but as he considered the French Defence gave Black an inferior game, he had not made a special study of this form of the opening. The position after the seventh move in the Gledhill attack having been set up and White having proceeded with 8 Q—Kt 3, Janowski continued for Black Kt—K Kt 3 so as to free the King's Bishop, and then gave his opinion that Black had unquestionably the better of the game. He stated that White had sacrificed a Pawn and had very little attack as compensation.

We disagreed with Janowski, and J. R. Capablanca appearing about this time, several skittle games were played between the Cuban expert and ourself. Capablanca adopted Janowski's suggested defence and was successful in the games contested, so apparently we were wrong in our judgment of the position.

To test the variation a correspondence game was agreed upon, Janowski playing Black, the position at which the game was started being after 8... Kt—Kt 3. We append the game with Mr. Shipley's notes in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

GAME No. 4,465.

French Defence (Gledhill Attack).

WHITE.	BLACK.
W. P. SHIPLEY.	D. JANOWSKI.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 P—K 5	4 K Kt—Q 2
5 Q—Kt 4	5 P—Q B 4
6 Kt—B 3	6 P×P
7 Kt×P	7 Kt×P
8 Q—Kt 3	

See Diagram.

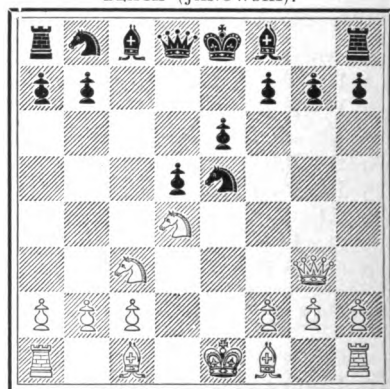
We now arrive at the crucial position in the Gledhill attack against the French Defence. This attack was first analyzed by Walter Gledhill, of Leeds, England, about 1900, and several articles were published on this analysis in the *British Chess Monthly* for 1900 and 1901.

Some time ago we had occasion to carefully examine this form of attack, and as a result of this examination we believe that Black can now obtain the better game, as follows : 8 Q—Kt 3, Q Kt—B 3; 9 B—Q Kt 5, P—R 3; 10 Kt×Kt, Kt×Kt; 11 B×Kt ch, P×B; 12 Castles, R—R 2, and Black has the superior position.

Position after White's 8th move :—

Q—Kt 3.

BLACK (JANOWSKI).



WHITE (SHIPLEY).

The above variation is taken from a game played in the International Tournament at Ostend in 1906 between P. S. Leonhardt, White, and F. J. Marshall, Black. Marshall finally won. If White should continue with 9 Kt×Kt, then would follow Kt×Kt, 10 Kt—Kt 5, P—K 4, and Black has

the better game. John Welsh Young, of Philadelphia, has suggested that possibly White could do better after the 9th move has been made on both sides as above by continuing with 10 B—K B 4. We still believe, however, that Black will obtain the better game.

8 Kt—Kt 3

.....The latter move is Janowski's continuation, the French champion claiming that Black has decidedly the superior game, that White's attack would soon vanish.

9 K Kt—Kt 5 9 Kt R 3
10 P—K R 4 10 B—B 4

.....It is not easy to point out Black's best continuation. B—K 2 was suggested by Mr. Gledhill in his analysis, but the continuation is not satisfactory, as White recovers his Pawn and eventually obtains a strong attack by bringing his Queen over to the Queen's wing. Capablanca suggested B—Kt 5 as possibly a better continuation for Black than either of the moves mentioned above. In continuing with B—B 4 Janowski, however, relied on an extremely ingenious defence inaugurated with his 12th and 13th moves.

11 P—R 4 11 Kt—K 2
12 B—Q 3

12 Q×Kt P is not satisfactory, on account of 12... R—K Kt sq, followed by Q—Kt 3.

12 Castles

.....White anticipated that Black would now continue with K—B sq, overlooking the fact that he could Castle with a playable defence.

13 B—R 6 13 Kt—B 4

.....This is the move that Janowski relied upon when he played 10 B—B 4. If Black had continued with 13 Kt—Kt 3, White wins with P×Kt, for if Black plays P×B, R×P wins, and if Black replied B P×P, then White continues with B—K 3, winning in a few moves, for, in reply to Black's move of P—Q 5, White can Castle Queen's Rook with a winning game, or possibly he can win more speedily by R×P. All of the

Philadelphia experts to whom the game was shown overlooked Janowski's ingenious method of extricating himself from White's strong attack, with the exception of C. S. Martinez, who pointed out Janowski's 13th move.

14 B×Kt 14 Q—B 3
15 B×P ch

White best reply; B—B 4, to be followed by R—R 4, would have proved satisfactory, excepting for Black's defence of P—K B 3. With the latter move Black can safely retain his Pawn.

15 K×B
16 B—B 4 16 B—Q 2

.....Janowski, in commenting upon this game some little time ago, claimed that Black had certain minor advantages, such as the safety of his King and the open Queen's Bishop's file, along which to direct an attack subsequently, in addition to the fact that White's Pawn position on the King's side of the board was not entirely satisfactory.

17 Castles (QR) 17 Kt—Kt 5

.....We believe Q—B 4 would have been a better defence.

18 Kt—Q 6

White's last move is a somewhat daring venture, as he will have difficulty in extricating the piece that has been advanced well within the enemy's trenches. Nevertheless, so long as the Knight can be supported, it will prove a thorn in Black's game. Black's reply is not obvious.

18 B—B 3
19 R—Q 2 19 Q—K 2

.....We believe now that Black's only continuation to save the game was P—R 4.

20 P—Q R 3

The full strength of this continuation was brought to our attention by Charles S. Martinez, one of the strongest players of Philadelphia. Prior to Mr. Martinez's analysis we were undecided whether to continue with the text-move or with K R—K sq. The latter move gave White an opportunity of

freeing his Knight at Q 6 and also in many variations yielded a powerful attack. Martinez, however, pointed out that in reply to R—K sq Black could safely continue with K R—Q sq, and then if White played Kt—B 5, Black could advantageously defend with Q—B sq.

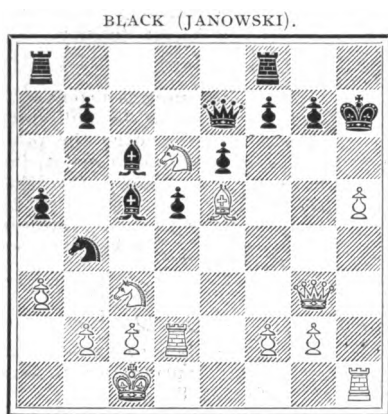
20 P—R 4

.....If Black now replies with either Kt—R 3 or K R—Q sq, then B—K 5 will win, and if Black plays 20..., Q R—Q sq, White will obtain the better game either with variation (a) or (b): (a) 20 P—Q R 3, Q R—Q sq; 21 P—R 6, P—Kt 3; 22 P×Kt, B×Kt; 23 B×B, R×B (b); 24 P—Kt 5, B—K sq; 25 K R—K sq, and wins a Pawn. (b) If 23..., Q×B; 24 Q×Q, R×Q; 25 Kt—K 4, R—Q sq; 26 Kt—B 6 ch, K—R sq; 27 P—B 4, and Black is hopelessly blocked. The above variation was also worked out by Mr. Martinez.

21 B—K 5

Position after White's 21st move :—

B—K 5.



If White now played 21 P×Kt, then Black obtains the advantage as follows: 21 P×Kt, P×P; 22 Kt—Kt sq, K R—Q sq; 23 Q—Q 3 ch, K—Kt sq; 24 Kt—Kt 5, and while White for the time being is a piece ahead, yet Black has a powerful attack. He threatens P—K 4.

21 P—B 3

.....The only move. Had Black now played 21 R—K Kt sq, White wins as follows: 22 P×Kt, P×P; 23 Q—Q 3 ch, P—K B 4; 24 Kt×P, B—Kt 4; 25 Q—Kt 3, Q—B 2; 26 Q—Kt 6 ch, Q×Q; 27 P×Q ch, K×P; 28 Kt—R 4 ch and White safely retains his piece.

22 Q—Kt 6 ch 22 K—Kt sq

23 P—R 6 23 B—Q 2

.....If 23..., P×B, White wins with 24 P×P, followed by Q×P ch.

24 B—B 4

White now threatens to capture the Knight, also to continue with P×P, eventually winning the exchange. Black has no satisfactory reply.

24 B—B 3

25 P×P 25 Q×P

26 Q×Q ch 26 K×Q

27 P×Kt 27 P×P

28 R—Q 3

White now threatens R—Kt 3 mate. Black has but two defences, B×Kt or B×P. If B×P, White replies Kt—Q sq, winning a piece and the game.

28 B×Kt

29 R—Kt 3 ch 29 K—B 2

30 R—R 7 ch 30 K—K sq

31 B×B 31 P×Kt

32 P×P 32 R—R 3

33 Q R—Kt 7 33 R—Q R sq

34 B—B 7 34 Resigns.



THE TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENCE.

In the April-May *Eco degli Scacchi* Signor Vittorio de Barbieri has a criticism of a game, Malutin *v.* Seleznieff, which appeared in the *B.C.M.* for July, 1916, with notes by Mr. Malutin. After the moves 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, Kt—B 3; 4 P—Q 4, P×P; 5 Castles, Kt×P; 6 R—K sq, P—Q 4; 7 B×P, Q×B; 8 Kt—B 3, Q—Q R 4; 9 Kt×Kt (the continuation which Mr. Malutin says has always been considered the most promising, but which he considers refuted by the game with Seleznieff), B—K 3, White continued 10 B—Kt 5, considering that he had "scarcely any other way of attack than this move." Black replied with 11 B—R 4, P—K Kt 4! (E. D. Bogoluboff's discovery) and won. But Signor de Barbieri says that 10 B—Kt 5, so far from being White's best move, was his worst, and that 10 Q Kt—Kt 5 is the right continuation. He challenges Mr. Malutin, aided by Mr. Bogoluboff, to conduct the defence against him.

Signor de Barbieri makes merry over Mr. Malutin's remark that "implacable chess logic triumphs; and yet it is a pity to acknowledge that it destroys the poetical inspirations of Tchigorin, Charousek, Marshall." He also expresses his surprise that the *B.C.M.* did not tell Mr. Malutin that he was wrong. Well, we know how fallible chess annotators *and* chess editors are; but we did not consider it our duty, after inviting Mr. Malutin to contribute games and notes to our pages, to set out to refute the notes. And perhaps, after all, the last word has not been said. We shall be glad to hear the opinions on the point of any of our readers who may be interested.

THE "AQUITAINE GAMBIT" IN THE RUY LOPEZ.

M. A. Geoffroy-Dausay has an article in *La Stratégie* on the above mentioned variation, the invention of M. Raoul Gaudin, ex-Bradfordian and champion of the Echiquier d'Aquitaine, Bordeaux. Readers of the *B.C.M.* may remember that in our issue for March, 1917, M. Gaudin submitted to their examination his new gambit, as follows: 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, P—Q R 3; 4 B×Kt, Q P×B; 5 Kt×P, Q—Q 5; 6 Castles, Q×Kt; 7 P—Q 4. M. Gaudin claimed that, though White has lost a piece, his strong centre, Pawn plus, and Castled King, are a sufficient compensation—Black having to lose *tempi* with his Queen, thereby developing White's game.

M. Geoffroy-Dausay admits the embarrassment of the Black Queen, with no good square immediately at her disposal. He decides in favour of 7... Q—B 3, aiming at K Kt 3 or K R 5! where she is practically unassailable. Now he finds White with a fine centre—but nothing else, since the Pawn plus is no compensation for the piece sacrificed. There are no brilliant prospects for his Bishop and Knight, a good square for the latter being particularly hard to discover; and he has lost his attacking Bishop, the K B, which Philidor, Tarrasch, and others have declared essential for combinations. The merits of

the attack lie in Black's difficulty of development, making the "Aquitaine Gambit" therefore original in being strategical, whereas all other gambits in which a piece is sacrificed are tactical and aim directly at the Black King's position. White's best move is 8 P—K B 4, to hinder the development of Black's game, especially his Q B. Black replies 8... P—K Kt 3 (stopping the intended P—B 5), and now Black's development is assured.

M. Geoffroy-Dausay has submitted his views on the Aquitaine Gambit, at the Café de la Régence, to such experts as Taubenhause, Aurbach, Antoniadi, &c., who all support his views as to the favourable position of Black on the 7th move. Hence his conclusion is that the Gambit is but *une ingénieuse fantaisie* and interesting—but then "Chess is a very interesting game!"

MR. LAWS'S CHESS SHORTHAND.

By ALLEN WATKINS.

A script system of shorthand is one in which the writing is formed by alternating upstrokes and downstrokes on a uniform slope.

A geometric system is one in which the characters are straight lines and curves sloping in different directions (usually four) and joined together directly without any connecting stroke.

Mr. Laws's system is geometric: and within the limitations of that basis I think he has carried out his scheme very successfully.

The shorthand material is skilfully used to obtain good outlines; with the exception that insufficient scope is given to the upstroke which is appropriated to express the comparatively infrequent Q B. In consequence the writing has a downward tendency.

This tendency is checked and lineality saved by a liberal use of compounds (*i.e.*, single characters each denoting two or more letters); so that no move needs more than two full-sized characters. This use of compounds entails a departure from alphabetic simplicity.

The characters are well differentiated, only two sizes being employed, and the small sized characters being used mainly as initials and finals in a subsidiary capacity. Alternative characters are used to obtain sharp angles of junction. This last device is an indispensable feature of geometric systems, which otherwise abound in blunt angles. Mr. Laws has not entirely succeeded in eliminating blunt angles in spite of his alternative characters: for instance, Kt—B 3 makes a bad outline; and so does B—Kt 5 *et hoc genus omne*.

Hooks figure very largely. The medial hooks are awkward, and Mr. Laws avoids most of them by an ingenious device; but he still retains a few. Hooks affixed to a straight stem tend to curve the stem, thereby changing its meaning. This is particularly the case in outlines such as P—Q Kt 4, where the initial and final hooks are on the same side of the stem.

An outstanding feature of the system is that it is *symbolic* and not *literal*. By this I mean that the outlines represent, not a conventional set of letters, but actual moves over the board in a given situa-

tion. In other words, Mr. Laws's shorthand really embodies a new notation altogether, and is not a literal translation of the English notation. The alphabet is the same, but the letters are used in a different way. By this means brief outlines are obtained for moves, which in the ordinary accepted notation require elaborate definition.

Now there is a great deal to be said for a new notation ; and Mr. Laws's method of distinguishing King's and Queen's side pieces in ambiguous situations is certainly a great improvement on the old, and will, I hope, obtain general acceptance in time. But the overwhelming disadvantage of a shorthand which is not a letter-for-letter transcription of the accepted notation is this : that on the one hand games printed in the accepted notation cannot accurately be copied in shorthand without the use of board and men ; and on the other hand, the shorthand cannot be translated into the accepted notation for manuscript purposes. For instance, take White's third move in the Evans, B→B 4. The natural way to write this is, one would think, by the B sign, then the same repeated, then the sign for 4. But no ; Mr. Laws, instead of repeating the B sign, writes another sign altogether, namely the Q B sign. No doubt this is more accurate ; but the point is that, not being a literal translation, the method cannot be readily applied.

The strong points of the system appear to me to be its brevity and completeness, particularly the latter. An old hand like Mr. Laws may be trusted not to miss any of the unusual situations—the hidden poetry of chess.

One statement in Mr. Laws's article requires correction. He refers to a system of chess shorthand invented by an "enthusiast" in 1843. "Chess shorthand" in this context is a misnomer. The system in question has no reference to shorthand characters at all, being simply a revised alphabetic code, and not particularly brief at that. So far as I know, my own system, which appeared in last August *British Chess Magazine*, was the first published in this country.

In previous communications I have already given reasons why chess shorthand should be script and alphabetic in character, rather than geometric and symbolic, and there is no need, therefore, to repeat them here. Those interested will find them in the August and October numbers, 1916, of the *British Chess Magazine*.

THE CHESS WORLD.

B.C.M. CHESS ANNUAL, 1916.

Price 3/- ; post free 3/3.

We append further extracts from the press notices we have received :—

.... We find in it a wealth of fine games most copiously annotated, which will certainly prove a study and pleasure to every chess-lover.—*Westminster Gazette*.

It is attractively and carefully produced, and deals comprehensively with the chess events of last year.....All interested in Essex chess are strongly recommended to secure this permanent record of the results from the commencement of its championship trophy, and other competitions.—*Stratford Express*.

For the second year in succession, *The British Chess Magazine* has issued its *Chess Annual*, and the neatly-got-up little volume is sure of a welcome as hearty as that with which its predecessor was received twelve months ago. The chess student, even though he keeps in touch with the progress of the game through the medium of the monthly and weekly publications, needs a volume which will present in convenient form a record of the year's progress of the game, especially as exemplified by that master play which is at once interesting and instructive. The *Annual* meets that need, and more. Although spectacular tournaments are practically out of the question by reason of the war, first-class competitions are still held in some countries, and the number of matches between masters has recently been greater than usual. All these are fully dealt with in the volume before us, which contains many games, from the tourneys of the interned Russian masters, the Copenhagen tournament, Tarrasch's matches with Lasker and Miseses, and other contests, that we have not previously seen published in this country. The championship competitions of the London clubs, and the matches between British experts, are well represented. A capital problem section contains about fifty of the principal problems of the year. A very thorough analysis of the 3 P—K B 4 variation of the Vienna Opening, by Mr. J. Foulds, of Bradford, is a valuable feature, and another special item of interest is an account of early Oxford and Cambridge chess. Altogether, a very desirable volume.—*Sheffield Weekly News*.

The *Chess Annual* may be obtained in London from Jones & Evans, 77, Queen Street, Cheapside; and Frank Hollings, 7, Great Turnstile, Holborn; or E. Weston & Sons, Change Alley, Sheffield. Price 3/-; by post 3d. extra.

Dr. A. G. Olland won a match against Herr Goud at Utrecht in April, conceding him Pawn and move and scoring 4—1, with 2 draws.

A match of 8 games up has been arranged between Marshall and Janowski, beginning on July 5th, and partly to be played in New York, partly in Atlantic City. Drawn games will only count $\frac{1}{2}$ point, and the winner of the match must establish a lead of not less than 2 games.

The *Revue Suisse d'Echecs* records the following exhibitions during the past spring: R. Teichmann at Zurich on March 1st, 25 boards simultaneously, won 18, lost 3, drew 4; H. Johner at Zurich on March 12th, 6 blindfold, won 5, drew 1; H. Fahrni at Langenthal, 38 simultaneously, won 29, lost 4, drew 5.

Chess news from France includes the victory, in the 25th annual tournament of the Cercle Philidor, of M. P. Humbert; and the respective successes in the 49th and 54th correspondence tournaments of *La Stratégie*, of M. L. Bastien (who won all his games) and M. Anatole Moutarde (9 points out of 10).

Northern chess-players, particularly those of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire, will be interested to learn that E. A. Greig, R.G.A., author of *Pitfalls on the Chess Board*, has been promoted from the rank of Lieutenant to that of Captain, and has also gained the Croix de Guerre for excellent work done with the French forces.

A "truly continental organisation, which will embrace the whole of the United States and, if possible, Canada as well," is being brought

into existence among the correspondence chess-players of America. The chief mover has been Mr. Z. Leslie Hoover, of Manhattan, President of the Correspondence Chess League of Greater New York.

The championship of the Metropolitan Chess Club has been won by Mr. W. Winter. As we have already reported, the tournament resulted in a tie between him and Mr. W. P. MacBean. A match of three games up was agreed to, and after a drawn game each player scored one. A second match was then commenced, and Winter won two games right off. He is to be heartily congratulated on his achievement.

At the annual general meeting of the Kew Chess Club (which seems to resist the generally devastating effects of the war bravely), the following officers were elected for the ensuing season: President, Mr. E. B. Osborn; hon. treasurer, Mr. J. D. Smith; hon. secretary, Mr. W. E. Froome Crook. The reports presented were most satisfactory. The championship cup tournament of the club has been won by Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Bennett.

The *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond* reports a short match between J. Mieses and W. John at the "Augustea" Chess Club, Leipzig, this spring. The result was a tie, each player scoring one win, while three games were drawn. Our Dutch contemporary also gives the result of a recent tournament at Warsaw, as follows: I., Rubinstein, 9 points; II., Lovstzky, $6\frac{1}{2}$; III. and IV., Belsitzmann and Flamberg, 6; V., Langleben, $1\frac{1}{2}$; VI., Kleczynski, 1.

The Wellington (N.Z.) Chess Club has recently adopted as its motto the words "Long live the King"—which were suggested by Mr. R. J. Barnes, five times winner of the New Zealand championship. "The words are surely happily chosen," writes Mr. F. K. Kelling, the secretary, to us, "in view of the affection and esteem that is felt for King George V. throughout the Empire." Mr. Kelling informs us that the motto of two other New Zealand chess clubs, those of Otago and Oamaru, is "Mind your P's and Q's," while that of the Canterbury C.C. is "Ingénio contenditur."

An article on early Oxford and Cambridge chess appears in the *Chess Annual*, which gives credit to Cambridge for first devoting systematic attention to chess, the first intelligence of a Cambridge club being in 1835. The inter-Varsity matches began in 1873, and continued in an unbroken series until 1915. These matches had been stoutly advocated by Staunton, but before then there had been a challenge. The minute book of the club reported in 1871 that a quasi-challenge had been sent by a chess club at Oxford. Upon the secretary communicating, however, with the president, he learnt that the Oxford club was composed of young undergraduate members. It was decided, therefore, not to accept the challenge. Evidently, from this, the club was entirely one of dons.—*Yorkshire Weekly Post*.

We are indebted to Mr. W. M. Brooke for the appended score of a recently contested friendly correspondence match between a Kent team and a Belfast team. The game on Board 6 of this match was published in our May issue, p. 153.

BELFAST.					KENT.				
W. H. F. Patterson	..	..	..	0	W. M. Brooke	..	..	..	1
F. H. Purdy	..	..	..	1	Rev. W. E. Evill	..	..	..	0
Alex. Orr	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	G. Hanson	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
W. M. Ballentine	..	..	..	0	W. T. Hurley	..	..	..	1
Dr. Wm. Frier	..	..	..	0	Capt. Harding	..	..	..	1
J. R. Livingstone	..	..	..	1	F. Shrubsole	..	..	..	0
Alex. Anderson	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	A. E. Naish	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
S. E. Manderson	..	..	..	1	F. M. Argrave	..	..	..	0
F. C. Martin	..	..	..	1	S. H. Gould	..	..	..	0
J. Leinster	..	..	..	1	C. S. Kent	..	..	..	0
Rev. R. R. Sayers	..	..	..	1	Mrs. Banting	..	..	..	0
W. H. McKee	..	..	..	1	Miss K. Eyre	..	..	..	0
Mrs. Martin	..	..	..	1	H. P. Hosgood	..	..	..	0
Miss Allen	..	..	..	0	Rev. J. Jarvis	..	..	..	1
M. J. Armstrong	..	..	..	1	F. Bourne	..	..	..	0
W. C. Lawson	..	..	..	0	W. F. Goodall	..	..	..	1
10					6				

We are indebted to Mr. P. Chignell, of Hessele, for the appended full score of the recently concluded friendly correspondence match between Hull and Plymouth. Last season Hull defeated the Norfolk and Norwich Club by 14 points to 6.

HULL.					PLYMOUTH.				
G. Barron (Hull)	..	..	..	1	T. Taylor (Plymouth)	..	..	..	0
S. Jackson (Hull)	..	..	..	1	P. Motley (Queenstown)	..	..	..	0
J. J. Shields (Hull)	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	G. F. H. Packer (Devonport)	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
J. Crake (Hull)	..	..	..	0	Lieut. G. C. Woods (Plymouth)	..	..	..	1
E. B. Waller (London)	..	..	..	1	Dr. Elgar Down (Plymouth)	..	..	..	0
T. G. Hart (Withernsea)	..	..	..	1	T. Whitby (Codford S. Mary)	..	..	..	0
P. Chignell (Hessele)	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	H. Dobell (Plymouth)	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
E. J. Adams (Hull)	..	..	..	0	A. S. Stoneman (Plymouth)	..	..	..	1
R. H. Hanger (Hull)	..	..	..	1	W. E. Baines (Plymouth)	..	..	..	0
G. W. Rawstorn (Hull)	..	..	..	1	Sergt. W. Gray (Swindon)	..	..	..	0
J. G. Wilson (Hull)	..	..	..	1	W. Kent (Devonport)	..	..	..	0
D. W. Edwards (Hull)	..	..	..	1	Rev. H. R. Kruger (Plymouth)	..	..	..	0
R. Hindsley (Durham)	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. Burke. (Plymouth)	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
W. H. Procter (Grimsby)	..	..	..	1	A. H. Byfield (Plymouth)	..	..	..	0
F. J. Rymer (Hull)	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. H. N. Leakey (Plymouth)	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
A. G. Gregson (Hull)	..	..	..	0	G. E. Sheahan (Plymouth)	..	..	..	1
11					5				

Chess in Scotland.—The annual meeting of the Glasgow Club was held on May 31st, Mr. John Leishman, president, in the chair. A satisfactory report was approved, and prizes were presented. West of Scotland Cup and prize—W. Gibson. Club championship, Outram Cup and prize—W. Gibson; J. Miller, 2nd prize. Macfarlane Cup (Minor) and Spens Memorial prize—T. C. Rutledge; the second prize was divided by W. Kemp, W. Logan, and C. Lee. “Knock-out” Handicap—W. Gibson, 1st prize; J. Miller, 2nd prize. “Fyfe Gambit” Tourney—W. Logan, 1st prize; T. Rutledge, 2nd prize (both Class II.).

Brilliancy prize given by Mr. Chambers was won and divided equally by Messrs. Logan and Rutledge. No inter-club matches were played during the past season, but Mr. Blackburne fulfilled his usual three days' engagement in October. A two-game correspondence match with Hampstead is still in progress. After meeting all expenses, the club shows an increased credit balance totalling £48 18s. 5d., plus £18 13s. 5d. at credit of West of Scotland Cup fund, and the membership is fully maintained. On the motion of Mr. G. A. Thompson, seconded by Mr. A. T. Arthur, the office bearers were all elected *en bloc* : Hon. president, Dr. Johnstone Macfie ; president, Mr. J. Leishman ; hon. treasurer, Mr. A. J. Neilson ; hon. secretary, Mr. T. C. Rutledge ; hon. librarian, Mr. J. Russell, jun.

Mathematics and Chess.—Those who look for points of similarity between distinct subjects will find plenty of scope for imagination in considering chess from this standpoint. Being partly a science and partly an art, a game and yet not a game, it all depends on the player and his tastes and inclinations in other ways as to how he regards it. At many points, mentally at least, it touches closely both the arts and the sciences, but perhaps the chief point of connection is with mathematics. Certain problems that occasionally arise and have to be solved during a game have admittedly more to do with mathematics than with chess as a game.

The essence of a game is that there should always remain the sporting chance, but situations arise in chess where this element is quite eliminated, the result being reduced to a certainty. In such cases the winning player may observe : " It's reduced to mathematics," and yet the position may still be of considerable interest to the chess player. A book dealing entirely with these foregone positions, which the strong player resigns without playing out, appeared many years ago under the appropriate title : *Chess Euclid*. Of course, the real aim of a player is that every piece should fit into its right place, and this taste for method and order has often been the reason for a player taking up the game, though conversely chess has also its influence in developing this virtue.—F. D. Yates in *Yorkshire Weekly Post*.

In answer to a correspondent who wrote to ask whether during Morphy's visit to Europe any of his games were published in the *Field*, and if so who was the chess editor at that time, the present editor, Mr. Amos Burn, says :—

It has occurred to us that the following information may be of general interest. Chess occupied a place in the *Field* from January, 1853, to October, 1854, when there appears to be a gap to 1857. The first chess editor was E. Williams, a very strong player, now chiefly remembered by the bitter and unfair attacks made upon him by his rival, the then British champion, Howard Staunton. Williams died in 1857, and the column was then taken up by S. S. Boden, also a very strong player, and the author of *A Popular Introduction to Chess*, a valuable work on the game, now unfortunately out of print. It was in 1858, during Boden's chess editorship, that Morphy visited Europe, and a number of his games appeared in the *Field*. The next chess editor was Cecil de Vere, who followed Boden in 1870. De Vere, who died at the premature age of twenty-seven, was one of the strongest European players, noted for the elegance of his style, and a contemporary and rival of our famous Blackburne, who is fortunately

still with us and still playing very fine chess. De Vere was succeeded in 1873 by W. Steinitz, who for about thirty years was chess champion of the world. Steinitz was the originator of the "modern school of chess," the principles of which were first expounded in his notes to the games in the *Field*. When in his prime he was probably the strongest player who ever lived, although perhaps not so great a natural genius as Morphy or Capablanca. Steinitz was succeeded in 1882 by Leopold Hoffer, a first-class player who for thirty years, by his skilful annotations of games, kept up the world-wide reputation of the column. Upon his death in 1913 he was succeeded by the present chess editor, who, in his early days, was a pupil of Steinitz.

We take the following interesting items from the chess column of *The Australasian* :—

"His Honour Mr. Justice Denniston, the senior puisne judge of the Supreme Court, New Zealand, has been made a Knight Bachelor. This seems very appropriate for an ex-president of the New Zealand Chess Association.

"Mr. T. L. Woods, who won the problem-solving tourney recently arranged at Auckland by the Good Companion Problem Club of Philadelphia, travelled from Moerewa, a distance of 140 miles, to take part in the event. This is enthusiasm indeed, and hard to beat. The best we can recall is that of a member of the late Bendigo Club who used to journey in 40 miles for his game every week.

"Entries are now being received at the Melbourne Chess Club for the tourney to decide the championship of the State. At the same time a minor tourney is being held which is open to players ineligible for the former event. Players who are not members of the club have the privilege of competing.

"At the last meeting of the committee of the Melbourne Chess Club it was decided to write to Sydney to inquire whether there was any chance of the New South Wales players playing the annual interstate match this year. Owing to the war, the usual match was not played last year. Should the match N.S.W. *versus* Victoria fall through again, it was decided to approach Western Australia with regard to a similar fixture. We believe the players in the West are keen on such an event, and that they could put into the field a team that would surprise their opponents.

The annual general meeting of the Southern Counties Chess Union took place on June 16th, at the City of London Chess Club. The president (Major E. Montague Jones, Herts.) was in the chair, and delegates were present representing Surrey (L. P. Rees), Devon (H. D. O'Bernard), Essex (G. F. Hawkins), Cornwall (C. T. Bennett), Sussex (A. J. Field), Middlesex (C. E. Biaggini), Hampshire (J. H. Blake), Wiltshire (A. Schomberg), and Herts (W. H. Ward). Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson (hon. secretary) presented his report, which was adopted. The financial statement showed a surplus of £27 12s. od., an increase of nearly £5 over the previous year. All the officials were re-elected as follows—

Executive : chairman, Major E. Montague Jones (Herts.) ; vice-chairman, C. E. Biaggini (Middlesex) ; hon. secretary, R. H. S. Stevenson (Kent) ; hon. treasurer, G. W. Cutler (Devon) ; Committee :

H. E. Dobell (Sussex), G. A. Felce (Surrey), G. F. Hawkins (Essex), H. D. O'Bernard (Devon), W. W. White (Kent), Rev. Canon Gordon Ross (Wilts), W. Ward (Middlesex).

Delegates to British Chess Federation : Rev. Canon A. G. Gordon Ross and Messrs. W. Ward, J. H. Blake, C. E. Biaggini, G. F. Hawkins, and R. H. S. Stevenson, the two first named to serve on the Executive of the Federation, the rest as representatives on the Council of the National Society.

It was decided to continue the Inter-Counties Correspondence Championship Contest, but in the next series of matches the time-limit is to be altered so that a player must reply on the day following receipt of his opponent's move.

Mr. E. Kenworthy, hon. sec. of the Pembroke Dock Institute Chess Club, writes to us :—

I send you the record of a game played at this club on April 18th between two of the best players. The Pembroke Dock Institute Chess Club has only been formed since January last, but gives evidence of growing into a good club. We hope to produce some good players.

GAME No. 4,466.

French Defence (in effect).

WHITE.		BLACK.			
E. R. MORLAND.		H. HINCHLIFFE.			
1	P—Q 4	1	P—K 3	15	P—B 4
2	P—K 4	2	P—Q B 4	16	R—Q B 3
3	B—K 3	3	Q—Kt 3	17	P—Q R 3
4	P—Q B 3	4	Q×Kt P	18	P—K 5
5	Kt—Q 2	5	Q×B P	19	B—B 4
6	Kt—B 3	6	Q—R 4	20	Q—R 4
7	B—Q B 4	7	P—Q 3	21	B—Kt 5
8	Castles	8	Q—B 2	22	P×P
9	R—B sq	9	P—Q Kt 3	23	R—Q 3
10	Kt—Kt 5	10	Kt—Q B 3	24	R×Kt
11	P—Q 5	11	Kt—K 4	25	Kt—B 4
12	P×P	12	B×P	26	R—B 7
13	Kt×B	13	P×Kt	27	Kt—Q 6
14	Q B×P	14	Kt—K B 3	28	B×Kt
				29	Q×P ch
				30	Q×B mate
					15 Kt—Q 6
					16 Kt—Q Kt 5
					17 Kt—B 3
					18 Q—K 2
					19 P×P
					20 R—B sq
					21 Q—Kt 2
					22 Kt—Q 4
					23 Kt×B
					24 B—K 2
					25 K—Q 2
					26 K—B 2
					27 Q—R sq
					28 Q×B
					29 K—Q sq

LONDON SECONDARY SCHOOLS' CHESS LEAGUE, 1916-17.

The table below gives the result of the championship competition of this League. Owing to the authorities in some cases considering it inadvisable to hold evening matches, several schools which ordinarily take part were precluded from competing. All the schools which entered, a much smaller number than usual, were thus able to meet every one of the other entrants, and the usual final rounds were made unnecessary. Wilson's Grammar School, Camberwell, which wins the British Chess Federation's Shield this year for the first time, has been a competitor every year since the commencement of the competition, and has invariably stood well in the struggle. Mr. W. M.

Dash, the secretary and captain, who will be awarded the B.C.F.'s medal, is a talented player who has played for his school several years. An enthusiastic player and worker, he is likely to be heard of later in the chess-world.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total Pts.
1 Wilson's Gr. Sch. ..	—	4½ 1½	2½ 3½	5 1	4 2	5½ ½	4
2 Westminster City ..	1½ 4½	—	4 2	4 2	3 3	4½ 1½	3½
3 Coopers' Co. ..	3½ 2½	2 4	—	2 4	5 1	3½ 2½	3
4 Tenison's ..	1 5	2 4	4 2	—	4 2	4 2	3
5 Holloway Co. ..	2 4	3 3	1 5	2 4	—	3 3	1
6 Battersea P.S. ..	½ 5½	1½ 4½	2½ 3½	2 4	3 3	—	½

The recently concluded Spring Tourney of the West London Chess Club proved an interesting contest between 14 players. The first place was taken by Mr. Fred Downey with a score of 10; the second by the Rev. W. A. Cunningham-Craig (9); and the third fell to the hon. secretary, Mr. J. W. H. Saybourne (8½). The tourney was played under handicap rules of Pawn and move, Pawn and two moves, &c., and, as the scores show, made a very close finish. Many of the members of the West London Chess Club are serving with the forces abroad, others are too much engaged with war affairs to have time to visit the club frequently, but the two evenings make pleasant oases in the week for those who can manage to spare the time.

The following was one of the games in the Spring Tourney. The winner says that "White, making no *immediate* attempt to profit by the odds he received, found the deferred dividend very acceptable."

GAME No. 4467.

Remove Black's KB Pawn.

WHITE.	BLACK.	17	17
J. W. H. SAYBOURNE.	Rev. W. A. CUNNINGHAM-CRAIG.	Kt×Kt	P×Kt
1 P—K 4	1 Kt—Q B 3	18 P—B 3	18 Q—Q 2
2 P—Q 4	2 P—K 3	19 P—Q B 5	19 Q R—Q sq
3 P—Q B 4	3 B—K 2	20 B—Kt 2	20 B—B 3
4 Kt—K B 3	4 P—Q 3	21 Q R—Q sq	21 B—K sq
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 Kt—K B 3	22 B—B 4	22 K—R sq
6 B—Q 3	6 Castles	23 P—Q 6	23 P×P
7 P—Q R 3	7 P—K 4	24 R×P	24 Q—Q B 2
8 P—Q 5	8 Kt—Kt sq	25 KR—Q sq	25 P—Q R 4
9 Q—B 2	9 B—Kt 5	26 K R—Q 5	26 B—B 3
10 Kt—Q 2	10 Kt—Q 2	27 R—Q 2	27 B—Q 2
11 P—K R 3	11 B—R 4	28 Q—Q 3	28 B—B sq
12 P—Q Kt 4	12 B—Kt 3	29 B×P	29 Q R—K sq
13 Castles	13 Kt—R 4	30 B×P	30 B—K 4
14 Kt—K 2	14 Kt—B 5	31 B×B	31 R×B
15 Kt×Kt	15 P×Kt	32 R—Q 8	32 Q R—Q sq
16 Kt—B 3	16 Kt—K 4	33 R×R	33 R×R
		34 Q—Q 6	34 Q×Q
		35 P×Q	35 Resigns

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME No. 4468.

Game played in the Correspondence Match, Lincolnshire v. Norfolk and Norwich, just concluded. Notes by Rev. F. E. Hamond, Norwich.

Scotch Game.

WHITE.
G. H. HILL
(Gainsborough)

BLACK.
H. P. COULTON.
(Norwich).

weakly placed and should not be driven.

1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—Q 4

1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P×P

15 Kt—B 3
16 Q×B
17 Q—Q 3
18 B—Q 2
19 Q R—Q sq
20 B×Q Kt P

.....It is quite refreshing to see the good old "Scotch" again. We believe it is still played by Mr. Blackburne in important contests sometimes.

.....A doubtful capture.

4 Kt×P

4 Kt—K B 3

5 Kt×Kt

5 Kt P×Kt

6 B—Q 3

6 P—Q 4

7 Q—K 2

7 B—K 2

8 Castles

8 Castles

9 B—K B 4

9 R—K sq

10 R—K sq

10 B—Q 3

11 B—K Kt 5

11 B—K 4

.....Black's Bishop has moved three times but he is now well placed.

If the Black Queen pays a visit to her own side of the board, R×B followed by B×R P ch would be most unpleasant. It could be played now and would probably win the end-game.

(I decided not to make this exchange thinking it would spoil an interesting end-game.—G.H.)

21 Q—K B sq
22 Q—B 4
23 B—Q 3

21 Q—K B sq

22 B—K 4

23 B—Q 3

12 Kt—B 3 12 Q—Q 3

.....Perhaps R—Kt sq would have been better before Q—Q 3.

.....The Black Bishop has seen much of the world in his travels, and will voyage further yet.

13 P—K Kt 3

24 R—K 4

24 R×R

25 Q×R

25 P—K Kt 3

26 Kt—Q 5

26 Q—Kt 2

27 P—R 5

27 P—K B 4

.....If P×R P, Q—K R 4 would follow and win.

28 Q—Q B 4

28 B—K 3

29 R—K sq

29 B—K 4

30 P—R 6

30 Q—R sq

.....The Queen should have gone to B 2, as the White Knight was too wise to check at K 7. If 31 Kt—K 7 ch, K—B 2; 32 Q—B 3, B—Q 3!!!; 33 Q—B 6 best. Q—Q 5 would win.

31 Q—K R 4!!

14 P×P

13 Kt—Kt 5

15 P—K R 3

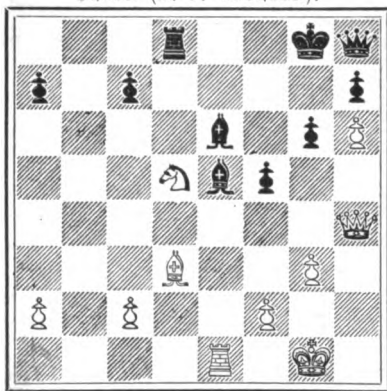
14 P×P

Kt×Q P would, perhaps, have been better, for if Q×Kt, B—K 4 would win the Rook. Kt×K B P or Kt×K R P cannot be sound for Black, and therefore his Kt is

Position after White's 31st move :—

Q—K R 4.

BLACK (H. P. COULTON).



WHITE (G. H. HILL).

A very fine move* which temporarily gives up a piece, but wins I think against any play. B—Q 2 was a better reply than R×Kt.

31 R×Kt

32 Q—K 7

The beautiful sequel.

32 B—B 2
33 R—Kt sq 33 B—Kt 7
.....If P—B 3, R—Kt 7 ;
Q—B 3 forced, B—Kt 8 ch.
34 Q×P 34 Q—K 4
.....Probably the best move
at his disposal, for B—B 4 is
threatened as well as R×B.
35 Q—B 8 ch 35 B—K sq
36 R×B 36 K—B sq
37 R—Kt 8 37 Q—K 8 ch

.....The check with Queen is
useless, but if P—B 5 with the
idea of opening out the White
King, White replies Q—Kt 7, and
the check at K Kt 7 is fatal. Or
if 37.., Q—K 2 ; 38 B—Kt 3,
B—K 4 ; 39 B×B, Q×B ; 40
Q—B 7.

38 K—Kt 2 38 R—K 4
39 Q—Q 7 39 Resigns.

.....For if R—K 2, R×B ch,
and if B×B, Q—Kt 7 mate. The
advanced K R P is an important
factor in the game, which is a
complicated and interesting one.

The following game was contested in the final stages of the 1916-7 Kitchin Memorial Correspondence Tournament of the Yorkshire County Chess Association. The game is of more than average interest by reason of the fact that the destination of the prize was settled by the award of the adjudicator on the position reached after White's 65th move, although there is no doubt that White has a winning position. The notes are by Mr. F. W. Darby, whose success gave much pleasure to his many chess friends in Leeds and Bradford.

GAME No. 4,469.

Two Knights Defence.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
F. W. DARBY	P. CHIGNELL		
(Leeds).	(Hull).		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	10 Kt—K 5	10 Q—B 2
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	11 P—K B 4	11 B—Q 3
3 B—B 4	3 Kt—B 3	12 P—Q 4	12 Castles
4 Kt—Kt 5	4 P—Q 4	13 Castles	13 P—B 4
5 P×P	5 Kt—Q R 4	14 P—B 3	14 B—Kt 2
6 B—Kt 5 ch	6 P—B 3	15 B—K 3	15 Kt—Q 4
7 P×P	7 P×P	16 Q—Q 2	16 P×P
8 B—K 2	8 P—K R 3	17 B×P	
9 Kt—K B 3	9 P—K 5		

Up to this point the game had followed a game at the Bradford Tournament of 1888 between the late James Mortimer and the late

W. H. K. Pollock. At this stage Black diverges.

17 P—K 6

18 Q—Q 3

Not 18 B×P because of Kt×B, Q×Kt, B—B 4, and the Queen is lost.

18 P—B 3

19 Kt—Kt 6

19 Kt×K B P

20 Kt×Kt

20 B×Kt

21 P—K R 3

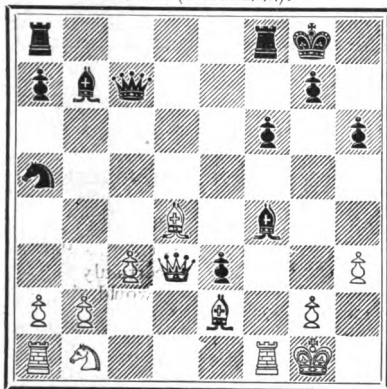
21 B—R 7 ch

.....With this move Black attempts a brilliant mating coup, coming within an ace of success.

Position after White's 21st move :—

P—K R 3

BLACK (CHIGNELL).



WHITE (DARBY).

22 K—R sq

22 B×P ch

23 K×B

23 Q—Kt 6 ch

24 K—R sq

24 B—Kt 8

25 B—K 5!

The only move. If 25 R×B, Q×P mate.

25 P×B

26 Q—Q 5 ch

Forcing the King to move and enabling White to play Q—Kt 2, thus preventing the threatened mate at R 7.

26 K—R sq

27 Q—Kt 2

27 Q×Q ch

28 K×Q

28 R—B 7 ch

29 R×R

29 B×R

30 P—Kt 4

30 Kt—Kt 2

31 P—B 4

31 B—K 8

32 P—Q R 3

32 R—K B sq

33 R—R 2

33 P—K 5

34 B—Kt 4

White at this stage set up the position wrongly or would have played 34 P—Q B 5, then if 34... P—Q R 4; 35 P—B 6, Kt—Q 3; 36 P—Kt 5, and the two passed Pawns are strong.

34 P—Q R 4

35 P—Kt 5

35 Kt—B 4

36 R—Q B 2

36 R—B 7 ch

37 R×R

37 P×R

38 K—B sq

38 P—R 5

39 K—K 2

39 K—Kt sq

40 P—Kt 6

40 P—K 6

41 B—B 3

41 B—R 4

42 P—Kt 7

42 B—B 2

43 Kt—B 3

43 B—Q 3

44 B—B 6

44 K—B 2

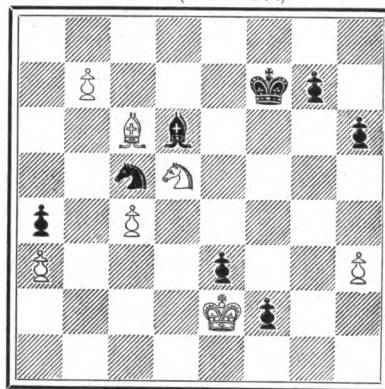
45 Kt—Q 5

45 Kt×P

Position after White's 45th move :—

Kt—Q 5

BLACK (CHIGNELL).



WHITE (DARBY).

.....Black misjudges the position, giving up Knight and Pawn for two Pawns under the impression that his four Pawns on the King's side are more than equal to White's Knight and two Pawns.

46 B×Kt

46 B×P

47 B—B 6

47 B—B 4

48 B×P

48 K—K 3

49 B—B 2

49 K—K 4

50 B—Q 3

50 P—Kt 4

.....With this move Black gives up all chances of drawing. If 50... K—Q 5; 51 Kt×P, P—Kt 4; and the win for White is difficult to find.

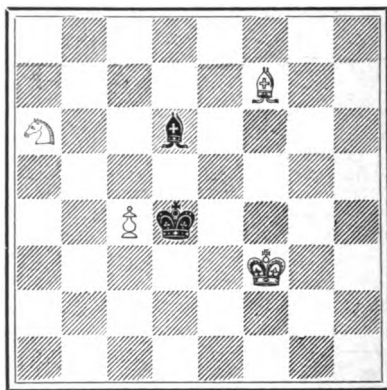
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|--------------|---------------|
| 51 K—B 3 | 51 P—R 4 |
| 52 Kt×P | 52 B—R 2 |
| 53 Kt—Q sq | 53 P—Kt 5 ch |
| 54 P×P | 54 P×P ch |
| 55 K×P | 55 K—Q 5 |
| 56 Kt×P | 56 K—K 6 |
| 57 K—Kt 3 | 57 B—Kt sq ch |
| 58 K—Kt 2 | 58 B—B 2 |
| 59 B—K 4 | 59 B—Kt 3 |
| 60 B—Q 5 | 60 K—B 5 |
| 61 Kt—Q 3 ch | 61 K—K 6 |
| 62 Kt—Kt 4 | 62 B—B 4 |
| 63 Kt—R 6 | 63 B—Q 3 |
| 64 B—B 7 | 64 K—Q 5 |
| 65 K—B 3 | |

Adjudicated win for White.

Position after White's 65th move :—

K—B 3

BLACK (CHIGNELL).



WHITE (DARBY).

GAME No. 4,470.

Played in the Kitchin Memorial Correspondence Tournament.

Quenn's Pawn Opening.

Notes from *Sheffield Weekly News*.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---------------------------|
| G. W. MOSES
(Sheffield). | J. ORANGE
(Sheffield). |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 P—Q B 4 |
| 3 P—B 4 | 3 P—K 3 |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | 4 Kt—K B 3 |
| 5 P×Q P | 5 Kt×P |
| P×P would bring about an ordinary variation of the P—Q B 4 defence to the Queen's Gambit Declined. | |
| 6 B—Kt 5 | 6 Kt×Kt |
| 7 P×Kt | 7 P—B 3 |
| 8 B—Q 2 | 8 Kt—B 3 |
| Preventing P—K 4, but only for a move or two. | |
| 9 P—K 3 | 9 B—Q 3 |
| 10 B—Q 3 | 10 Q—K 2 |
| 11 Castles | 11 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 12 P—K 4 | |

White has now the advantage in position, and is bound to obtain a passed Pawn.

12 P—K 4

.....It strikes us, however, that P×P would be a better move.

If White retook with the Pawn, and then pushed his Queen's Pawn forward, it would certainly be a passed Pawn, but it would also be isolated.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 13 P—Q 5 | 13 Kt—Q sq |
| 14 P—Q R 4 | 14 Kt—Kt 2 |
| 15 B—Kt 5 ch | 15 B—Q 2 |
| 16 Q—K 2 | 16 Castles K R |
| 17 Kt—R 4 | 17 B—B sq |
| 18 P—Kt 4 | 18 P—Kt 3 |
| 19 Kt—Kt 2 | 19 R—B 2 |
| 20 B—Q 3 | 20 B—Q 2 |
| 21 K R—Kt sq | 21 R—Kt sq |
| 22 Kt—K 3 | 22 P—B 4 |

.....Black is very much on the defensive, and seeks relief in a counter-attack, which is very ingeniously carried on, and also very ably met. He is compelled to begin by sacrificing a Pawn. It would be better if he could first play Q R—K B sq, but he cannot usefully do this, because the piece would soon be dislodged by B—R 6.

23 Kt P×P

Of course, if K P×P, Black recovers the Pawn with interest by P—K 5, etc.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 24 Kt×P | 23 P×P |
| 25 P×B | 24 B×Kt |
| 26 B—K 4 | 25 P—B 5 |
| 27 P—B 3 | 26 Kt—B 4 |

Avoiding a clever trap. If 27 Q×P, then 27... Q—R 5! with a very dangerous attack, for if now 28 B—Q 3 the reply would be P—K 5, and if any other move, Black could at least get his Pawn back at once by 28... R×P.

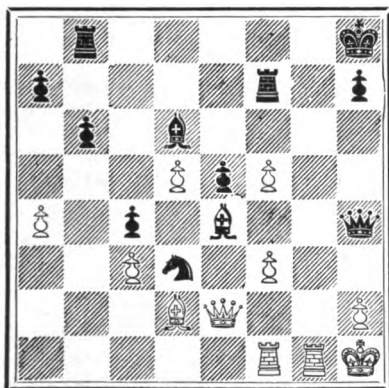
- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 28 K—R sq | 27 Kt—Q 6 |
| 29 R—Kt sq ch | 28 Q—R 5 |

White has been well advised in not capturing the Knight. He now takes the attack in turn.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 30 Q R—K B sq | 29 K—R sq |
|---------------|-----------|

Position after White's 30th move :—

Q R—K B sq



- | | |
|------------|--|
| 30 R—Kt sq | Not B—B 4, because of the reply B×Kt, followed by Q×P ch. |
|------------|--|

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 31 R×R ch | 31 K×R |
| 32 R—Kt sq ch | 32 R—Kt 2 |

.....If R—K sq; then 33 B×Kt, P×B; 34 Q—Kt 2 wins.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 33 R×R ch | 33 K×R |
| 34 Q—Kt 2 ch | 34 K—B 2! |

.....Another tricky position. If K—B 3, White wins by 35 B×Kt, P×B; 36 Q—Kt 8!

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 35 Q—Kt 3 | 35 Q—R 4 |
| 36 P—R 4 | 36 B—B 4 |
| 37 Q—Kt 5 | 37 Q×Q |
| 38 P×Q | |

White has an overwhelming superiority now. The concluding moves are highly interesting.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 38 Kt—Kt 7 | |
| 39 B—B 2 | 39 P—Q R 3 |
| 40 K—Kt 2 | 40 B—Q 3 |
| 41 B—B sq | 41 B—R 6 |

.....With a view to 42... Kt—Q 8; 43 B×B, Kt—K 6 ch. White's reply prevents this, and both Black's pieces become fixtures.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 42 K—Kt 3! | 42 P—Kt 4 |
| 43 P×P | 43 P×P |
| 44 P—B 6 | 44 P—R 3 |
| 45 P×P | 45 K×P |
| 46 B—Kt 5 ch | 46 Resigns. |

.....For if 46... K×B; then 47 P—R 7 and wins. Or if 46... K—B 2; 47 P—Kt 7, K—Kt 2; 48 B—B 6 ch, and wins.

The following game was played at the Moscow Chess Club on February 8th. Score from the *Novoe Vremya*.

GAME No. 4,471.

Vienna Game.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A. RABINOVITCH. | A. ALJECHIN. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—B 4 | 3 Kt—B 3 |

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 4 P—B 4 | 4 B—B 4 |
| 5 B×P ch | |

So far the players have followed a correspondence game, Brussels v. Paris. Brussels continued 5

Kt—B 3, and P—Q 3 followed on both sides. With the text-move White institutes a lively attack, which, however, is not sound.

6 P×P 5 K×B
6 Kt—K sq

.....6.., Q Kt×P; 7 P—Q 4, B—Q 3 returns the piece, but with a strong game. 6.., B×Kt is inferior because of 7 P×Kt, B—Q 5; 8 Q—R 5 ch.

7 Q—R 5 ch

White's best course seems to be 7 Kt—B 3, and if R—B sq, 8 P—Q 4, B—K 2; 9 P—Q 5, Kt—Kt sq; 10 P—Q 6, threatening 11 Q—Q 5 ch.

8 Kt—B 3 7 K—Kt sq
8 Q—K 2

.....Now Black begins to drive back the attacking forces.

9 Kt—Q 5 9 Q—B 2
10 Q—R 4 10 B—K 2
11 Q—Kt 3

It appears more promising to capture the Bishop and follow with P—Q 4.

11 Q—Kt 3

12 Q—B 4 12 P—K R 3
13 Castles 13 B—Kt 4!
14 Kt×B 14 P×Kt
15 Q—B 3 15 P—Q 3
16 P×P 16 P×P
17 P—Q 4

P—Q 3 is more solid. Or White might anticipate by one move his actual combination.

17 B—K 3
18 Kt—K 7 ch

Ingenious, but it does not save the game.

18 Kt×Kt 18 K—R 2
19 Q—B 8 ch 19 Q×P
20 Q×Kt (K 7) 20 Q×P ch
21 Q×P (Kt 5) 21 Q—Kt 5
22 B—K 3 22 Kt—B 3
23 Q—Kt 5 23 Q—Kt 3
24 R—B 4 24 Q×B P
25 R—Q sq 25 Q—Kt 8 ch
26 R×P 26 Q—K 5
27 R—B sq 27 Kt—Q 4
28 B—Q 4
29 Resigns

Immediate loss is threatened by Kt—B 5.

The following is a recent blindfold "brilliancy" won by Aljechin at the Odessa Chess Club:—

GAME No. 4,472.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

WHITE.
A. ALJECHIN.

BLACK.
M. KRAUS.

1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4 2 P—Q B 3
3 Kt—Q B 3 3 P×P

.....Yielding to the temptation which White puts in his way. It seems that Black can safely win the Pawn, provided that he continues correctly.

4 P—K 3 4 P—Q Kt 4
5 P—Q R 4 5 Q—Kt 3
6 Kt—B 3 6 P—K 3
7 Kt—K 5 7 B—Q 3

.....Inferior to 7.., B—Kt 2. White could have met the text move with 8 P×P, and if B×Kt; 9 P×B, P×P; 10 Kt—K 4, B—Kt 2; 11 Kt—Q 6 ch, &c.

8 P—B 4 8 B×Kt

.....Nor is this good. Perhaps 8.., Kt—K 2 was Black's best course.

9 B P×B 9 P—K B 4
10 P—K 4!

A move which at least equalises, for Black has nothing more promising than 10.., P—Kt 5; 11

Kt—K 2, P×P; 12 Kt—Kt 3,
Kt—K 2; 13 B×P, Castles,
allowing White to regain his Pawn.

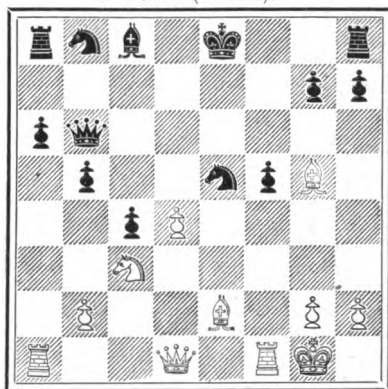
21 Kt×P dis ch 21 K—Kt sq .
22 Kt—K 7 ch 22 Resigns

	10 Kt—K 2
11 B—Kt 5	11 Kt—Kt 3
12 K P×P	12 K P×P
13 P×P	13 P×P
14 B—K 2	14 P—Q R 3
15 Castles	15 Kt×P

Position after Black's 15th move :—

Kt×P

BLACK (KRAUS).



WHITE (ALJECHIN).

See Diagram.

.....Natural looking, but immediately fatal, as Aljechin prettily demonstrates. Black might have prolonged the game with 18.., Kt—Kt 3; but 19 Kt—K 7 was a sufficient answer.

16 Kt—Q 5	16 Q—R 2
17 B—R 5 ch	17 K—B sq
18 B—K 7 ch	18 K—Kt sq
19 B—B 5	19 Q—Kt 2
20 Kt—K 7 ch	20 K—B sq

GAME No. 4,473.

We take the following interesting game from the *Los Angeles Times*. The notes are by our esteemed contributor, Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski. Our contemporary in its introductory remarks says :—

An example of college chess, played in the C.H.Y.P. League tournament. The winner conducts the game in a strategically exemplary manner, and, with a little more accuracy in his calculations, would make a very fine player. The loser also plays well, but seems the victim of a sort of match-game fright, a misfortune which often oppresses inexperienced players and from which even the experienced are not always free.

Philidor's Defence.

WHITE. LEVINSON.	BLACK. LEEDE.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—Q 3
3 P—Q 4	3 Kt—K B 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 B—Q B 4	5 P—K R 3

.....I consider this necessary. If 5.., Kt—Kt 3; 6 B—Kt 3, P×P; 7 Q×P, and the White Queen is left in a commanding position; and if 5.., B—K 2, the White King's Knight goes on a long journey in the following variation which, I believe, first occurred in a Franklin Chess Club tournament game played in Philadelphia many years ago between

Hermann Voight and S. L. Stadelman; 6 Kt—K Kt 3, Castles; 7 B×P ch, R×B; 8 Kt—K 6, Q—K sq; 9 Kt×B P, Q—Q sq; 10 Kt×R. The *Handbuch* leaves this variation at move 9 with a plus sign for White, following their frequent and reprehensible practice of giving a lot of inferior lines of play in detail and leaving the main play just at a point where one would like a little more light on the subject. It is noted by *Modern Chess Openings* that Amos Burn mentions the variation as of doubtful value for White. After a careful examination of the position, I have come to the conclusion that White should win. The game would be about equal

if the Knight at Q R 8 were off, but it is still on, as Black will find to his cost when he tries to win it. Suppose 10... Kt—B sq; 11 P×P, Kt—Kt 5; 12 P—B 3, Kt×K P; 13 Kt—Q 5. Or 10... P—Q R 3; 11 B—K 3. Or 10... P—Q Kt 3; 11 P×P, followed by Kt—Kt 5, or 10... P—Q Kt 4; 11 P×P, followed by Kt—Q 5.

6 Castles

6 B—K 2

.....P—B 3 is thought dangerous on account of 7 P×P, P×P; 8 B×P ch, K×B; 9 Kt×P ch, K—Kt sq; 10 Kt—K 6, but after Q—K sq; 11 Kt×R, K×Kt, Black seems O.K. It may be pointed out that Black cannot well play 10... R—R 2 on account of 11 P—K 5, but if White had gone into this one move earlier, say 6 P×P, P×P; 7 B×P ch, K×B; 8 Kt×P ch, K—Kt sq; 9 Kt—Kt 6, Black could play R—R 2 and answer P—K 5, Castles, or Kt—Q 5 by Q—K sq.

7 P—K R 3

White began defending unnecessarily and soon finds it necessary to continue upon the defence. There might be some justification for this move if it were followed up by B—K 3, but it is not. Black having made a non-developing move, White can afford to play 7 B—Q 3, so as to follow with Kt—K 2 and P—B 3. The *Handbuch* says 7 P×P, P×P; 8 Kt—K 2 gives White the advantage, quoting a variation by Svenonius. But after 8... Castles; 9 Kt—Kt 3, Kt—B 4, Black seems safe enough.

- 8 R—K sq 7 P—B 3
9 P×P 8 Q—B 2
10 P—R 3 9 P×P

Another weak move, and one which seems to serve no purpose whatever.

10 P—K Kt 4

.....An attack in approved style when the adversary has Castled King's side and also played his Pawn to King's Rook third, although it is more usual to hold the move of the King's Knight's Pawn until the Knight is ready to go to Kt 3. No harm, however,

comes of reversing the order of the moves and playing P—K Kt 4 before Kt—B sq.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 11 Kt—K R 2 | 11 Kt—B sq |
| 12 P—B 3 | 12 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 13 B—K 3 | 13 Kt—R 4 |
| 14 B—K B sq | 14 B—K 3 |
| 15 Q—K 2 | 15 K Kt—B 5 |

.....Or Kt—Kt 6, so as to get rid of the King's Bishop.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 16 Q—B 2 | 16 P—Kt 3 |
| 17 K R—Q sq | 17 P—K R 4 |
| 18 P—K Kt 4 | |

Best under the circumstances, perhaps, although the opening of the King's Rook's file is to Black's advantage.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 18 P×P |
| 19 R P×P | 19 K—B sq |
| 20 Kt—K 2 | 20 Kt×Kt ch |
| 21 Q×Kt | 21 Kt—B 5 |
| 22 Q—B 2 | 22 K—Kt 2 |
| 23 R—Q 2 | 23 R—R 3 |
| 24 Q R—Q sq | 24 Q R—R sq |
| 25 Q—K sq | 25 P—Kt 4 |
| 26 R—B 2 | 26 P—Q B 4 |

.....It is not clear why he does not play B—B 5 at once.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 27 Q—B 3 | |
| | P—Kt 3, and if P—B 5, Q—B 3 was better. |
| | 27 B—B 5 |
| 28 B×Kt | 28 Kt P×B |
| 29 B×B | 29 B—R 5 |

.....Black plays in style. As it happens, however, this comes only to the same thing as retaking the Bishop at once, Black's position being so strong that White could not avail himself of the respite, Kt—B sq as a reply to 29... P×B not being feasible.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 30 R—Kt 2 | 30 B—Kt 6 |
| 31 R (Q)—Q 2 | 31 P×B |
| 32 Q×B P | 32 Q—K 2 |
| 33 P—Kt 4 | |

In reply to 33 Q—B 3, Black can play K—Kt 3, threatening Q—R 5. Had White made his correct forty-first move, he might have been given credit for at this point taking his only chance in a lost position.

33 R × Kt

.....Here 33..., Q—R 5 would have ended matters. Black then threatened B × Kt ch, followed by either Q—K 8 ch or Q—Kt 6 ch, or if 34 K—B sq, Q—R 6.

34 R × R

35 R × R

36 K × B

37 K—Kt 2

38 K—B sq

39 K—K sq

34 R × R

35 B × R ch

36 Q—R 5 ch

37 Q—Kt 6 ch

38 Q × P ch

39 Q—K 6 ch

.....Q × Kt P gave him the better ending.

40 K—Q sq

40 Q—Q 5 ch

.....It was a mistake on Black's part to offer the exchange of Queen's, as it was on White's to

refuse it. Q—Kt 8 ch was indicated.

41 Q—Q 3

Losing, whereas Q × Q would have drawn. Suppose 41 Q × Q, B P × Q; 42 P—R 4, K—B 3; 43 K—K 2. Black cannot attack the Queen's side Pawns and dare not attack the King's Knight's Pawn, as his King would then be too far away to stop the Q R P and Q Kt P.

42 P × Q

43 P × P

44 K—K 2

45 K—B 3

46 K—Kt 2

47 K—B 2

48 Resigns.

41 Q × Q ch

42 P × P

43 K—B 3

44 K—Kt 4

45 P—R 3

46 K × P

47 P—B 6

The following game was played on November 27th, 1916, in the Jubilee Tournament of the Stockholm Chess Club. Most of the notes are based upon those by Mr. Gustav Nyholm (the winner of the tournament) in the *Tidskrift för Schack*.

GAME No. 4,474.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. B. RASK.	BLACK. G. NYHOLM.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 P—Q Kt 4
6 B—Kt 3	6 B—K 2
7 R—K sq	7 P—Q 3
8 P—B 3	8 Kt—Q R 4
9 B—B 2	9 P—B 4
10 P—Q 4	10 Q—B 2
11 P—Q R 4	

The Hungarian master, Balla, claims the better game for White with this move. Some variations follow:—

(1) 11..., P—Kt 5; 12 B P × P, P × Kt P; 13 P—Q Kt 3, followed by B—Kt 2, Q Kt—Q 2, B—Q 3, R—Q B sq, &c., with marked advantage.

(2) 11..., B—Kt 2; 12 R P × P, R P × P; 13 Kt—R 3, B—R 3;

14 P—Q Kt 4, P × Kt P; 15 B P × P, Kt—B 3; 16 Q Kt × P, Q—Kt sq; 17 Kt—B 3! Q × P (if Kt × Kt P, 18 B—R 4 ch, K—B sq; 19 B—R 3, and White wins a Knight); 18 Kt—Q 5, Kt × Kt; 19 P × Kt, Kt × P; 20 Kt × Kt, Q × Kt; 21 Q × Q, P × Q; 22 B—R 4 ch, K—Q sq; 23 B—B 6, R—R 2; 24 B—Q Kt 5 and wins (Balla v. Asztalos, 1912).

(3) 11..., B—Kt 5? 12 R P × P, R P × P; 13 P—Kt 4, and wins.

Black, however, gets the advantage with 11..., R—Q Kt sq; 12 R P × P, R P × P; 13 P × K P, P × P; 14 Kt × P, Q × Kt; 15 R × Kt, Kt—Kt 5; 16 P—K B 4 (if 16 P—K Kt 3, Q—R 4; 17 P—R 4, P—Kt 4), Q—B 2, followed by P—B 5.

12 R P × P	11 R—Q Kt sq
13 Q Kt—Q 2	12 R P × P
14 Kt—B sq	13 B—Kt 5
15 P × P	14 B P × P
	15 Castles

- 16 Kt—K 3 16 Kt—B 5
B—Q 2 was much better.
 After the text-move White could
 have scored with 17 Kt×B, Kt×
 Kt; 18 P—Q Kt 3, Kt—Kt 3;
 19 B—Kt 2, followed by P—R 3.
- 17 P—R 3? 17 B×Kt
 18 P×B 18 K R—B sq!
 19 Kt—B 5 19 B—B sq
 20 B—Kt sq 20 P—Kt 3
 21 Kt—R 6 ch 21 B×Kt
 22 B×B 22 Q Kt×P
 23 Q—Q 2 23 Q—B 6
 24 Q×Q 24 R×Q
 25 R—R 6
 White has now very little for
 his Pawn minus.
- 26 B—R 2 25 Kt—B 5
 27 B×Kt 26 Kt—K sq
 28 P×P 27 R×B
 29 R—Kt sq 28 P×P
 30 R—R 4 29 P—Kt 5
 31 R—R 7 30 Kt—Q 3
 32 R—K 7 31 Kt—Kt 4
 33 K—Kt 2 32 Kt—Q 5
 34 P—R 4 33 Kt—K 3
 A forlorn hope.
 34 R (B 5)—B sq
- 35 R—Kt 3 35 Kt—Q 5
 36 R—Kt sq 36 Kt—B 3
 37 R—Q 7 37 P—Kt 6
 38 B—Kt 5 38 R—K sq!
If K—Kt 2, 39 R—Q 6,
 followed by B—B 6 ch.
- 39 P—R 5 39 P×P
 40 K—R 3 40 R—K 3
Not 40... P—Kt 7 (to
 stop R—Kt sq), for then 41 R—
 Q 2 wins the Pawn.
- 41 K—R 4 41 Kt—Q 5
 42 K×P 42 Kt×P
 43 B—R 6 43 K R—Q Kt 3
 44 R—Q 3 44 Kt—Q 5
 45 P—B 4 45 P—B 3
Better than 45... P—
 Kt 7; 46 P—B 5, Kt—K 7, when
 White has good drawing chances
 with 47 R—K 3, Kt—B 5 ch;
 48 B×Kt, P×B; 49 R—K B 3.
- 46 P—B 5 46 K—B 2
 47 B—K 3 47 R—Kt 5
 48 B×Kt 48 P×B
 49 K—R 6 49 K—K 2
 50 K×P 50 K—Q 3
 51 K—Kt 6 51 K—K 4
 52 Resigns

A chess player of unusual race—for a chess-player—has been discovered in the Netherlands Indies. Si Narsar is a "Batakker," who plays on level terms with the best European amateurs whom he can meet and also gives simultaneous exhibitions of more than 20 boards. At Surabaya, for instance, the largest town in Java, he recently met 22 opponents at one sitting, winning 15 games, losing 6, and drawing 1. Heer D. Bleykmans, who is perhaps the best known antagonist with whom he has measured swords, describes him as a fine natural player, who, without any knowledge of the theory, puts up a very strong game.

We give one of Si Narsar's victories in a game against a Dutch opponent in Java, Heer J. Safier, the score being taken from the *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond*.

GAME No. 4,475.

French Defence.

WHITE.	BLACK.
J. SAFIER.	SI NARSAR.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 B—Kt 5

.....Rarely played in first-class chess, and generally disapproved of, Marshall tried the move in a match game v. Esser, at Amsterdam, in 1911, Esser making the bad reply 4 Q—Kt 4.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N. 8.

G.C.C.P.C. Tourneys.—The April award shows a very indifferent set of prize problems. Mr. P. H. Williams has pointed out that the position awarded first place has three solutions. The author of this 2-er, however, takes the chief honour, as other entries of his were accorded second and third prizes with the following.

By W. B. Rice, Philadelphia.—White: K at K 6; Q at Q R sq; Rs at K R 4 and Q R 4; Kts at K Kt 4 and Q B 4; Ps at K Kt 2 and Q 2. Black: K at K 5, Q at Q Kt 6; Rs at K R 3 and Q R 3; B at K R 6; Ps at K B 3, K 6, Q 3 and 6. Mate in two.

By W. B. Rice.—White: K at Q 8; Q at Q R 6; Rs at K R 5 and K B 6; Bs at K R 8 and K Kt 8; Kts at Q 6 and Q B 6; Ps at Q Kt 4, 5 and Q R 5. Black: K at Q 4, B at K Kt 4; Ps at K R 3, K B 2 and K 2. Mate in two.

The May contest is settled as below.

1st prize (*ex æquo*), by C. Promislo, Philadelphia.—White: K at Q 8; Q at Q 4; R at Q B 3; Bs at Q B sq and 8; Kts at K Kt 4 and K B 5; Ps at K R 2 and 3. Black: K at K B 5; Q at Q 7; Rs at Q Kt 7 and Q R 7; B at K sq; Kts at K B 7 and K 4; Ps at K Kt 3, 4, K B 2, K 5, and Q B 3. Mate in two.

1st prize (*ex æquo*), by E. E. Westbury, Birmingham.—White: K at K R 2; Q at Q 6; Rs at K R 5 and Q B 8; Bs at K B 3 and Q B 3; Kts at Q Kt sq and 7; Ps at K 7, Q B 2, and Q R 3. Black: K at Q B 5; Q at Q B 2; R at K 6; B at Q sq; Kts at Q 2 and B 3; Ps at K B 2, K 3, and Q Kt 6. Mate in two.

2nd prize (*ex æquo*), by H. D'O. Bernard, London.—White: K at K B 6; Q at Q R 4; Rs at K B 5 and Q sq; B at K Kt 7; Kt at Q 2; Ps at K Kt 6, K B 2, 3, K 6, Q B 2, 4, Q Kt 2 and Q R 5. Black: K at Q 5; R at K Kt 5; Bs at K Kt sq and Q Kt 5; Kts at K 6 and Q B sq; Ps at K B 5, Q 4, Q B 4 and Q R 3. Mate in two.

2nd prize (*ex æquo*), by H. D'O. Bernard.—White: K at K Kt 8; Q at K Kt 2; Rs at Q sq and 7; Bs at K B 5 and K sq; Kts at K Kt 7 and Q 3; Ps at K Kt 3, K B 2, Q B 4, Q Kt 3, and Q R 4. Black: K at Q 5; R at K B 6; Kts at K Kt 4 and Q Kt 2; Ps at K Kt 5, Q 3, and Q R 4. Mate in two.

The Fifth "Meredith" (May) Tourney gives the following as prize problems. It will be remembered that in these competitions the contributed entries have a limit of 12 men.

1st prize, by E. E. Westbury.—White: K at Q 8; Q at Q B 4; Rs at K B sq and Q B 7; B at Q B 3; P at Q R 5. Black: K at Q B 7; R at K Kt 7; B at K R 4; Kt at Q R 8; P at K Kt 4. Mate in two.

2nd prize, by A. G. Corrias, Sardinia.—White: K at Q R 6; Q at K R 3; R at K 5; B at Q Kt 5; Kt at Q B sq; P at Q 4. Black: K at K B 5; Q at K B 7; Kts at K B 3 and Q Kt 7; P at K R 5. Mate in two.

3rd prize, by Angelo Rinaldini, Reggio Emilia, Italy.—White : K at Q R 2 ; Q at Q sq ; R at Q Kt 5 ; B at K B sq ; Kt at Q 6 ; Ps at Q B 2 and 5. Black : K at Q R 5 ; Rs at K Kt 6 and 7 ; B at K 6 ; Kt at K Kt 8. Mate in two.

It was not generally known that Mr. Murray Marble was the unofficial examiner of the problems of the G.C. tourney. It has been suggested that he would be in consequence an admirable collaborateur to Mr. A. C. White in his adjudications, since being a composer of standing he would naturally know something of the inner workings of the positions passing under his analysis. This proposition was gladly embraced by Mr. White, and perhaps the latter's labours will be lightened, and in cases of perplexity or doubt eased. We hope so, though on the whole Mr. White's awards are uniformly conscientious and leave little if any room for dissention.

The two-move competition of *L'Eco Degli Scacchi* is ended by the award of Messrs. P. H. Williams and V. de Barbieri. British composers are prominent in the prize list. 1st, R. G. Thompson ; 2nd, G. Guidelli ; 3rd, E. F. Westbury ; 4th, W. A. Clark ; 5th, R. G. Thompson. Hon. mens. : A. M. Sparke, J. J. O'Keefe, and W. J. Smith, E. E. Westbury, Frank Janet, A. M. Sparke, P. Marucchi, and Raymond Gevers.

1st prize, by R. G. Thompson.—White : K at Q Kt 8 ; Q at Q R 6 ; Rs at K B 7 and 8 ; B at Q Kt 7 ; Kts at K B 6 and K 8 ; P at K B 4. Black : K at K 3 ; Q at Q Kt 3 ; Kts at Q B sq and Q R 6 ; Ps at K B 4, K 2, Q 5, 6, and Q R 2. Mate in two.

2nd prize, by G. Guidelli.—White : K at K 8 ; Q at K B 8 ; Rs at K Kt 6 and K sq ; B at K R 2 ; Kts at K 3 and 7 ; Ps at Q Kt 4 and 6. Black : K at Q 3 ; Q at Q B 8 ; R at K B 5 ; Bs at K B 3 and Q R 7 ; Ps at K R 5, K 3, Q 2, 5, and Q B 3. Mate in two.

3rd prize, by E. E. Westbury.—White : K at Q R 4 ; Q at K Kt sq ; Rs at K R 2 and Q B sq ; Bs at K Kt 5 and Q 3 ; Kt at Q R 2 ; Ps at K Kt 4, K 2 and Q B 5. Black : K at Q 7 ; Q at K B 5 ; B at Q Kt 8 ; Kts at K R 4 and K 4 ; Ps at K Kt 2, Q 5, Q B 3, 7, and Q Kt 7. Mate in two.

The Dutch daily *Algemeen Handelsblad* has announced an international tourney for two and three-movers. Sealed envelope and motto arrangements to prevail. Judges : Messrs. H. Weenink, L. A. Kuijers, and B. H. Meiners. Prizes for 3-ers, 40, 25 and 15 florins ; and for 2-ers, 30, 20 and 10 florins respectively. The date named for receipt of entries is 30th June, but possibly this applies to Holland, and an extension will be granted to other countries—a usual course. Address : B. J. van Trotsenburg, Johannes Verbulstraat 78, Amsterdam.

Boston Chess Club Tourney.—Mr. Alain C. White adjudicated the entries of the two and three-move classes. Here are the firsts :—

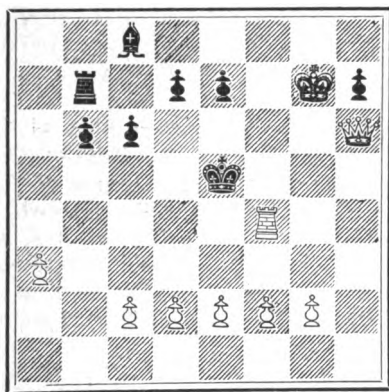
By E. E. Westbury, Birmingham (1st).—White : K at K R 2 ; Q at K Kt sq ; Rs at Q 6 and Q R 4 ; B at Q B 7 ; Kts at

K B 3 and Q B 6; Ps at K R 3, K 2 and Q 3. Black: K at K B 5; Q at Q R 4; Bs at K Kt sq and 2; Kts at K 5 and Q B 5; Ps at K R 3, 4, K B 2, 4, Q 4, Q B 4, and Q R 2. Mate in two.

By Jos Opdenoordt, Venlo, Holland (1st).—White: K at K Kt sq; Q at Q R 8; B at K B 3; Kts at K 3 and Q B 4; Ps at K R 5 and Q 2. Black: K at K 8; R at Q Kt 8; B at K R 2; Ps at K Kt 7, K B 3, K 7, Q 6 and Q B 6. Mate in three.

An unusual course was adopted in this competition. We gather from the judge's report Mr. Westbury's 2-er was entered in an unsound form, but was corrected not by the author, but on his behalf. Mr. White admits "this is contrary to the usual tourney standards, and if any one wishes to protest the problem may have to be thrown out; but I hope no one will do so, both because the problem is so very much the best in the tourney, and because it is a real pleasure to 'do' Fate once in a while." We fear this is a dangerous precedent, and one which will not obtain general acceptance. Many a gem might have been rescued from comparative oblivion had such a course been adopted as in this case, and we have no hesitation in saying that it would not have been tolerated, especially in important affairs.

By ERNST JÖNSSON,
Landskrona.



Mate in three.

These would make Havel shudder.
seven six.

The margined three-mover taken from the set of hon. mens. of the Stockholm C.C. tourney, referred to last month, is so unusually piquant we feel impelled to let our readers share the enjoyment of its peculiar features with us. We found it a little difficult to solve, but doubtless its solution will be eased when we say that the singular array of White Pawns constitute the chief novelty, as each of the five in turn gives mate.

A noticeable characteristic of the honoured problems in this competition is their Pawny appearance. Two have eight White Pawns, one seven, and four six. One has eight Black Pawns and

Of the two four-moves (Nos. 3022 and 3023) by Dr. J. J. O'Keefe and W. J. M'Arthur, the former writes, "I am sending you a pair of rather curiously related 4-ers." Dr. O'Keefe's original version (which we give below in text after amendment) was contributed to the *Falkirk Herald* 1914 tourney. Comparison of the two positions is best made between Mr. M'Arthur's and the form below, but as the diagrammed setting is to our mind the better, we have given it where it is. It appears that Mr. M'Arthur was so struck with the fine try in the

Doctor's position, he decided to fix it up, and we are fortunate in having the pleasure of presenting these two works.

By Dr. J. J. O'Keefe.—White : K at Q sq ; Q at Q R 2 ; B at Q 8 ; Kt at Q 5 ; Ps at K R 4, K Kt 6, and Q R 4. Black : K at Q 6 ; Ps at K R 3, 4, K Kt 2 and Q R 4. Mate in four.

THE SUSSEX CHESS PROBLEM FRATERNITY.

The hon. sec., Mr. Butler, has supplied us with informal minutes of the first meeting of this association, which we believe will interest many.

The first monthly meeting, held on Saturday evening, the 9th June, was a success, and omens well for the future of the society. Among those enrolled as members on that occasion were Canon Deane (Worthing), Dr. C. Planck (Haywards Heath), Mr. Henry E. Dudeney (the world-wide known puzzleist, a Sussex born man, now residing at Lewes), Mr. E. Macdonald (City of London C.C.), Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt (Oxford), F. W. Justice Ford (Brighton), and Mr. D. J. Gadsby (Hove). Among other resolutions, it was resolved that the best thanks of the Sussex C.P. Fraternity be conveyed to the chess press for their kindly notices of the formation of the society.

The first solution tourney of the Fraternity starts on July 1st. The problems to be solved are those appearing (direct mate, two and three-movers only) in the *Times Literary Supplement* and *The Morning Post* during the months of July, August and September. Three prizes are offered, the competition being open to all Sussex solvers qualified by "A" birth, or "B" three years past or present residence in the county.

An interesting episode of the meeting was the making of Master G. V. Butler, a boy of under 14 years of age, an honorary member of the society. The lad shows much promise in solving, takes a keen interest in collecting, and has made himself very useful in the formation of the Fraternity.

The society is most anxious to receive authenticated copies of the compositions, complete with solution, source and date of publication, of the following deceased Sussex composers : W. Mead, F. W. Womersley, Sergt.-Major McArthur, J. S. Thorns, and G. K. Ansell. Those published in chess columns would be particularly acceptable, the society having a large number of volumes, journals, &c., to peruse, but unfortunately very few early date columns.

The second monthly meeting will be held in Brighton on July 14th, when visitors would be welcomed.

SOLUTIONS.

By K. A. L. Kubbel (p. 186).—1 R—Kt 4, B—Kt 3 ; 2 Q—Q sq, &c. If 1.., B×R ; 2 Q—R 6, &c. If 1.., Kt—Kt 6 ; 2 Q—K Kt sq, &c. If 1.., Kt—B 7 ; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1.., P×P ; 2 Q×Kt, &c. If 1.., K×Kt ; 2 Q—R 2 ch, &c.

By F. Lindgren (p. 186).—1 Kt—K B 4, K×Kt ; 2 B—Q B 3 ch, &c. If 1.., P—Q 3 ; 2 Q×Kt P, &c. If 1.., B×Kt ; 2 Q—Kt 6, &c. If 1.., Kt—B sq ; 2 Q—K 6, &c. If 1.., others ; 2 Kt×Q P, &c.

By J. Scheel (p. 186).—1 Q—Kt 3, K—B 5 ; 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1.., Kt—B 5 ; 2 Q×Kt, &c. If 1.., Kt else ; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1.., P—K 4 ; 2 B—K 3, &c. If 1.., K×B or others ; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c.

By J. Möller (p. 186).—1 Q—Kt 2, P×P; 2 R—K B 5, &c. If 1..., R×P; 2 R—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c.

By N. N. Janssen (p. 186).—1 R—R 3! B×R or Kt; 2 P—Kt 4, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—R 4 dis. ch, &c.

By J. Pospisil (p. 187).—1 Kt—R 7, K—Q 5; 2 B—K 6, &c. If 1..., K—B 3; 2 Kt—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 Q—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c.

By J. Pospisil (p. 187).—1 Kt×B P, Kt—Kt 2; 2 Q—Kt 8, B×Q (if 2..., K moves; 3 Q×B, &c. If 2..., others; 3 Kt—K 5 ch, &c.); 3 Kt—Kt 4, &c. If 1..., K—K 6; 2 Q—B 4 ch, K×Q; 3 B—Q 2, &c. If 1..., B—Kt 4; 2 Q×B, any; 3 B—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—K 4 ch, K—K 6 (if 2..., 3 Q—B 4 ch, &c.); 3 Kt—K 5 ch, &c.

By J. Pospisil (p. 188).—1 Q—B sq, &c.

By J. Pospisil (p. 188).—1 B—R 7, &c.

By J. Pospisil (p. 188).—1 Kt—R 4, B—Q 5; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Q—Kt 6; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Q×B P; 2 Kt×B ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 4; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., B—Kt 6; 2 P—B 3, &c. If 1..., K×R; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×P; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 7 or Kt—Kt 6 ch, &c.

By J. Pospisil (p. 188).—1 Kt—Kt 2, K—B 5; 2 Q—R 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 3; 2 Q—B 8 ch, &c. If 1..., Q×Kt; 2 Q—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., B×Kt; 2 Q—Q 7 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 4 or K 3 ch, &c.

By J. Pospisil (p. 188).—1 R—Q 6, Q—Kt sq; 2 Q—Kt 3, Q×R (if 2..., K—B 4; 3 Q—K 6 ch, &c.); 3 Kt—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., R—Kt 4; 2 Q—Q 3, P×Q (if 1..., 2 K—B 4; 3 Q—B 8 ch, &c.); 3 Kt—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., R—B 4; 2 Q×Q P ch, P×Q; 3 R—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q—Kt sq, &c. If 1..., others; 2 R×P (Q 4) ch or Q—K sq, &c.

By G. Heathcote (p. 188).—1 B—Kt 8, P—K 6; 2 Q—B 8, &c. If 1..., R—Q 8; 2 B—R 7, &c. If 1..., R—Q B 6; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 4; 2 Q—R 5 ch, &c. If 1..., R—Q 5; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—K 6, &c.

By G. W. Chandler (p. 188).—1 Kt—K 5, P—B 6; 2 Kt×P, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 B—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K×B; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Q 2; 2 Kt×Kt, &c. If 1..., B—B 3; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—Q 4, &c.

By Brian Harley (p. 188).—1 Q—R sq, K—Q 5; 2 Kt—K 5 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 Kt—R 2 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., Q×Kt; 2 Kt×R dis. ch, &c. If 1..., K R moves; 2 Kt—Q 2 dbl. ch, &c.

By G. F. Anderson (p. 189).—1 Q—B 8, K×P; 2 Q—Q B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 7; 2 B—B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 5 or Kt—R 5; 2 Kt×K P, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—Q 5 ch, &c.

By G. Heathcote (p. 189).—1 K—Kt sq, K—B 4; 2 R—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Q B moves; 2 Q—R 8 ch, &c. If 1..., B—Kt sq; 2 Q—R sq ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 3; 2 Q×Kt, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 4; 2 Q×K B ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Q 6; 2 Q—B 6, &c.

No. 3,008, by N.R.S.—1 Q—Kt sq, &c.

No. 3,009, by H. Rhodes.—1 Kt—Q 4, K×Kt; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 Kt—K 6 ch, &c.

No. 3,010, by S. Green.—1 Q×B P, P×Kt; 2 Q—B 8, &c. If 1..., P—K 4; 2 Q—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 4 or P—Kt 3; 2 Kt—B 6, &c. If 1..., Q×Q 7; 2 R—Q 8 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 2; 2 Q—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P—R 3; 2 Kt—Kt 6, &c. Solved also by 1 Kt—K 7 and 1 Q—R 6 ch.

No. 3,011, by C. Horn.—1 B—Q 5, R—B 5; 2 R—K 8 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 5; 2 Q—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., B—Kt 5; 2 Q—K 7, &c. If 1..., others; 2 K—Kt 3, &c.

No. 3,012, by J. Warton.—1 K R—K 8, &c.

No. 3,013, by A. M. Sparke.—1 B—R 2.

No. 3,014, by W. T. Pierce.—1 R—Q 4, P×R; 2 Kt—Q 6 dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., R—R 5; 2 Q—R 6, &c. If 1..., B moves; 2 Q—R 5 ch, &c.

No. 3,015, by J. K. Heydon.—1 Q—R 4, K—Kt 4; 2 Q—K 8, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Q—Kt 4, &c. Solved also by 1 K×P.

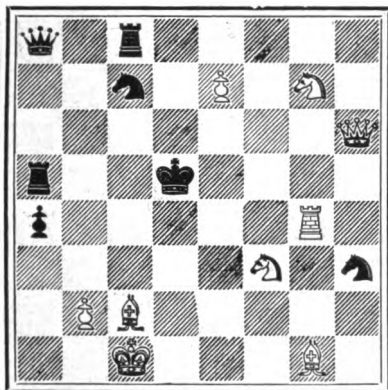
Note: The solution we gave on page 190 of H. Weeninink's two-mover (page 155) should read 1 R—B 4; and that of A. M. Sparke (page 159) 1 Q—R 8.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,016.

By A. M. SPARKE,
Lincoln.

BLACK.



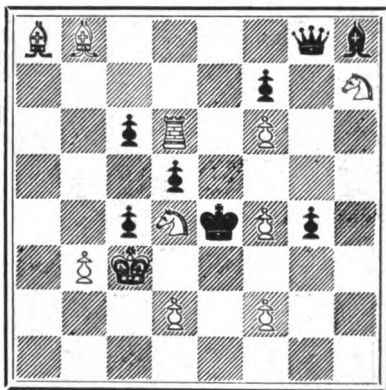
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No 3,017.

By J. NIELD,
B ackpool.

BLACK.



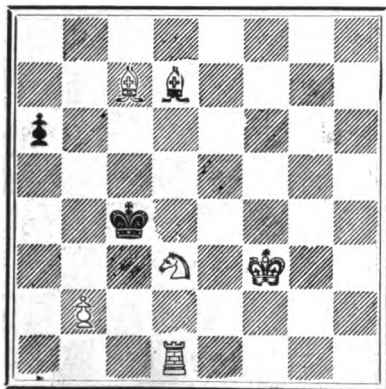
WHITE.

White mates in two move.

No. 3,018.

By J. G. WOODS,
Wallingford.

BLACK.



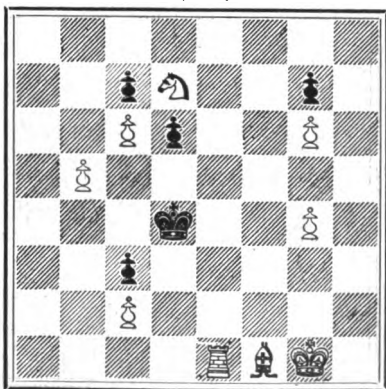
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,019.

By JOSEPH WARTON,
Southall.

BLACK.



WHITE.

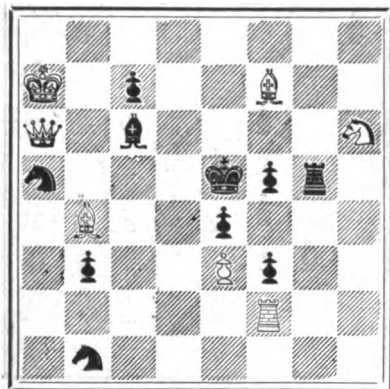
White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,020.

By F. F. L. ALEXANDER,
London.

BLACK.



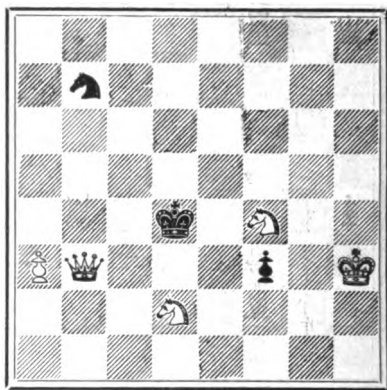
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,021.

By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS,
Little Missenden.

BLACK.



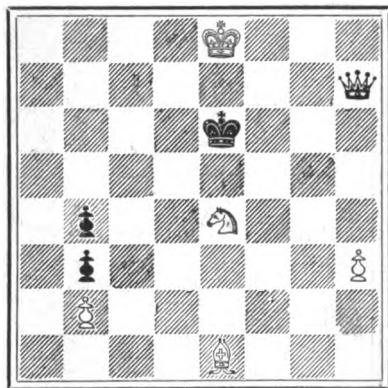
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,022.

By J. J. O'KEEFE,
Kogarah, N.S.W.

BLACK.



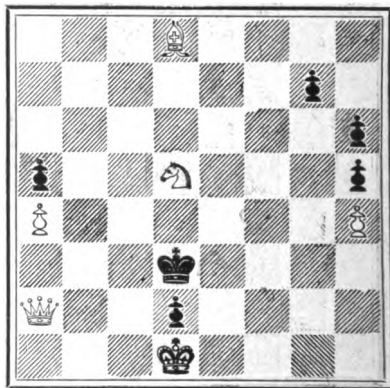
WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 3,023.

By W. J. M'ARTHUR,
South Australia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

AUGUST, 1917.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We now give the solutions of Studies 245 and 246, which were published in the June number.

Position 245, from actual play, won and contributed by Mr. H. R. Bigelow.—♔ at K B sq, ♙ at Q Kt 5, K B 4, K Kt 4, K R 4, ♚ at Q 3, ♜ at Q B 2, Q 4, K Kt 3, K R 2. White to play and win.

Before giving any analysis, it is usually well in a position of this kind to make a general review of the board. It is obvious that the forces are level, and that Black has a passed Pawn and his King well in play, so it might almost be supposed at first sight that Black has an advantage. If, however, there is no decisive attack that Black can make, White will bring his King to the front, and can also, having three Pawns to two on the King's side, get a passed Pawn for himself at a convenient epoch of the play. Even then the game would be equal, were it not for the principle that when each side in a Pawn ending has a passed Pawn, the advantage usually is with the side whose Pawn is more distant from the centre of the board. The reason for this is not obscure, for after both passed Pawns have been captured, the King which made the capture nearer to the centre of the board is usually better situated for the ensuing play.

Of course a mere inspection of the board does not show that the game is won for White; but when the underlying principle is recognised the actual analysis is easier to follow. A point of tactics to be noted is the advance of White's K Kt P if Black attempts an attack on the Queen's side. This advance is the quickest way of making the Pawns dangerous. The analysis that follows is slightly abridged from that sent by Mr. Bigelow.

1 K—K 2, P—R 3; 2 K—Q 3, K—B 4 (K—K 3; 3 K—Q 4, K—Q 3; 4 P—B 5, P×P; 5 P×P, P—R 4; leads into the same line); 3 P—B 5, P×P; 4 P×P, K—Q 3; 5 K—Q 4, P—R 4; 6 P—B 6, K—K 3; 7 P—B 7, K×P; 8 K×P, K—K 2; 9 K—K 5, K—Q 2; 10 K—B 5, K—Q 3; 11 K—Kt 5, K—B 4; 12 K×P, K×P; 13 K—Kt 4! P—B 4; 14 K—B 3, P—B 5; 15 K—K 3.

H I

If 1. ., P—R 4; there follows 2 P×P, P×P; 3 K—Q 3, K—K 3; 4 K—Q 4, K—B 4; 5 K×P, K×P; 6 K—B 6, K—Kt 5; 7 K×P, K×P; 8 P—B 6.

If 1. ., P—B 4; there follows 2 P—Kt 6! K—B 3; 3 P—B 5.

If 1. ., P—Q 5; there follows 2 K—Q 3, K—B 4 (or K—Q 4; 3 P—Kt 5, K—B 4; 4 P—B 5, P×P; 5 P—R 5, K—Q 4; 6 P—K Kt 6, P×P; 7 P—R 6); 3 P—Kt 5, K—Q 4; 4 P—B 5! P×P; 5 P—R 5, K—K 3! 6 K×P, P—B 5; 7 K—K 4, P—B 6! 8 K×P, K—B 4; 9 P—K Kt 6, P×P; 10 P—R 6! K—B 3; 11 K—Kt 4! P—Kt 4; 12 P—R 7, K—Kt 2; 13 K×P, K×P; 14 K—B 6.

Perhaps one variation may be added to Mr. Bigelow's. If 1. ., K—B 4; there follows 2 P—Kt 5, K—Q 5; 3 P—B 5! (3 K—B 3? K—B 6!), P×P; 4 P—R 5, K—K 4; 5 P—R 6, K—K 3; 6 P—Kt 6, K—B 3; 7 P×P.

Position 246, by G. Reichhelm.— at Q B 4,  at Q 5,  at Q R 7,  at Q R 8,  at Q R 3, K B 8,  at Q B 6, K B 4,  at K Kt sq, K R 8,  at Q R 6, Q Kt 7, Q B 2, K 6, K B 7, K Kt 6, K R 3, K R 4. White to play and win.

In the following solution only the squares to which the White Queen moves are given, and Black's moves are omitted when they consist of playing the King between Q R 7 and Q Kt 8. 1 K×B ch; 2 Q×B; 3 B 7; 4 R 7; 5 Q×Kt; 6 R 7; 7 B 7; 8 B 5; 9 Q 5; 10 Q 3; 11 B 4; 12 Q×R ch; 13 B 4; 14 K 4; 15 Q 5; 16 Q×Kt; 17 Q 5; 18 Q 3; 19 B 4; 20 Q×R; 21 K 6; 22 B 4, P—R 5; 23 K 4; 24 K 6; 25 B 4, P—R 4; 26 K 4; 27 K 6; 28 B 4, P—R 6; 29 K 4; 30 K 6; 31 Q×R P; 32 K 6; 33 B 4, P—R 5; 34 K 4; 35 K 6; 36 B 4, P—R 6; 37 K 4; 38 K 6; 39 Q×R P; 40 K 6; 41 B 4; P—B 3; 42 K 4; 43 K 6; 44 B 4, P—Kt 7; 45 K 4; 46 K 6; 47 Kt 6; 48 Kt 8; 49 Q×P; 50 Kt 8; 51 B 4, P—B 4; 52 K 4; 53 K 6, P—B 4; 54 Q×B P; 55 K 4; 56 K 6; 57 B 4, P—B 8 (Q); 58 Q×Q; 59 B 7; 60 B 4, P—K 7; 61 Q×P; 62 K 6; 63 B 4; 64 Q—B sq mate.

This very curious position, in which a single Queen wins after much play against all the Black pieces, is so obviously artificial, that we think solvers might fairly be expected to look a little beyond the very simple perpetual check, which does indeed "save the game." Accordingly we have rewarded suitably those who have shown the win. The author gives the study as a mate in 64 moves, but we have not seen his solution; and the best play of the Black Pawns is not easy to find. The above solution, however, seems to be right, and agrees in point of length with the author's.

Of the three solvers who work the study out to a mate, Mr. Addey takes 62 moves, Mr. Bigelow 64, and Mr. Baker 67; but the last two spend two extra moves in the early stages by winning the K R before the K Kt. It is not of course a very important matter, but if any readers notice any errors in the solution given above, we should be pleased to have the matter put quite right.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

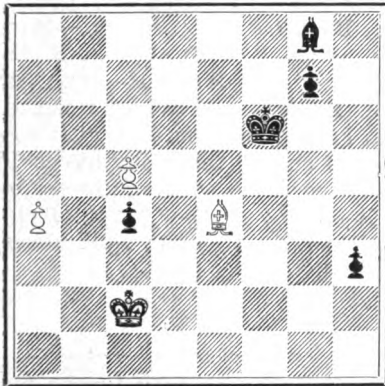
Name.	Previous Score.	No. 245.	No. 246.	Total.
The Rev. A. Baker	56 ..	4 ..	4 ..	64
Mr. F. W. Darby	58 ..	— ..	— ..	58
Mr. W. T. Pierce	46 ..	0 ..	0 ..	46
Mr. L. Illingworth	38 ..	4 ..	4 ..	46
Mrs. Sollas	39 ..	3 ..	2 ..	44
Mr. R. G. D. Addey	30 ..	3 ..	4 ..	37
Col. Kensington	28 ..	3 ..	2 ..	33
Mr. R. Garby	25 ..	0 ..	2 ..	27
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	12 ..	4 ..	4 ..	20
Mr. H. T. Twomey	16 ..	0 ..	4 ..	20
Mr. D. M. Liddell	20 ..	— ..	— ..	20
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	14 ..	3 ..	2 ..	19
Mr. J. Gilchrist	14 ..	3 ..	2 ..	19
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	19 ..	— ..	— ..	19
M. Raoul Gaudin	16 ..	— ..	— ..	16
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	6 ..	4 ..	4 ..	14
Mr. A. C. Fellows	14 ..	— ..	— ..	14
Mr. F. W. Yelder	6 ..	4 ..	2 ..	12
Mr. N. M. Gibbins	8 ..	— ..	— ..	8

Mr. Baker again wins the prize.

Solutions of the following studies should be posted by August 31st, 1917, and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2.

Position 249. Original.

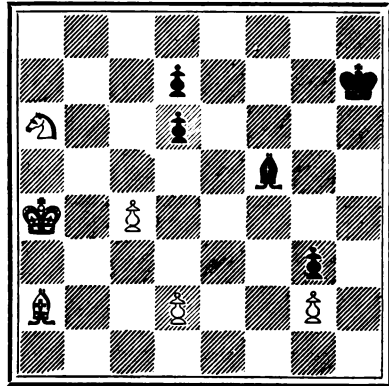
By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

Position 250. Original.

By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

B.C.M. CHESS ANNUAL, 1916.

Price 3/-; post free 3/3.

We still continue to receive encouraging congratulations from subscribers.

2nd Lieut. G. A. Rushton, 4th Reserve Loyal North Lancashires, writes:—"Enjoyed 1916 *Annual* immensely!"

Mr. Murray Marble, Worcester, Mass., U.S.A., says:—"It is as valuable as the first volume. My congratulations!"

Dr. N. E. Fockens, The Hague, expressed his comments thus:—"You have surpassed your efforts of last year. It is a splendid little book."

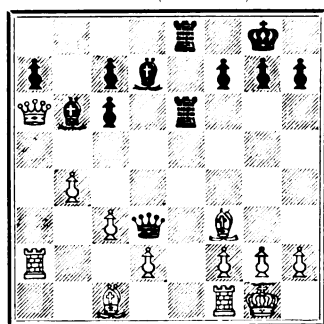
QUEEN SACRIFICES IN MASTER-GAMES.

We reproduce the following brilliant examples of the Queen sacrifice from an extremely interesting article by Signor Efrem Ferraris in our Florentine contemporary, *L'Italia Scacchistica*. The writer states that he has examined about 2,000 master-games in order to collect these examples, and has chosen only those where the sacrifice was actually made, excluding mating-combinations involving the sacrifice, but not played out over the board.

The collection begins fittingly with two games in which Paul Morphy gave up his Queen—the only two of Morphy's games, notable though they are, coming within the limits set for himself by Signor Ferraris.

No. 1.

BLACK (MORPHY).



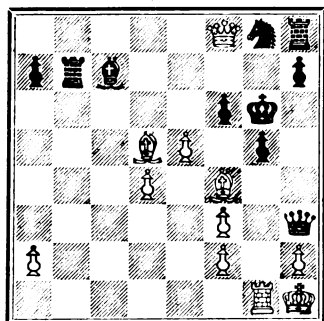
WHITE (PAULSEN).

The first is the famous game Paulsen *v.* Morphy, in the fourth round of the First American Chess Congress in 1857, where on the 17th move, Morphy (Black) played $Q \times B!!$ the continuation being: 18 $P \times Q$, $R-Kt 3$ ch; 19 $K-R$ sq, $B-R 6$; 20 $R-Q$ sq, $B-Kt 7$ ch; 21 $K-Kt$ sq, $B \times P$ dis ch; 22 $K-B$ sq, $B-Kt 7$ ch; 23 $K-Kt$ sq, $B-R 6$ dis ch; 24 $K-R$ sq, $B \times P$; 25 $Q-B$ sq, $B \times Q$; 26 $R \times B$, $R-K 7$; 27 $R-R$ sq, $R-R 3$; 28 $P-Q 4$, $B-K 6$, and White resigned.

An interesting point is that it was afterwards shown that Morphy could have shortened the winning process by 22... $R-Kt 7$; 23 $Q-Q 3$, $R \times P$ ch; 24 $K-Kt$ sq, $R-Kt 7$ ch; 25 K moves, $R-Kt 8$ mate.

No. 2.

BLACK (SCHULTEN).

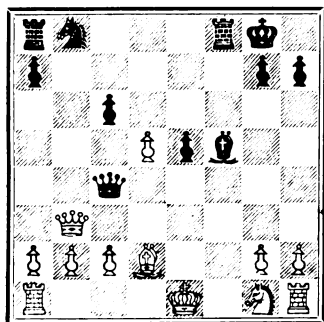


WHITE (MORPHY).

The second position is from a fine game played in New York in 1857 between Morphy and J. W. Schulten. White's 27th move had been $Q-B 8$. Black replied 27... $Q-Q 2$, and there followed: 28 $B \times R$, $B-Q$ sq; 29 $P \times P$, $B \times P$; 30 $B-K 4$ ch, $K-R 4$; 31 $B-K 3$, $P-K R 3$; 32 $R-Kt 3$, $B-Kt 2$; 33 $Q-B 7$ ch!! $Q \times Q$; 34 $R-R 3$ mate.

No. 3.

BLACK (SCHULTEN).

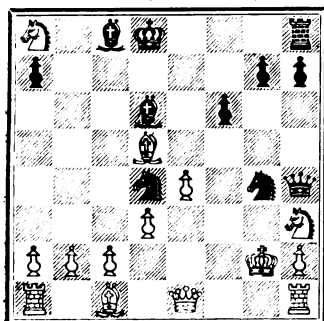


WHITE (HORWITZ).

There are two examples of Queen sacrifices by the just mentioned American player, Schulten. One occurred in a match-game against Horwitz, when on the 15th move, Schulten (Black) continued Q—B 8 ch !! and after 16 K × Q, B—Q 6 dbl ch, Horwitz resigned.

No. 4.

BLACK (SCHULTEN).

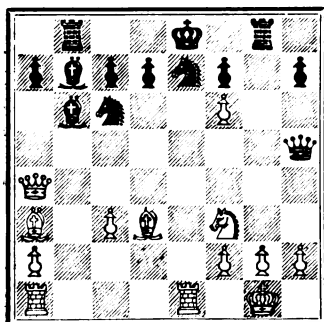


WHITE (KIESERITZKY).

Schulten's other game was against Kieseritzky. Having to make his 15th move again, Schulten played Q × Kt ch !! 16 K × Q, Kt—K 6 dis ch ; 17 K—R 4, Kt—B 6 ch, etc.

No. 5.

BLACK (DUFRESNE).

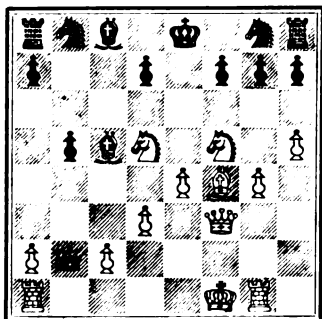


WHITE (ANDERSSSEN.)

Three beautiful Queen sacrifices by Anderssen follow. The first occurred in a game against Dufresne in 1853. In the position on Diagram 5 Anderssen played 19 Q R—Q sq, Q × Kt ; 20 R × Kt ch, Kt × R ; 29 Q × P ch !! K × Q ; 22 B—B 5 dbl ch, K—K sq ; 23 B—Q 7 ch, and mate next move.

No. 6.

BLACK (KEISERITZKY).

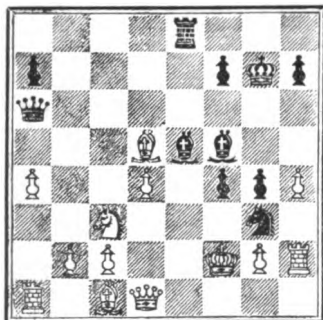


WHITE (ANDERSSSEN).

In Zukertort's opinion this finish is superior to that in the celebrated "evergreen game" between Anderssen and Kieseritzky (Diagram 6), where Anderssen played 18 B—Q 6 ! Q×R ch ; 19 K—K 2, B×R ; 20 P—K 5, Kt—Q R 3 ; 21 Kt×P ch, K—Q sq ; 22 Q—B 6 ch ! Kt×Q ; 23 B—K 7 mate.

No. 7.

BLACK (ANDERSSSEN).

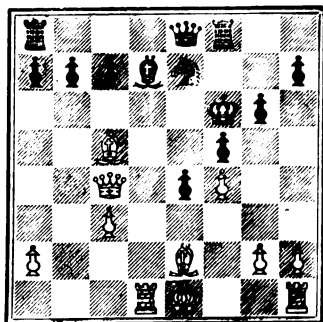


WHITE (MIESES).

Anderssen's third example was brought off against Mieses (White), the conclusion being 20 Q—B 8 ch ! 21 Q×Q, B×P ch ; 22 B—K 3, R×B, etc.

No. 8.

BLACK (SCHURIG).

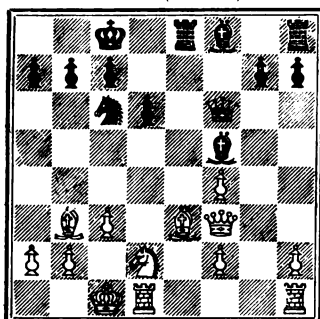


WHITE (FALKEBER).

Still keeping to the contemporaries of Morphy, we find the following ending won by Falkbeer in a match game against Schurig. The latter (Black) in the position in Diagram 8 played 19. ., B—K 3, whereupon followed 20 Q×B ch !! K×Q ; 21 B—B 4 ch, Kt—Q 4 ; 22 R×Kt, K—B 2 ; 23 R—Q 7 dis ch, K—B 3, and White mated in two moves.

No. 9.

BLACK (BODEN).

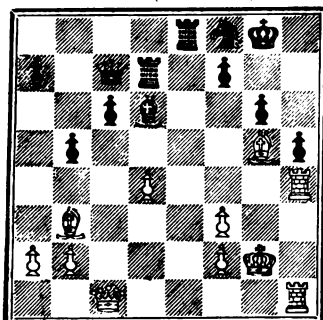


WHITE (SCHULDER).

Diagram 9 shows a brilliancy by Boden, who, being Black against Schuldor, played 13... P—Q 4!! and after 14 B×Q P, Q×P ch!!

No. 10.

BLACK (SCHWARZ).

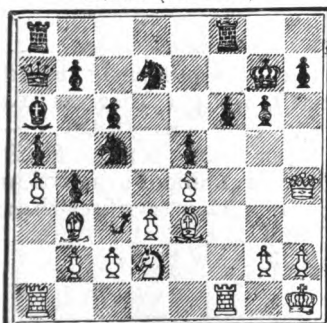


WHITE (BLACKBURNE).

In the Berlin Tournament of 1881, Blackburne, being White against Schwarz (Diagram 10), gained a wonderful victory. Schwarz played 24... Kt—K3, and the continuation was 25 B—B6, Kt—B5 ch; 26 Q×Kt!! B×Q; 27 R×P! resigns.

No. 11.

BLACK (HANHAM).

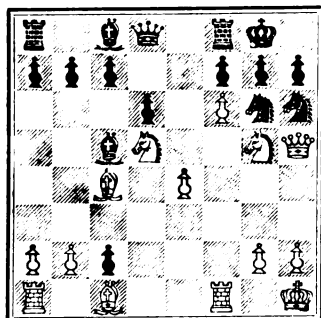


WHITE (BLACKBURNE).

In another tourney game, New York, 1889, Blackburne thus defeated Hanham (Diagram 11): 21 Q—R6 ch, K—Rsq; 22 R—B3, QR—Qsq 23 Q×P ch! K×Q; 24 R—R3 ch, K—Kt2; 25 B—R6 ch, etc.

No. 12.

BLACK (GIFFORD).

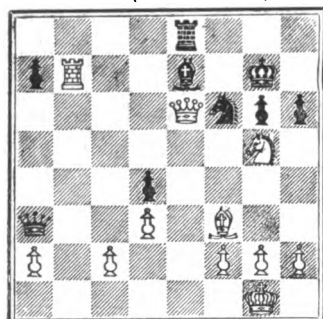


WHITE (BLACKBURNE).

In a game at The Hague in 1874, the position on Diagram 12 occurred between Blackburne and Gifford, the termination being 14 P×P, K×P; 15 Q×Kt (R 6) ch, K×Q; 16 Kt—K 6 dis ch, K—R 4, and White announced mate in four.

No. 13.

BLACK (BLACKBURNE).

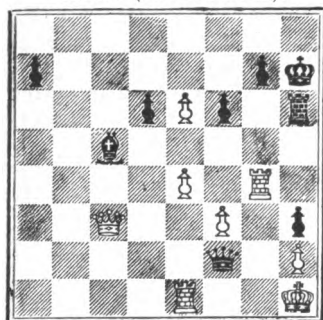


WHITE (BIRD).

Blackburne, though so expert in such audacious tactics, himself fell a victim to a combination of the same kind in the Paris Tournament of 1878. Bird, being White in Diagram 13, played 28 Q—B 7 ch, K—R sq; 29 Q×Kt ch!! B×Q; 30 R—R 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 31 B—Q 5 ch, R—K 3; 32 B×R ch, K—B sq; 33 R—B 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 34 R—Q 7 dis. ch., K—B sq; 35 Kt—R 7 ch, K—K sq; 36 Kt×B ch, etc.

No. 14.

BLACK (MACDONNELL).

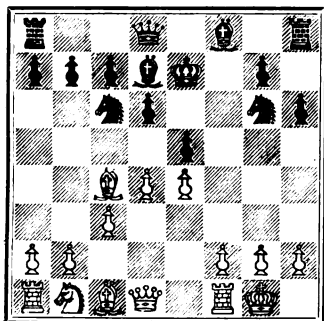


WHITE (BIRD).

Bird, again, was brilliantly mated by MacDonnell, who in Diagram 14 continued: 39... R—Kt 3! 40 P—B 4, Q—Kt 7 ch; 41 R×Q, P×R mate—a proof of Philidor's assertion that it is easier to plan sacrifices than to foresee them!

No. 15.

BLACK (ANDERSSEN).

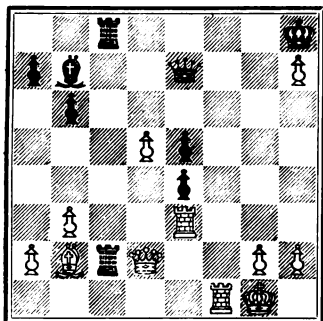


WHITE (ZUKERTORT).

Zukertort, as might be expected, furnishes some fine examples of how to give up the Queen. Diagram 15 shows him mating Anderssen as follows: 10 Q—R 5, Q—K sq; 11 Q—Kt 5 ch! P×Q; 12 B×P mate. If 10... B—K sq, the idea was 11 B—Kt 5 ch, P×B; White mates in three.

No. 16.

BLACK (BLACKBURNE).

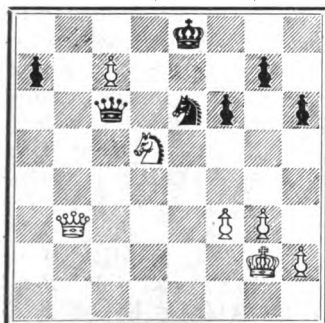


WHITE (ZUKERTORT).

In the London Tournament of 1883 Zukertort's sacrifice was refused by Blackburne, but the finish of the game was brilliant nevertheless (Diagram 16). The play ran: 28 Q—Kt 4!! R (B sq) —B 4 (if Q×Q, then comes 29 B×P ch, K×P; 30 R—R 3 ch, K—Kt 3; 31 R—Kt 3 ch, K—R 3; 32 R—B 6 ch, K—R 4; 33 R—B 5 ch, K—R 3; 34 B—B 4 ch, etc.); 29 R—B 8 ch!! K×P; 30 Q×P ch, K—Kt 2; 31 B×P ch, K×R; 32 B—Kt 7 ch! K—Kt sq; 33 Q×Q, resigns.

No. 17.

BLACK (ENGLISH).

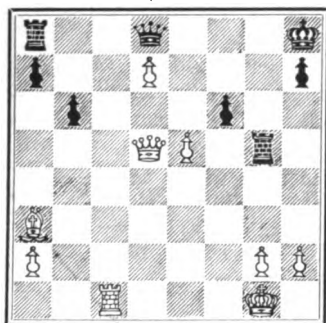


WHITE (ZUKERTORT).

In the same tournament Zukertort, as White against Englisch, made a beautiful combination in the position shown on Diagram 17, namely, 47 Q—Kt 5, Q×Q; 48 P—B 8 (Q) ch, K—B 2; 49 Q×Kt ch, K×Q; 50 Kt—B 7 ch, and wins.

No. 18.

BLACK (GUNSBERG).

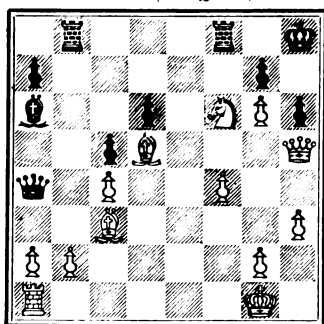


WHITE (STEINITZ).

The only example from Steinitz's games is described by Signor Ferraris as "a pseudo-sacrifice of the Queen"—a term which will be readily understood after examining the play in Diagram 18, the position after the 21st move in the seventh match game against Gunsberg in 1890. Steinitz continued 22 $Q \times R$ ch, $Q \times Q$; 23 $R-B$ 8 ch, $R-Kt$ sq; 24 $R \times Q$, $R \times R$; 28 $P-K$ 6, and wins.

No. 19.

BLACK (VASQUEZ).

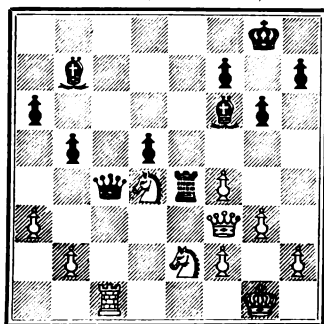


WHITE (TAUBENHAUS).

In the match Taubenhaus v. Vasquez, Havana, 1895, Taubenhaus concluded the game thus in Diagram 19, after Vasquez had played 23..., $R-Kt$ 6; 24 $Q \times P$ ch! $P \times Q$; 25 $Kt-K$ 8 dis ch, $R \times B$; 26 $P-Kt$ 7 ch, $K-R$ 2; 27 $P \times R$ (Q) and wins.

No. 20.

BLACK (PILLSBURY).

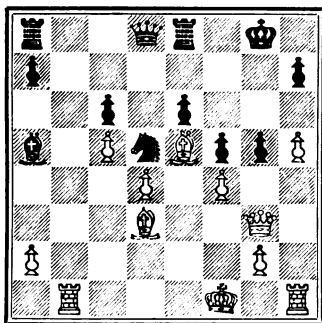


WHITE (JANOWSKI).

In general the Queen sacrifice comes as the decisive move at the end of a game. But in Diagram 20 we find Pillsbury springing upon Janowski in the great Hastings tournament a wonderfully deep and perfectly sound conception of the kind in the middle game, the play being: 33..., $B \times Kt$!! 34 $R \times Q$, $Q \times P \times R$; 35 $K-B$ sq, $B \times Kt$ P; 36 $P-B$ 5, $P-Q$ R 4; 37 $P-Kt$ 4, $P-Kt$ 5; 38 $R \times P$, $R \times P$; 39 $Q-K$ Kt 3, $B-K$ 4; 40 $P-B$ 4, $B-Kt$ 7; 41 $Q-R$ 4, $R-K$ sq; 42 $P-B$ 6, $B-K$ 5; 43 $P-Kt$ 5, $P-R$ 4! 44 $Kt-Kt$ 3, $P-B$ 6!; 45 $Kt \times B$, $P-B$ 7 and Black wins.

No. 21.

BLACK (SHOWALTER).

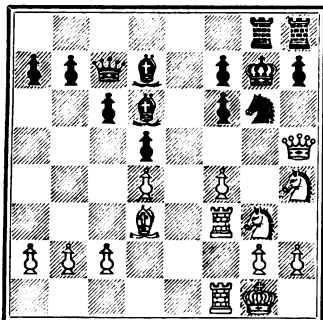


WHITE (PILLSBURY).

Pillsbury planned another brilliant Queen sacrifice in a match-game against Showalter in 1897 (Diagram 21). He played 27 R—Kt 7, expecting P—Kt 5, in which case his answer was 28 Q×P ch ! P×Q ; 29 B×P ch, etc. Showalter however, played 27... B—B 2, and lost more slowly.

No. 22.

BLACK (MASON).

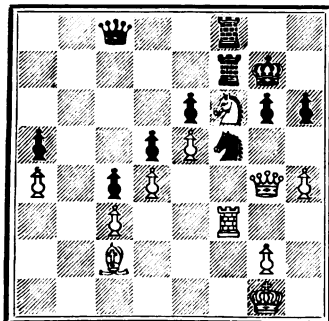


WHITE (MACKENZIE).

Diagram 22 shows the position in Mackenzie v. Mason, Paris, 1874. Mackenzie continued : 17 Q—R 6 ch, K×Q ; 18 Kt (R 4)—B 5 ch, B×Kt ; 19 Kt×B ch, K—R 4 ; 20 P—Kt 4 ch, K×P ; 21 R—Kt 3 ch, etc. The story is that Mason promptly fell ill, because, being a quick and profound analyst himself, he boasted he could see through any hostile combination, however complicated.

No. 23.

BLACK (GUNSBERG).

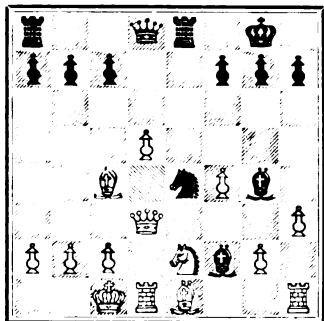


WHITE (MASON).

Mason, in his turn, surprised Gunsberg in the Nuremberg Tournament of 1883 with a fine Queen sacrifice, which won, whether accepted or refused (Diagram 22). He played 39 Q×P ch, mating if Black took the Queen. Gunsberg answered 39... K—R sq, whereon followed 40 B×Kt ch, etc.

No. 24.

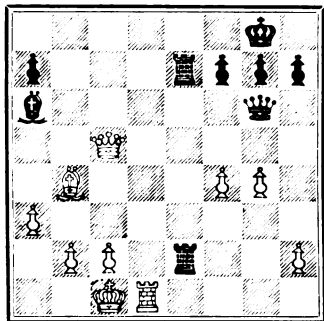
BLACK (BARDELEBEN).



WHITE (SCHALLOPP).

No. 25.

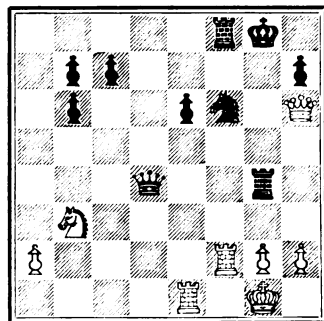
BLACK (SNOSKO-BOROVSKY).



WHITE (TCHIGORIN).

No. 26.

BLACK (WOLF).



WHITE (TCHIGORIN).

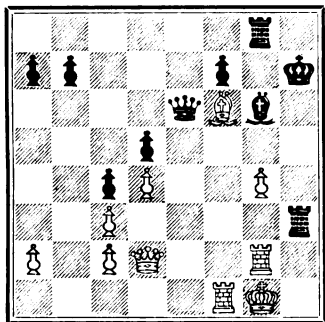
Very fine is Schalopp's sacrifice in a tourney game with Bardeleben, Berlin, 1887. In Diagram 24 the latter played 15... Kt-B 4, when the game continued : 16 Q x P ch, K x Q ; 17 P x B dis ch, K-Kt sq ; 18 B x B, Q-Q 3 ; 19 B-Q 4, P-Q Kt 4 ; 20 K B x P, R-K 5 ; 21 P-K Kt 3, R-Kt sq ; 22 Kt-B 3, R-K 2 ; 23 R-R 5, P-K B 3 ; 24 Q R-R sq, K-B 2 ; 25 P-B 5, P x P ; 26 R x P, K-K sq ; 27 B-K 5, K R x B ; 28 P x R, Q-K 2 ; 29 R (Kt 5)-R 5, K-B 2 ; 30 P-Q 6 ! P x P ; 1 B-B 4 ch, K-Kt 3 ; 32 Kt-Q 5, resigns. Dr. Lewitt has pointed out that, with 19... R x Kt (in place of P-Q Kt 4) ; 20 B x R, Q x P ch, Black could have obtained a counter-attack. White had a surer line of play, however, on move 19, namely, P-K Kt 3.

There is but one specimen of the Queen sacrifice from Tchigorin's games. In Diagram 25 he continued against Snosko-Borovsky in a match-game : 30 R-Q 8 ch, R-K sq ; 31 Q-B 8 ch ! etc.

Against Tchigorin at Ostend in 1905, Wolf brought off this finish in Diagram 26 : 26... R x P ch ! 27 K x R, Q x R ch ! 28 K x Q, Kt-Kt 5 ch and wins.

No. 27.

BLACK (VON SCHEVE).

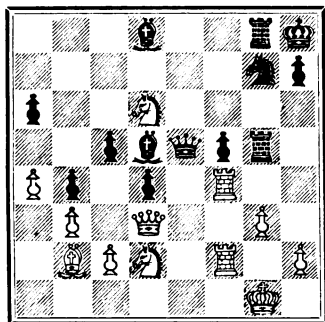


WHITE (TARRASCH).

In Tarrasch's games we find four brilliancies of the kind under examination. In Diagram 27 he beat von Scheve as follows : 30 R—B 3, R—R 3 ; 31 Q×R ch ! K×Q ; 32 R—R 2 ch, B—R 4 ; 33 R×B ch, K—Kt 3 ; 34 R—Kt 5 ch, etc.

No. 28.

BLACK (WALBRODT).

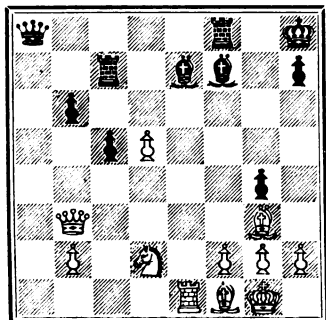


WHITE (TARRASCH).

In Diagram 28 Tarrasch was White against Walbrodt at Hastings and played 33 Kt×B P, Kt—R 4 ; 34 R×P, Kt×P ; 35 Kt×Kt, R×Kt ch ; 36 P×R, R×P ch ; 37 K—B sq, R×Q ; 38 R—Kt 4 !! resigns.

No. 29.

BLACK (WALBRODT).

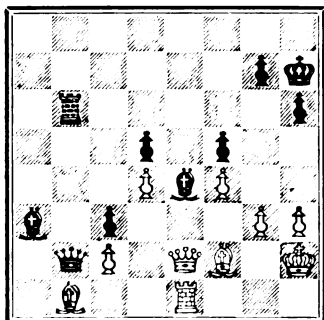


WHITE (TARRASCH).

By a curious coincidence, Walbrodt had been the victim of a similar combination in one of his match-games with Tarrasch in 1894 (Diagram 29). Here the continuation was 26 B×R, B×P ; 27 R×B ! B×Q ; 28 B—K 5 ch, R—B 3 ; 29 B×R ch, K—Kt sq ; 30 Kt×B, Q—Q 4 ; 31 Kt—B sq, Q—Q 3 ; 32 R—Kt 7 ch, K—B sq ; 33 B—K 7 ch, resigns.

No. 30.

BLACK (TARRASCH).

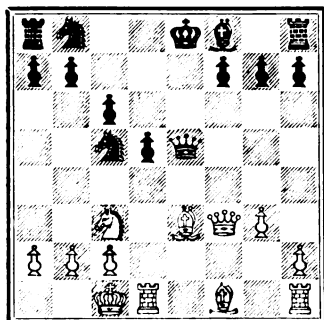


WHITE (SPIELMANN).

At San Sebastian in 1912, Tarrasch finished a game against Spielmann as follows (Diagram 30): 38... Q—Kt 5; 39 Q—R 5, Q×B! 40 R×Q, R×R; 41 P—Kt 4, B—B 8! White resigned, for if 42 K—Kt 3 (best), P—Kt 3; 43 Q—R 4, B×P ch; 44 K×B, P—Kt 4 ch, winning back the Queen.

No. 31.

BLACK (FLAMBERG).

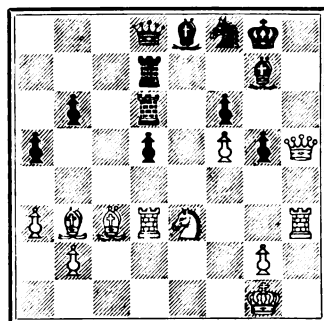


WHITE (SPIELMANN)

Spielmann himself finished off Flamberg at Mannheim, 1914, in the position on Diagram 31, the following being the manner: 12 Kt×P! P×Kt; 13 R×P, Q—K 3; 14 B—Q B 4, Q—K 5; 15 B×Kt!! resigns—for Q×Q is followed by mate in three.

No. 32.

BLACK (GUNSBERG).

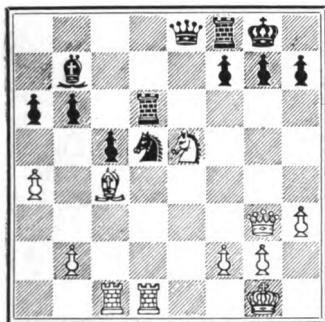


WHITE (SCHLECHTER).

Schlechter, "the drawing-master," has nevertheless three of these brilliancies to his credit. In Diagram 32 he was White against Gunsberg at Monte Carlo in 1901 and played 37 Kt×P. If B×Q, there follows 38 Kt×P dbl ch. Gunsberg answered 37... R×Kt, whereupon 38 R×R, B—B 2; 39 R×R secured the win.

No. 33.

BLACK (JANOWSKI).

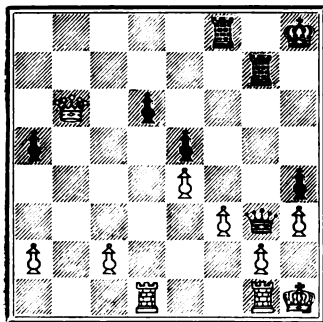


WHITE (SCHLECHTER).

In his Carlsbad match with Janowski in 1902, Schlechter won thus in Diagram 33: 23 Kt×P! R—Kt 3; 24 Q×R! P×Q; 25 Kt×R, resigns.

No. 34.

BLACK (LEONHARDT).

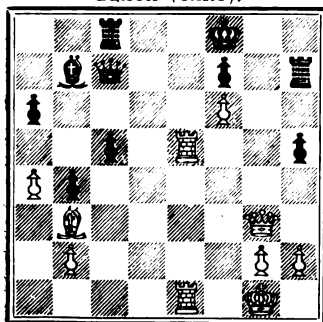


WHITE (SCHLECHTER).

Diagram 34 illustrates the ending in Schlechter v. Leonhardt at Postyen in 1912: 40 Q×Q P! R×P; 41 Q—R 3 ch, K—Kt sq; 42 Q×R ch!! resigns.

No. 35.

BLACK (CARO).

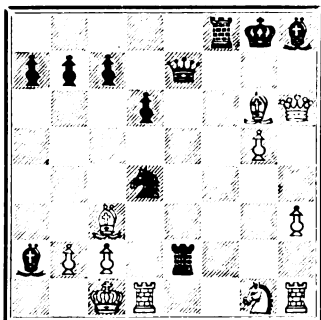


WHITE (SHOWALTER).

Showalter mated Caro prettily in a match-game (Diagram 35): 29 Q—Kt 8 ch, K×Q; 30 R—K 8 ch, etc.

No. 36.

BLACK (DURAS).

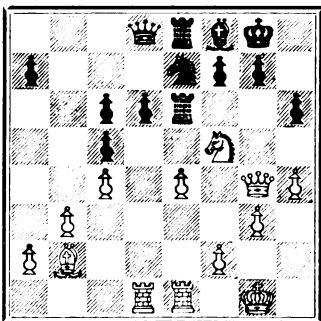


WHITE (VITACEK).

Another pretty mate is one by Duras in a tournament at Prague in 1900 (Diagram 36) : 22... Q—K 6 ch ; 23 B—Q 2, Q×B ch !! 24 R×Q, R—B 8 ch ; 25 R—Q sq, Kt—Kt 6 ch, etc.

No. 37.

BLACK (MARTINEZ).

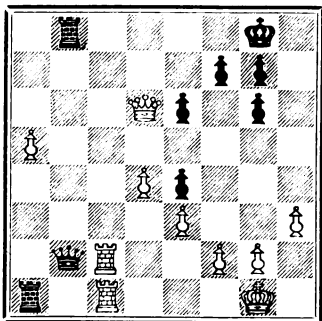


WHITE (WEISS).

Diagram 37 shows the finish of Weiss v. Martinez, New York, 1889 ; 26 Kt×Kt P, R—Kt 3 ; 27 Kt×R, R×Q ; 28 Kt—B 6 ch, K—R sq ; 29 Kt×R dis ch, B—Kt 2 ; 30 Kt×P, Q—K B sq ; 31 R×P, B×B ; 32 R—Q 8 ! resigns.

No. 38.

BLACK (SCHLECHTER).

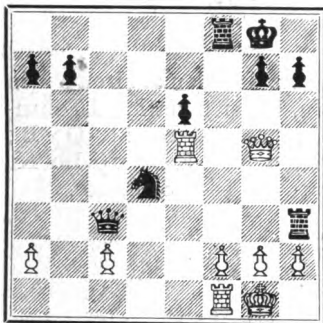


WHITE (MARSHALL).

Two of Marshall's sacrifices follow. The first is against Schlechter, San Sebastian, 1912 (Diagram 38) : 32 Q×R ch ! Q×Q ; 33 R×R, resigns.

No. 39.

BLACK (MARSHALL).

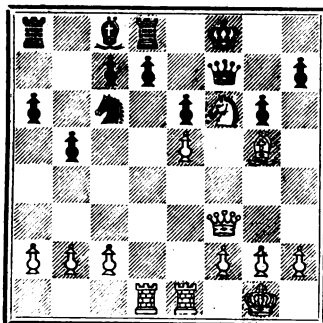


WHITE (LEVITZKY).

The other is against Levitzky at Breslau in 1912—a famous finish. In Diagram 39 the game came to an abrupt end with 23 R—Q B 5, Q—K Kt 6!! White resigned, for if either P takes Queen, the Knight mates, and if 24 Q×Q, Kt—K 7 ch; 25 K—R sq, Kt×Q ch, etc.

No. 40.

BLACK (MORTIMER).

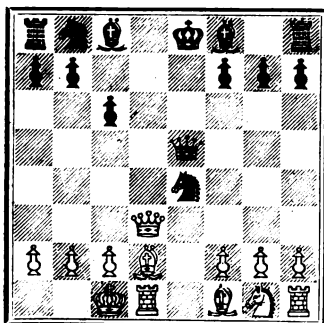


WHITE (NAPIER).

At Monte Carlo in 1902, Napier beat Mortimer thus in Diagram 40: 21 Q×Kt!! P×Q; 22 R×R ch, K—Kt 2; 23 Kt—Kt 4, P—K R 4; 24 B—R 6 ch, and wins.

No. 41.

BLACK (TARTAKOVER).



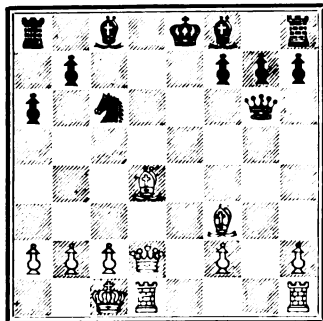
WHITE (RETI).

Diagram 41 shows an elegant mate by Reti against Tartakover at a very early stage in the game: 9 Q—Q 8 ch, K×Q; 11 B—Kt 5 dbl ch, etc.

H 2

No. 42.

BLACK (ALAPIN).

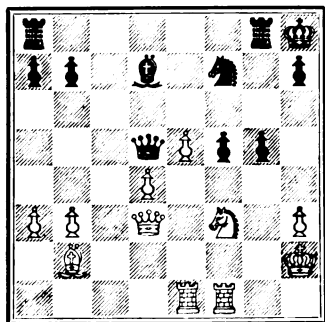


WHITE (NIEMZOVITCH).

Diagram 42 is Niemzovitch's win against Alapin, Russian National Tournament, 1914; 14 B—B 6!! Q×B; 15 K R—K sq ch, B—K 2; 16 B×Kt ch, K—B sq; 17 Q—Q 8 ch, etc.

No. 43.

BLACK (CORZO).

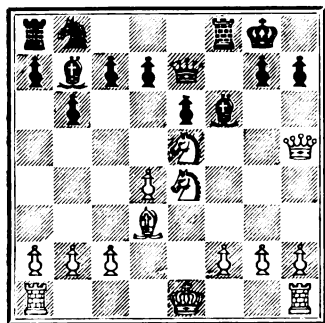


WHITE (CAPABLANCA).

Signor Ferraris has found no examples of the Queen sacrifice by Emmanuel Lasker or Rubinstein, and only one by Capablanca, which is illustrated in Diagram 43. Having White against Corzo in one of his match-games with him for the championship of Cuba, Capablanca continued here 28 P—K 6, B—Kt 4; 29 Q×B!! Q×Q; 30 P—Q 5 dis ch, R—Kt 2; 31 P×Kt, P—K R 3; 32 Kt—Q 4, Q×R (almost forced, since if Q—Q 2, 33 Kt×P, Q×B P; 34 B×R ch, K—R 2; 35 R—K 7, etc.); 33 R×Q, etc. [We may add that Capablanca was only twelve when he played this game.]

No. 44.

BLACK (THOMAS).

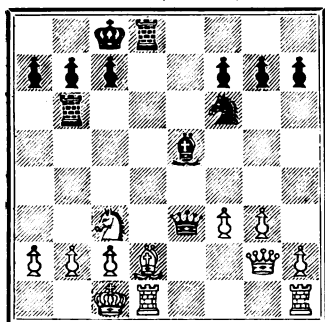


WHITE (ED. LASKER).

The finish in Diagram 44 has wrongly been attributed to the world's champion, as Signor Ferraris points out. It will be familiar to our readers, coming from a "skittle" game between Eduard Lasker and G. A. Thomas at the City of London Chess Club—and therefore, strictly speaking, hardly coming within the limits of the present collection of endings from master-games. The play ran: 11 Q×P ch! K×Q; 12 Kt×B dbl ch, K—R 3; 13 Kt (K 5)—Kt 4 ch, K—Kt 4; 14 P—R 4 ch, K—B 5; 15 P—Kt 3 ch, K—B 6; 16 B—K 2 ch, K—Kt 7; 17 R—R 2 ch, K—Kt 8; 18 Castles Q R, mate!

No. 45.

BLACK (MIESES).



WHITE (PERLIS).

The final position, Diagram 45, is added to the collection in a footnote signed N. d. D. It shows a pretty win by Mieses (Black) against Perlis, Ostend, 1906, the play being: 22... B×Kt! 23 B×Q (if 23 P×B, Q—B 4, etc.), B×P ch; 24 K—Kt sq, B—Q 5 dis ch; 25 K—B sq, B×B ch; 26 R—Q 2, B×R ch; 27 Q×B, R—Kt 8 ch; 28 K×R, R×Q, and White resigned.

THE CHESS WORLD.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Western Chess Association of the United States will be held at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 20th and following days of this month.

On April 29th, the chess club at The Hague beat that of Utrecht by 7—3, Mr. R. J. Loman, for the winners, drawing on the top board with Dr. A. G. Olland. A return match is to be played this autumn.

The state of the score in the tie-match between Messrs. R. C. Griffith and J. Du Mont, for the championship of the Hampstead Chess Club, was, when we last had information, one game all, with one game adjourned.

Mr. C. S. Howell, once of the Metropolitan Chess Club, has been taking part in a triangular tournament at the Havana Chess Club, the other competitors being Messrs. Rafael Blanco and Juan Cozo, the leading Cuban experts next to Jose Capablanca. The result is not yet to hand.

We are glad to hear of a quite considerable spread of interest in chess among the garrison of Dover. The same is true, we believe, of other military (and naval) centres. It is very gratifying to chess-lovers that enthusiastic amateurs here and there should find themselves so effectual as propagandists at a time when the influence of the clubs has necessarily declined.

Mr. A. G. Essery, of Truro, writes:—"Another chess player, in addition to Captain G. A. Greig, to gain the Croix de Guerre, is Second Lieut. G. E. Smith, also of the R.G.A., formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, and hon. sec. of the Cambridge University Chess Club. I believe that these two plucky players have encountered each other over the board in the intervals of hurling projectiles at the enemy."

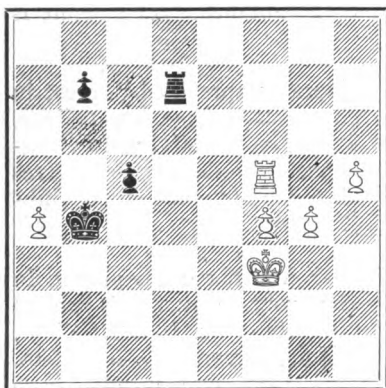
We see that Japan is now manufacturing chessmen for the United States, the American Chess Co. advertising them for sale at \$8.50 a set. It is stated that "while the Knights are not made in one piece, the heads are so securely fixed by means of screws and glue that they are practically inseparable." Certainly screws and glue should be better bonds of union than the paper and (in pre-war days) bread which we have known used in coffee-houses to prevent Knights losing their heads!

The American Chess Bulletin, which in June completed its thirteenth year of existence, announces the dissolution of the business partnership between Messrs. Hartwig Cassel and Hermann Helms, joint owners and publishers since the start of the magazine. Mr. Cassel retires on account of advancing years, and has sold his interest in the *Bulletin* and the American Chess Company to his partner, who intends to continue publication of the magazine along much the same lines as have hitherto been followed. We note that Mr. Cassel has also given up his column in the *New York Sunday Sun*—after a quarter of a century.

In a letter to *The Spectator*, of June 30th, Mr. John Watkinson drew attention to the fact that a fortnight earlier a reviewer in that paper had, when noticing the second edition of Eduard Lasker's *Chess Strategy*, confused the author with the world's champion, Emmanuel Lasker. Readers of the *B.C.M.* may remember that Mr. Watkinson drew attention to the same error in the same paper's review of the first edition of *Chess Strategy* (*B.C.M.*, 1915, p. 120). But really it must be admitted that it is very careless of chess-players not to have more original names! The Russian master, Dus-Chotimirski is a commendable example of better judgment in nomenclature.

Mr. Donald M. Liddell writes to us from Elizabeth, New Jersey: "I was greatly interested in the game Bernstein *v.* Hodges, in the *B.C.M.* for May, p. 148. I was recently left in very much the same position as Bernstein after Black's 46th move. I played

BLACK (HODGES).



WHITE (BERNSTEIN).

R×P and won. Did I win by completely astonishing my adversary with almost unthinkable weak play, or would 47 R×P, K×R; 48 P—Kt 5 have won for Bernstein? We give a diagram of the position after the 46th move in Bernstein *v.* Hodges, and commend it to the attention of our readers. Mr. Liddell's ingenious suggestion seems also sound. 48... K—Q 3 (or 4) is met by 49 K—Kt 4. If 48... R—R 7, 49 P—Kt 6! And if Black attempts to win the Q R P, of course the White Pawns on the other wing go on to Queen.

The 64th annual report of the City of London Chess Club shows the situation to be as good as could be expected in view of the war, and the committee express confidence that with the cessation of hostilities the membership will rapidly increase, and a renewed period of activity and prosperity will ensue. The bye-law closing the club at 7 p.m. has been suspended, and the hours for Saturdays are the same as for other days, viz., all games adjourned at or before 10-45 p.m., and all lights extinguished not later than 11 p.m.

The second anniversary of the foundation of Marshall's Divan in New York was celebrated on April 28th by the holding of a tournament for eight players, with a 20-second a move time-limit. Marshall himself competed, and won with a score of $5\frac{1}{2}$ out of 8. The other competitors included Janowski, Chajes, Jaffe, Hodges, and Black. Marshall, by the way, has offered his services to his country in the war against Germany. Hudson Maxim, however, has written a letter to him, in which he says:—"I do not believe that you can do any better than just what you are doing. Don't go to the front and get yourself shot up. You must remember this, that when the war is over a large number of war-cripples will have to find their main solace and comfort in the war-game and the games of chess and checkers. You cannot do any better than stick to your present work."

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE WILD MUZIO."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE,"

DAER SIR,—I was very much interested in the examples you gave in your July issue of the "Wild Muzio," an opening which I have, perhaps, studied more than any other. I append a game played some time ago between myself and my younger brother. It is certainly chock-full of errors, but I think I may claim it to be an interesting one; and considering that my brother was then only eight years of age, his mistake on the nineteenth move may well be forgiven.

WHITE. S.L.	BLACK. I.L.	have been a mere butcher's method against so young an opponent.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	13 Q×B
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P	14 Q×Kt ch 14 K—Q sq
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4	15 R—B 5 15 Q—K 6 ch
4 B—B 4	4 B—Kt 5	15 Q—K 2 would have been preferable, perhaps—the Queen is needed for the defence.
5 B×P ch	5 K×B	16 K—R sq 16 R—K sq!
6 Kt—K 5 ch	6 K—K sq	17 Q R—K B sq 17 Q×Q P
7 Q×P	7 Q—B 3	Black has no time for this and the next capture.
8 P—Q 4	8 B—Q 3?	18 Kt—Q 5 18 Kt×Kt
9 B×P	9 Kt—K R 3	19 Q—B 6 ch 19 R—K 2?
10 Q—R 5 ch'	10 Kt—B 2	Of course B—K 2 was correct, but even then, after the exchanges which would follow, White is left with the winning game.
11 Castles	11 Kt—Q B 3	20 Q×R ch! 20 B×Q
.....11 R—B sq is the correct move, I believe.		21 R×B 8 ch 21 B×R
12 B—Kt 5		22 R×B mate.
12 Kt×Kt would have won at least a piece.	12 Q—Kt 2	
13 Kt—Q B 3		
13 B—B 6 would have won the adverse Rook. But that would		

London, July 10th.

Yours faithfully, S. LATHEY.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

Played by correspondence, October, 1916—June, 1917.

GAME No. 4,476.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.
HAMPSTEAD.

BLACK.
GLASGOW.

II Q—R 4

II Castles

I P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3

I P—Q 4

Now generally preferred to the immediate offer of the Gambit, as it allows White greater choice in shaping his opening.

2 P—Q B 4

.....This reply gives Black a free game and affords opportunities for counter attack against the threatened occupation of the centre.

3 P—B 4

The continuation most in favour at present; 3 P—K 3 and 3 B—B 4 are strong alternatives. Or 3 P×P, P—K 3; 4 P—Q Kt 4, with good chances of successfully holding the Gambit Pawn may be ventured. Black can recover the Pawn by 3... Q—R 4 ch, but loss of time would result from the bad position of the Q.

3 P—K 3

.....If 3... P×Q P; 4 Q×P, Kt—Q B 3; 5 Q×Q P, Q×Q; 6 P×Q, Kt—Kt 5; 7 Kt—R 3, Kt×Q P; 8 P—K 4+.

4 P×Q P
5 P—K Kt 3
6 B—Kt 2
7 Kt—B 3

4 K P×P
5 B—K 3
6 Kt—Q B 3

A good alternative is 7 Castles, Kt—B 3; 8 B—Kt 5, B—K 2; 9 P×P, B×P; 10 Q Kt—Q 2! obtaining a position similar to that in the game won by Lasker v. Tarrasch, Petrograd, 1914.

8 Castles
9 P×P
10 B—Kt 5

7 Kt—B 3
8 B—K 2
9 B×P
10 B—K 2

.....Substituting II R—B sq for Q—R 4 the position is identical with that in the games Marshall v. Rubinstein, Carlsbad, 1911, and Schubert v. Schlechter, Trebitsch Memorial Tournament, 1915. In the former game the continuation was 12 Kt—Q 4, Kt×Kt; 13 Q×Kt, P—K R 3 (13... Q—R 4 seems preferable); 14 B×Kt, B×B; 15 Q—Q 3, Q—R 4; 16 Kt×P, B×P; 17 R—Kt sq+; in the latter, 12 Kt—Q 4, P—K R 3! 13 B—K 3, Kt—K Kt 5; 14 Kt×B, P×Kt; 15 B—R 3, Kt×B; 16 B×P ch, K—R sq; 17 P×Kt, B—Kt 4; 18 Kt×P, Q—Q 3; 19 B—R 3, R×R ch; 20 K×R, R—Q sq; 21 B—Kt 2, Kt—K 2; 22 P—K R 4, Kt×Kt; 23 B×Kt, B×K P; 24 R—B 3, Q×P; 25 Resigns.

The line adopted by White in the present game has in view an early exchange of Queens in the hope of accentuating the weakness of Black's isolated Q P.

12 K R—Q sq 12 Q—Kt 3
13 Q—Kt 5 13 Q×Q

.....White must offer and Black must accept this exchange.

14 Kt×Q 14 Q R—B sq
15 K Kt—Q 4 15 P—Q R 3
16 Kt—Q B 3 16 P—R 3
17 B—K 3 17 Q R—Q sq

.....*The Field* comments:—“Loss of time, as the Q B is well posted. K R—Q sq would probably have led to a draw if White, in reply, had played 18 Q R—B sq as in the actual game. *E.g.*, 17... K R—Q sq; 18 Q R—B sq, Kt×Kt; 19 B×Kt, P—Q Kt 4 (to prevent Kt—R 4); 20 B×Kt, B×B; 21 Kt×Q P, B×Kt; 22 R×R, R×R; 23 B×B, R—B 7, regaining the Pawn with an even game.”

Perhaps the best reply to 17.., K R—Q sq (and for that matter to the text move also) would be 18 P—K R 3, threatening P—B 4 and P—B 5, and preventing Black's Kt—K Kt 5. If 18.., Kt×Kt; 19 B×Kt, and now White threatens 20 B×Kt, B×B; 21 Kt×P, B×Kt; 22 B×B, B×P; 23 Q R—Kt sq, followed by R×P. The reply to 17.., Kt—K Kt 5 would have been 18 Kt—Kt 3, winning the Q P.

18 Q R—B sq 18 Kt—K Kt 5

.....“Now probably Black's best move, but they fail to follow it up correctly. White were threatening Kt×Kt, followed by Kt—R 4, with command of the square Q B 5, after which Black's Q B P could hardly have been defended. It was too late to play Kt×Kt, followed by P—Q Kt 4. E.g., 17.., Kt×Kt; 18 B×Kt, P—Q Kt 4; 19 B×Kt, B×B; 20 Kt×P, B×Kt; 21 B×B, B×P; 22 R—B 6+, for if 22.., R—R sq; 23 R—B 2, winning the exchange, or if 22.., P—Q R 4; 23 R—B 5, R—Kt sq; 24 R—Kt sq, winning the Knight's Pawn.”—*The Field*.

19 Kt×B 19 P×Kt

.....“If 19.., Kt×B; 20 Kt×Q R, winning the exchange, for if 20.., Kt×R; 21 Kt×Kt, threatening Kt×B ch and winning a piece.”—*The Field*.

20 B—R 3 20 P—K R 4

.....“A mistake; Black's policy now was to abandon the K P and play for counter attack. E.g., 20.., Kt×B; 21 B×P ch, K—R sq; 22 P×Kt, B—Kt 4; 23 Kt×P, K R—K sq; 24 B—B 7 (if the B moves elsewhere, then 24.., R×Kt; 25 R×R, B×P ch and wins), R—K B sq; 25 B—K 6, K R—K sq, and draws. If instead of moving the B, White played 24 P—K R 4, Black would probably draw by B×R P, followed by R×B.”—*The Field*.

21 B—Kt 6

“After this Black's game is hopeless—they must either lose two Pawns or the exchange.”—*The Field*.

22 P—B 3	21 R—Q 3
23 B—B 7	22 Kt—B 3
24 B×R	23 K—B 2
25 P—K 3	24 B×B
26 K—B 2	25 K—K 2
27 P—B 4	26 P—K Kt 4
28 Kt×Kt	27 Kt—K 5 ch
29 R—B 4	28 P×Kt
30 Kt P×P	29 P×P
31 R×P	30 Kt—K 4
32 B×Kt	31 Kt—Kt 5 ch
33 K—Kt 3	32 P×B
	33 Resigns

We are indebted to Mr. J. H. White, for the score and notes to the above game.

The two following games were played in the recently concluded match by correspondence between the Bradford and Sheffield Chess Clubs. The Bradford playing committee was comprised of Messrs. H. L. Brooke, A. C. Conde, and J. Foulds.

GAME No. 4,477.

Vienna Game.

NOTES BY H. L. BROOKE.

WHITE.
BRADFORD.

BLACK.
SHEFFIELD.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 4	

And Mr. Foulds was content. He may yet propound a chess query, thus: “Which is the more

dangerous, the Ruy or the Vienna?”

4 P×K P	3 P—Q 4
5 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt×P
	5 B—Q Kt 5

.....Mr. Foulds will probably agree that this move is waste of time if not followed by P—Q B 3 and the development of the Q on the Q's side, a defence which gives

White the opportunity to offer the sacrifice of the exchange with either Rook, but with the compensation of a powerful attack, especially in the case of the Q's R sacrifice, to which a defence has not yet been found. Of course, Black is not compelled to accept the offer of the exchange. If P—Q B 3, &c., is not intended, the B should be played to K 2 at once.

6 B—K 2 6 Castles
7 Castles 7 P—Q Kt 3?

.....The object of Black's 7th move could not be fathomed by the Bradford players. The B is needed on the King's side, not at Q Kt 2.

8 Q—K sq!

Preparing to dislodge the Kt and to attack on the King's side, a double purpose which demonstrates the futility of 6..., B—Q Kt 5 in the defence adopted, as the momentary pinning of White's Q Kt after 9 P—Q 3 is of no benefit to Black.

8 P—K B 4

.....Evidently Black already sees the loss of time by his 7th move, so prepares as best he can to meet the coming attack.

9 P—Q 3 9 Kt×Kt
10 P×Kt 10 B—B 4 ch

.....A surprising mistake in a correspondence game. It not only loses time, but assists White's development. Black is already in queer streets.

11 P—Q 4 11 B—K 2
12 Q—Kt 3 12 B—K 3
13 B—R 6 13 R—B 2
14 Kt—Kt 5 14 B×Kt
15 B×B 15 Q—Q 2
16 B—R 5 16 R—B sq
17 R—B 4 17 B—B 2

.....To reduce forces, a commendable intention, but Mr. Condé was on the reply like a shot.

18 B—K B 6! 18 B—K 3

.....If 18..., B×B; 19 P—K 6 wins the Q for two Bishops and a Pawn.

19 R—R 4 19 Kt—B 3

.....At last, but too late!
The lost time is irredeemable.

20 B—Kt 6! 20 R P×B

.....If 20..., Kt P×B; 21 B×R P dbl ch, K—B 2; 22 B—Kt 6 ch, K—K 2; 23 R—R 7 ch, B—B 2; 24 P×P ch, K—Q sq (a); 25 B×B, R×B; 26 R—R 8 ch. (a) If 24..., K×P; 25 Q R—K sq, P—B 5; 26 Q×P ch, K×B, and White mates in three. Of course, if 20..., P—R 3; 21 R×P.

21 Q×P 21 R×B
22 P×R 22 Q—B 2
23 Q—R 7 ch 23 K—B sq
24 Q—R 8 ch 24 Q—Kt sq
25 P×P ch 25 K—B 2

.....If 25..., K—K 2; 26 R—K sq, R—K sq; 27 P—Q B 4, K—Q 3 (best); 28 Q×Q, R×Q; 29 R—R 6, Kt—Q sq; 30 R—R 8, B—B 2; 31 R×R, B×R; 32 R—K 8.

26 R—K sq

A good deal of analysis was indulged in here *re* the relative merits of R—K sq and R—K B sq. R—K B sq appeared to require the advance of the Kt P, a somewhat risky procedure.

26 R—K sq
27 Q—R 5 ch 27 K—B 3

.....K×P is obviously bad the reply being 28 R—K 3.

28 Q—R 6 ch

The attack decided upon required the Q at R 6,

28 K—B 2
29 P—Q B 4!

There is no adequate defence to this. In justice to Sheffield it should be stated that their reply, Kt—Kt 5, was made after consideration of an analysis submitted to them as showing a White win in other variations.

29 Kt—Kt 5
30 Q—Q 2 30 Resigns

.....If 30..., Q×P; 31 Q×Kt, R—K Kt sq; 32 Q—Q 2, and if the Kt moves or is defended, then 31 R—R 8, Q×P; 32 R×R, K×R; 33 R×B ch.

The analysis submitted along

with 29 P—Q B 4 was on the following lines :—

If 29... Kt—Q sq; 30 P×P, B×P (a); 31 R×R, Q×R (b); 32 Q—R 5 ch, K—K 2; 33 Q×Q, K×Q; 34 R—R 8.

(a) 30... B—Q 2; 31 R×R, Q×R; 32 Q—R 5 ch, K×P;

33 Q—Kt 5 ch.

(b) 31... K×R; 32 Q—Kt 6 ch, B—B 2; 33 R—R 8, B×Q; 34 R×Q ch.

All inter-variations give same result of R against Kt or B.

If 29... P×P; 30 P—Q 5, B×P; 31 Q—R 5 ch.

GAME No. 4,478.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY H. L. BROOKE.

WHITE.
SHEFFIELD.

BLACK.
BRADFORD.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| I P—K 4 | I P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 Kt×P |
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 7 B—Kt 3 | 7 P—Q 4 |
| 8 P×P | 8 B—K 3 |
| 9 P—B 3 | 9 B—K 2 |
| 10 B—K 3 | |

In notes to 4th game, Yates *v.* Condé, Mr. Burn recommends R—K sq.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| II Q Kt—Q 2 | IO Castles |
| | II B—K Kt 5 |

.....This does not turn out well. Why pin the Kt if the exchange is not intended when the B is attacked? The B makes three consecutive moves, gets into a bad position, and White obtains a strong attack. Black's Q B appears as difficult to manage as does his K B in the accompanying Vienna game. There must be something wrong with defences of this description.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 12 P—K R 3 | 12 B—R 4 |
| 13 P—Kt 4 | 13 B—Kt 3 |
| 14 Kt—R 2 | 14 Kt—B 4 |

.....14... P—Q 5 was suggested. There are complications. 14... P—Q 5; 15 P×P, Kt×P (if 15 Kt×Kt, P×B); 16 Kt×Kt, Kt×B; 17 Q×Kt, B×Kt; 18 Q R—Q sq, Q—K sq; 19 R—Q 4, B—Kt 2; 20 K R—Q sq,

B—B 4; 21 R—Q 7, B×B; 22 Q×B, R—Q B sq, and Black may have compensation in the diagonal for his cramped position.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 15 P—K B 4 | 15 P—K B 4 |
|------------|------------|

.....Not a pleasant necessity, the P at Q 4 being now weak. White's spirited play is enjoyable.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 16 K Kt—B 3 | 16 Q—Q 2 |
| 17 Kt—Q 4 | |

But the exchange of this strong Kt for Black's weak Q Kt cannot be best. Why not P—Kt 5 with the R P to follow up, and R—B 2 and Kt—B sq in view?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 17 Kt×Kt |
| 18 P×Kt | 18 Kt—K 3 |
| 19 Q—B 3 | 19 P—Q B 3 |
| 20 Q R—B sq | 20 Q R—B sq |
| 21 R—K B 2 | 21 K R—Q sq |

.....To support the Q P for counter attack is the only defence, and no time to lose.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 22 Kt—B sq | 22 P—Q B 4 |
| 23 Kt P×P | 23 B×P |
| 24 Kt—Kt 3 | 24 Kt×Q P |

.....Just in time. The exchanges cannot be prevented.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 25 B×Kt | 25 P×B |
| 26 R×R | 26 Q×R |
| 27 Kt×B | 27 Q×Kt |
| 28 B×P ch | 28 K—R sq |

.....Draw agreed.

If 29 B—K 4, Q—K 3, preventing an advance of the Pawns, and as the Bishops are of different colours, the agreed draw is a legitimate conclusion.

Mr. M. B. L. Bradford, of Concord, Massachusetts, sends us the following "brevity," which occurred in a match-game between another player and himself last June :—

GAME No. 4.479.

King's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.	BLACK.	2 P—K B 4	2 B—B 4
T.	M. B. L. BRADFORD.	3 P×P?	3 Q—R 5 ch
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	4 K—K 2??	4 Q×P mate.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

The award in the last half-yearly two-move competition of the *Brisbane Courier* is as follows :—1st and 2nd prizes, G. Guidelli ; 3rd, G. W. Chandler and C. Mansfield (joint) ; 4th, Dr. J. J. O'Keefe and W. J. Smith (joint). Hon. mens. :—W. P. Cornwell, A. Ellerman, T. C. Henricksen, B. G. Fegan and A. M. Sparke.

For the information of those who have written us on the matter, we should mention that Mr. Williams, in sending us his 3-mover, No. 3021, stated it was a version of No. 719 in 777 *Chess Miniatures in Three*. It will be noticed that the earlier position is a threat block, whilst No. 3021 is of the threat order, and the latter Mr. Williams considered an improvement as it gives an extra variation.

Mr. Hosey Davis tells us that in the *Strand Magazine* for April, 1913, a position similar to the Miniature appeared as the work of some other composer, with the difference that a Black Pawn at K 6 was substituted for the Black Kt, but as Mr. Williams' was first published in 1899, inference can be drawn !

The same esteemed correspondent recalls a 2-er by Mr. P. F. Blake, published in the *Leeds Mercury*, December, 1904, by way of comparison with the two diagrams (Ellerman and Bernard) at page 189 of our June issue. This is the position which has some pretty and instructive features.

By P. F. Blake.—White : K at Q R 2 ; Q at Q Kt 7 ; Rs at K R 3 and Q sq ; B at K Kt 7 ; Kts at K R sq and 5 ; Ps at K Kt 4 and K B 2. Black : K at K 5 ; R at Q B 3 ; B at Q Kt 3 ; Kts at Q B sq and Q R 2 ; Ps at K B 5 and K 2. Mate in two.

A Janet brightlet :—In the last *American Chess Bulletin* to hand under the heading of "Random Thoughts," Mr. Frank Janet gives a number of crisp "brain wavelets" on chess, and particularly in relation to problems. We select the following two :—

"Perhaps the greatest danger that threatens chess to-day, both on the game and problem sides, is the tendency for big chess enthusiasts, old in practice and impatient of elementary matters, to forget the beginner who desires to enter

our gates. We are too apt to surround ourselves with a wall that is too high for youngsters to climb. Problems that do not show a high grade of difficulty for experts are condemned for shallowness. Experts forget that what is easy for them may be difficult for new comers. I strongly recommend that authors should enter many lightweights, and that the next Washington's Birthday Tourney contain at least six lightweights."

Most of the matter written is in advocacy of the Good Companion Chess Problem Club, but some points are scored of a general character—the next paragraph for instance :—

"In the case of gamester versus problemist the only fair attitude to take is that each represents a different type of mentality, just as some athletes naturally turn to long distance runs, whilst others prefer the fifty yard dash. If you are young enough you might adapt yourself to both. By youth I mean that elasticity of brain which can still gracefully accommodate itself to something fresh and new."

Our readers will be interested to learn that the Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity is making satisfactory progress. During the month seven new members have joined. Fifteen competitors made a start in the first solution tourney, and the second monthly meeting, held on the 14th, at Lewes, by invitation of the local club, was in every way successful. In the absence of the president (owing to ill health) the chair was occupied by Mr. Henry E. Dudenay, who extended a hearty welcome to the visitors. The usual business formalities having been completed, Mr. H. W. Butler (hon. sec.) introduced the Fraternity's problem collecting books, which were much appreciated and admired. They are of uniform size and colour binding, each book blocked in silver with the name of composer, and there are two diagrams on each page, with spaces ruled for the names of members who may play over and examine any particular problem. Naturally at so early a stage no books as yet contain many problems—from four to ten being about the number. The books so started comprise one each for the following composers :—F. E. Purchas, Canon Deane, Chas. Planck, Bernard Fison, H. W. Butler, Walter Mead, Sergt. Instructor Scott, Sergt. Major McArthur, Sergt. Wood, F. W. Markwick, F. W. Womersley, C. D. Locock, J. S. Thornes, J. A. J. Drewitt, and G. K. Ansell. Other books will be commenced as circumstance and opportunity occur. A very pleasant hour and a half was spent in playing over on the wall board a selection of problems from the books, which to an extent gave opportunity for the discussion of styles, methods, etc., of composing. The third monthly meeting is fixed to be held at Brighton, on Saturday, August 11th next.

The decisions in the *Tidskrift for Schack* 1916 Tourneys have recently been made known. In the two-move sections the following composers, in order named, took the prizes : K. A. L. Kubbel, J. Scheel, M. Havel, and K. Grabowski. Hon. mens. : J. Scheel and K. Erlin. Three-movers : M. Havel, K. A. L. Kubbel, I. Cumpe, J. Scheel, and I. Cumpe. Hon. men. : J. Scheel. The principal problems are :—

By K. A. L. Kubbel.—White : K at Q R 6 ; Q at K B 8 ; Rs at Q 6 and Q R 5 ; Kt at Q B 5 ; Ps at K B 5, 7, K 2 and Q 3. Black :

K at K 4 ; Q at K R 5 ; B at K Kt 6 ; Ps at K Kt 5, K 6, Q B 6 and Q R 5. Mate in two.

By J. Scheel.—White : K at K B 6 ; Q at K R 3 ; Rs at K R 7 and Q R 6 ; B at Q 8 ; Kts at Q B 7 and Q Kt 8 ; P at Q 4. Black : K at Q Kt 2 ; B at Q R sq ; Ps at Q Kt 7 and Q R 2. Mate in two.

By M. Havel.—White : K at K R 5 ; Q at K 4 ; Bs at K Kt 3 and K B 5 ; Kt at Q Kt 6. Black : K at Q 8 ; R at Q B 8 ; B at Q Kt 5 ; Kts at Q Kt 7 and 8 ; P at K B 5. Mate in three.

By K. A. L. Kubbel.—White : K at K 8 ; Q at K B 8 ; R at K 2 ; B at Q B 2 ; Kt at K B 7 ; Ps at K R 4, 6, K 4, Q 5, Q B 6 and Q R 4. Black : K at Q 5 ; R at K R 8 ; B at K Kt 8 ; Ps at K R 2, 7, K B 3, Q B 2, 5 and 6. Mate in three.

FRINGE-MATES : THEIR USE AND ABUSE.

My best thanks are due to the Problem Editor of the *B.C.M.* for extending the hospitality of his column to this article, seeing that it was B. G. Laws himself who originated the term "Fringe," and thus, by the very aptness of the expression, called forcible attention to what was undoubtedly bad art.

It is about twenty years ago that, in this country at all events, there was something like a craze for a large number of variations, and British composers, in the attempt to vie with one another in the production of multimates, were betrayed into tacking on variations without a thought as to whether these were essential to the theme or not.

I am open to Editorial correction on the point, but I believe the term was coined about this time ; and I think we may claim that the phrase has played its part in assisting composers to regain their sense of perspective, as it is very rarely that we now find pieces added merely for the sake of producing a few extra mates.

How is it then that the expression occurs so frequently in contemporary criticism ? And in this connection it should be noted that the epithet is always employed—more or less—as a term of reproach.

My contention is that certain super-critics in their anxiety to shine as witnesses for the Prosecution, have assailed our unfortunate friend Fringe in quite unwarrantable fashion, and in some instances they have solemnly deposed to his presence when the wretched fellow was never there at all.

It comes to this : What exactly is a Fringe-Mate ?

On turning to page 53 of "Terms and Themes" we find, "A variation which does not spring naturally from the position, but has been tacked on by the employment of men *which have otherwise no effect upon the solution*, is known as a Fringe Variation."

Though the italics are mine the definition is Mr. S. S. Blackburne's, and one would have thought that it was clear enough for anyone with even an elementary knowledge of the English language. Apparently to the super-critic it is not.

And here, while we are on the subject of definitions, let me offer you two of my own.

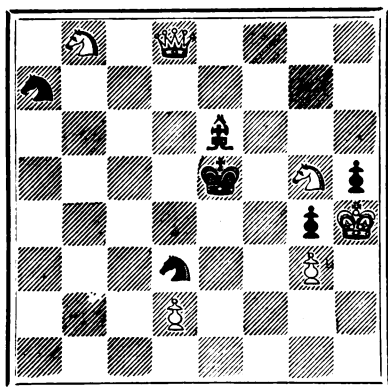
For the purpose of this article, a super-critic is a gentleman with an encyclopedic knowledge of Problems who has never yet found time to compose one, and the abuse of Fringe-Mates is most frequently to be found in his super-criticism.

But to deal quite gently with the expert in question. If it can be proved that the alleged Fringe-Mate has an effect upon the solution then it is no longer a Fringe—so much is clear.

Let us take Problem "A."

"A."

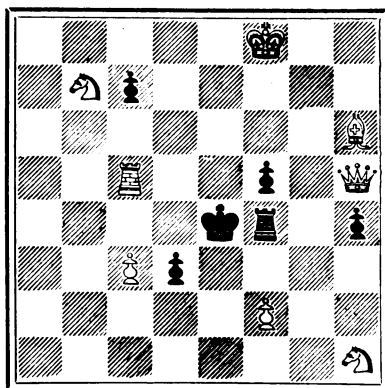
By P. H. WILLIAMS, 1914.



White mates in two moves.

"B."

By C. D. LOCOCK, 1896.



White mates in two moves.

This is an instance well calculated to throw our wordy friend into an ecstasy of criticism. Here we have a composer who has had the audacity to add Kts at a7 and b8 merely to provide three mates instead of two. In deference to our critic's susceptibilities we hasten to remove the offending pieces and promptly let in a cook by 1 B—c8! In this painful dilemma—as no super-critic has ever been known to suggest an alternative—we may point out that the two Kts may be pushed off the board and the position rendered sound by shifting the setting three files to the left. We have now been completely successful in cramping the position, and there is an entire absence of tries—and I have always been led to believe that every solver likes tries.

Now let us turn to Problem "B"—a clever little two-mover which has scarcely received the attention which it deserves.

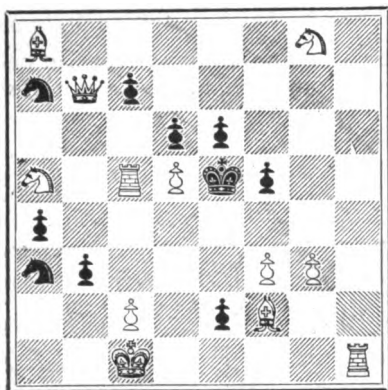
Here the alternative is to remove the Ps on c3 and 7 and to move the Kt from b7 to b5. But again we find that we have lost a very fair try in 1 R—a5 and b5.

In regard to both these Problems it simply amounts to this: that if the composers have preferred to retain tries even at the expense of a Fringe-Mate, then surely it is their own affair. I certainly, for one, lack the effrontery to tell them that they are wrong in so-doing.

“C.”

By H. D'O. BERNARD.

Hampshire Telegraph, 1915.



White mates in two moves.

The first thing to attract our attention is the disappearance of the artistic try 1 Q—b5; but this is a minor matter compared with the two cooks which have now sprung into being, *e.g.*, 1 K—d2 and P—c4—to remove the P at C2 would result in another cook by 1 K—b2. I think I have said enough to show that in this case at all events the mates in question are vital to the soundness of the Problem; and if this is so, bearing Mr. Blackburne's definition in mind, then they can scarcely be Fringe-Mates.

But I very much doubt whether this is not all a waste of words so far as the super-critic is concerned. He would probably reply that he expects a Problem to have a brilliant, sacrificial and at the same time quite unexpected key; that it must contain a maximum of variations without a suspicion of a Plug or Fringe-Mate; in short that he wants masterpieces. He doesn't—he wants humming-birds.

H. D'O. BERNARD.

The May-June *American Chess Bulletin* rather late in the day gives the prize problems in its half-yearly informal competition, March to August, 1916.

Best two-mover by A. J. Fink, San Francisco.—White: K at Q R sq; Q at K R 3; Rs at K Kt 4 and Q Kt 7; B at K 8; Kts at K 7 and Q Kt 3; Ps at K 2 and Q 2. Black: K at Q B 5; B at Q Kt 8; Kts at K R sq and Q R 7; Ps at K B 2, K 5, Q 5 and Q B 2. Mate in two.

Best three-mover by the late W. C. Bixby, New York.—White: K at Q Kt sq; Q at Q Kt 5; Bs at Q B 6 and Q R 7; Kts at K R 3 and K 8; Ps at Q 4 and Q R 6. Black: K at K 6; Ps at Q Kt 3 and 7. Mate in three.

Lastly we come to the consideration of “C.”

It was in regard to this Change-Mate that a solver remarked, “The setting might apparently be more economical;” and even C. Mansfield fell into an error of terminology when he said “The fringe pieces cleverly avoid cooks.”

We will try the experiment of removing the three Kts on a3, 5 and 7, and as it will be necessary to provide for the cook 1 R—a5, we must station Constable Plug on that square. The neighbourhood, however, is a dangerous one, and as there are cooks about we had better post the Policemen in pairs—so consider please that there are White and Black Pawns on a 5 and 6 respectively.

The September, 1916—February, 1917, contest results in the two following problems being made "prizers."

Best two-mover, by J. C. J. Wainwright.—White: K at K Kt 8; Rs at Q 6 and 8; B at Q R 7; Kt at K 4; Ps at K Kt 7, K B 7, K 7 and Q R 6. Black: K at Q B 2; B at Q 2; Kts at K 4 and Q R sq; P at Q B 3. Mate in two.

Best three-mover, by Arthur Mosely, Brisbane.—White: K at K R 2; Q at K Kt 4; B at Q Kt 8; Kts at Q B sq and 4; Ps at Q R 3 and 5. Black: K at Q 4; R at Q Kt 4; B at K Kt sq; Ps at K R 2, K 4, Q 2, Q B 4, Q Kt 2 and 6. Mate in three.

SOLUTIONS.

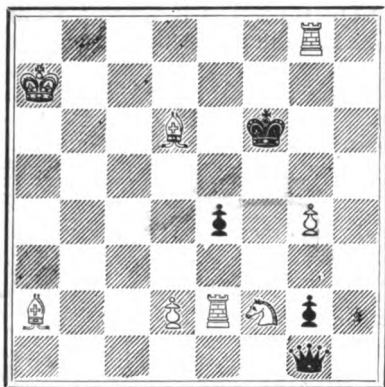
- By W. B. Rice (p. 226).—1 Q—K Kt sq, &c.
 By W. B. Rice (p. 226).—1 R×B P, &c.
 By C. Promislo (p. 226).—1 Kt—Kt 3, &c.
 By E. E. Westbury (p. 226).—1 B—B 6, &c.
 By H. D'O. Bernard (p. 226).—1 Q—R sq, &c.
 By H. D'O. Bernard (p. 226).—1 Q—Kt sq, &c.
 By E. E. Westbury (p. 226).—1 Q—Kt 5, &c.
 By A. G. Corrias (p. 226).—1 B—K 2, &c.
 By A. Rinaldini (p. 227).—1 Kt—K 4, &c.
 By R. G. Thomson (p. 227).—1 R—R 7, &c.
 By G. Guidelli (p. 227).—1 K—B 7, &c.
 By E. E. Westbury (p. 227).—1 B—Kt 6, &c.
 By E. E. Westbury (p. 227).—1 Kt—K 7, &c.
 By J. Opdenoordt (p. 228).—1 B—Kt 7, P—B 4; 2 Q—Q 8, &c. If 1..., B—Kt sq; 2 Q×B, &c. If 1..., R×B; 2 Q—R sq ch, &c. If 1..., any other; 2 Q—Q Kt 8, &c.
 By E. Jönsson (p. 228).—1 R—Q Kt 4, K—B 4, P—Q 4, or P—B 4; 2 P—K B 4, &c. If 1..., K—Q 4; 2 P—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 3; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 3; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., any other; 2 P—K 4, &c.
 By Dr. J. J. O'Keefe (p. 229).—1 B—B 7, K—Q 5; 2 Kt—K 7, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Q—Kt 3, &c. See solution to No. 3,022.
 No. 3,016, by A. M. Sparke.—1 P—Kt 3, &c.
 No. 3,017, by J. Nield.—1 R—Q 8, &c.
 No. 3,018, by J. G. Woods.—1 B—R 5, K—Q 4 or 5; 2 Kt—K 5 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 6; 2 R—Q B sq, &c.
 No. 3,019, by J. Warton.—1 K—B 2, K—Q 4; 2 K—K 3, &c. If 1..., P—Q 4; 2 R—K 2, &c.
 No. 3,020, by F. F. L. Alexander.—1 Q—K 2, P×Q; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 5; 2 Q×Kt, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 6; 2 Q—Kt 2, &c. If 1..., Kt—Q 7; 2 Q×Kt, &c. If 1..., any other; 2 Q—Kt 2 ch, &c.
 No. 3,021, by P. H. Williams.—1 Kt—B 4, K—K 5; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 4; 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—R 4; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 4; 2 Q—Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1..., any other; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, &c.
 No. 3,022, by Dr. J. J. O'Keefe.—1 B—B 2, K—K 4; 2 Kt—Q 2 (if 2..., K—Q 4; 3 Q—K 7, &c. If 2..., K—B 3; 3 B—Kt 3, &c. If 2..., K—B 5; 3 K—K 7, &c.); 3 B—Q 4, &c. If 1..., K—Q 4; 2 Q—Kt 6, K moves; 3 Kt—B 5, &c.
 No. 3,023, by W. J. M'Arthur.—1 Kt—B 3, K×Kt; 2 B—Kt 6, any; 3 Q—B 2, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 K×P, K—K 4 (if 2..., K—B 4; 3 Q—Q 5 ch, &c.); 3 Q—B 7, &c. If 1..., K—K 6; 2 Q—K 6 ch (if 2..., K—B 5; 3 B—B 7 ch, &c. If 2..., K—B 6 or 7; 3 Q—R 3, &c.); 3 Kt—Kt 5, &c. If 1..., P moves; 2 Q×P ch, K—B 5; 3 B×R P, &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,024.

By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS,
Little Missenden.

BLACK.



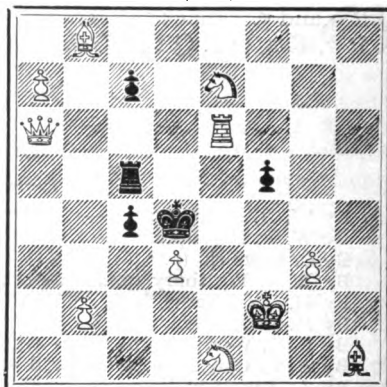
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,025.

By H. L. BROOKE,
Bradford.

BLACK.



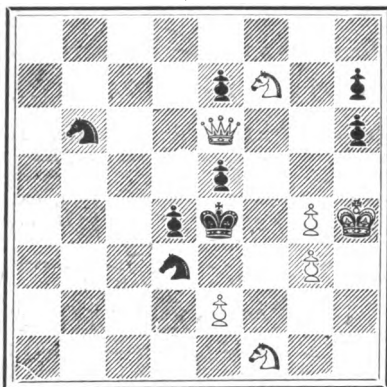
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,026.

By THOMAS WARTON,
Southall.

BLACK.



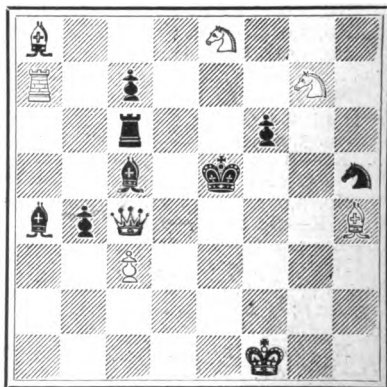
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,027.

By WM. GREENWOOD,
Sutton Mill.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

SEPTEMBER, 1917.

THE CRITICAL PERIOD OF CAMBRIDGE CHESS.

The history of chess in Cambridge begins in rather a specially fitting way, for that great college, which has since distanced all others in numbers and learning, and in the last twenty years, has even produced a majority of the best University chess-players, takes the first place also in the organisation of the game in Cambridge. In 1832 was founded the Trinity Chess Club—confined of course to members of Trinity College.*

We first hear of a Cambridge (not a Cambridge University) Chess Club in George Walker's chess column in *Bell's Life in London*, August 30th, 1835. It had a library, for we find it among the subscribers to William Greenwood Walker's edition of Alexander McDonnell's games, published in 1836. Four of its members—or, at any rate, four Cambridge residents—were sufficiently interested in chess to subscribe for the book individually.

In 1837-8 it played a correspondence match of two games with Nottingham, and lost both. This result was not in itself remarkable, for Nottingham meant Samuel Newham, one of the strongest provincial amateurs of the time, strong enough to offer Alexandre the odds of Pawn and two moves—though the offer was refused—and later a competitor in the London Tournament of 1851; but the feebleness of Cambridge's play was remarkable, and showed great ignorance of the principles of development. In defending the Scotch Game Cambridge moved the Queen three times in succession after the exchange of Pawns and Knights in the centre; and against the Sicilian Defence, after playing 2 P—K B 4, excusable at that date in spite of the experience of the Labourdonnais-McDonnell games, exchanged Pawns after Black's P—Q 4, instead of advancing P to K 5.†

* There is a tantalising indication of chess life a year earlier. In March, 1831, there was published at Cambridge a pamphlet entitled *Particulars of a Match at Chess, played in Cambridge, in March, 1831* (Hatfield, 1831, 8vo, pp. 8). This pamphlet is not in the British Museum, or the Cambridge Free Library, and cannot at present be found in the University Library. The writer would be immensely grateful for news of it, addressed to 10, St. Paul's Road, Cambridge.

† These games are Nos. 375 and 376 in George Walker's *Chess Studies*.

In January, 1842, Staunton, writing in the *Chess Player's Chronicle* (II. 191), tells a correspondent that Mr. H. F. F., of Worcester College, Oxford, had been considered a good player, but that there were now more and better players at Cambridge. In May of the same year (*ibid.* III. 3) he published a game between two of the club's strongest players, but without giving their names. It is quite a smart Evans.

It was almost certainly the same club, "a Town and Gown Club," that Löwenthal found with nearly forty members on his visit to Cambridge in 1851. W. Wayte* and A. B. Skipworth were then in residence, and the first was certainly a member, and eventually president, of the club. It had given proof of its continued activity two years earlier, 1849, by playing a second correspondence match, this time with Reading. Like the match of twelve years before, this also had a disastrous result, though Cambridge scored half a point out of two games. Reading, however, had no such player as Newham, though its secretary, W. Hodges, won the third prize in the Provincial Tournament of the London Congress, 1851, coming after Boden and Ranken, but ahead of Brien, Deacon and five others, including his fellow member of the Reading Club, Wellman, whom he knocked out in the first round by 2—0 and a draw. Still Cambridge played far better, and the drawn game, in which Reading defended with the Sicilian, was quite a creditable effort on both sides. The other game was an eccentric Petroff, in which Cambridge (Black) retreated the K Kt to Q 3 after the capture of the King's Pawn.†

The club tried to bring about a third correspondence match by a challenge in 1851 to the Hermes (Chess) Club of Oxford University, but the challenge was refused on the ground of lack of time. In 1854 it was meeting twice a week at the Lion Hotel in Petty Cury.

Meanwhile in 1847-8 the Trinity Club had played, and lost, a correspondence match with the newly-founded Hermes Club. It resulted from a challenge of the latter for a match of two games, in which both sides should open and reply with 1 P—K 4. It began in October and ended in May or early June. Trinity began with a Giuoco Piano in the old-fashioned manner (4 P—B 3, 5 P—Q 4, 6 P—K 5), and was lucky to draw at the thirty-fifth move, for Hermes missed a win at move 20. Up to and including move 14 the game followed—with transpositions—the sixth game of the Staunton-Horwitz match (1846).‡ Hermes ventured the Evans Gambit and won—though playing 6 Castles in answer to B—R 4—by vigorous afterplay against a weak defence.§ The chief burden of the match on the Trinity side fell on a Fellow of the College, H. Wilbraham, afterwards a barrister, whom Staunton described as mathematically accurate, but deficient in book-knowledge, supported by C. B. Scott, another Fellow—afterwards Headmaster of Westminster,—and

* Afterwards the Rev. W. Wayte, Fellow of King's College, a master at Eton, and Professor of Greek at University College, London.

† These games are in the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, XI., 19-21.

‡ *Handbook*, 117, game 1.

§ Both games are in the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, IX., 162-5. But the players in the drawn game were transposed by a mistake, corrected *ibid.* 190

by G. Calthrop* and W. S. Grignon.

It was not unnatural that a College club should lose to a University club, but if Trinity felt any disappointment, it must have been somewhat mitigated by winning what we may regard as the first, though informal, over-the-board contest between the two Universities. Two members, certainly Wilbraham and apparently S. R. Calthrop,—at any rate Calthrop did play some time or other against some Hermes players with success—paid a hasty visit to Oxford, and there defeated two leading members of the Hermes Club by $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$. And seven years later, in 1855, the Trinity Club had a complete revenge. It beat the Hermes Club in a return correspondence match by 2—0, offering the Evans, which was accepted, and playing the Petroff as Black.

When Wayte went up to Cambridge in 1848 the chess players used to meet in each other's rooms. The best players, in addition to the members of the Trinity Club above mentioned, and slightly stronger than any of them, were two Fellows of S. John's College, J. B. Cherriman, afterwards Professor of Mathematics in the University of Toronto, the best of all, better even than Wayte at that time, and the Rev. Anthony Bower, afterwards Headmaster of the Caistor School. The University Club was not founded till 1856, and it met in the secretary's, the Rev. A. B. Skipworth's, rooms at S. Catharine's Hall (now College) on February 15th to begin its first tournament. In November, 1858, it passed its famous resolutions in support of Staunton's announcement that he had not the leisure, health, and energy to play a match with Morphy and at the same time punctually to bring out the monthly parts of his edition of Shakespeare. In 1860 its president was the Edward Walker of Trinity College who, together with Wayte, helped Staunton in the preparation of the *Praxis*. When the British Chess Association met that year in Cambridge, at the invitation of the University Club, Walker was secretary and treasurer to the local committee. The congress was a *fiasco*. At the first meeting in the Lion Hotel on August 28th, not only were the president and the two vice-presidents of the Association absent, but also every member of the committee. It was with difficulty that eight candidates could be scraped together for the chief tournament, and of these only Kölsch, Zytogorski and C. H. Stanley are known to fame. Staunton and Deacon put in an appearance for one day, and the Rev. J. Donaldson (Delta) and J. Kling arrived towards the middle of the proceedings, but on no occasion were there more than seventeen people present. The result was such a strained financial position, that if a patriotic townsman, H. C. Foster, had not thrown open his house to the competitors, "who, now only, since their visit to Cambridge, felt really at ease," there would have been great difficulty in providing a meeting place for an unexpected fifth day's play.

* Not, as stated in the *Chess Annual*, 1916, S. R. Calthrop, whom Staunton called "the most brilliant and original amateur who has ever yet arisen in the provinces," and compared with Cochrane, but who was unfortunately, lost to English Chess by emigration to America, after only two years' residence at Cambridge. He played in the first American Chess Congress at New York in 1857, but was beaten in the first round, 3—0, by Louis Paulsen. The tournament was played on the "knock-out" principle.

The same year Walker left Cambridge for good, and the club temporarily collapsed. It was in a state of suspended animation for four years, during which time the minute-book was unfortunately burnt in mistake for waste paper, and most of the property lost, both, it appears, through Walker's negligence.* Its return to life was due to the energy of the Rev. M. Wilkinson (Trinity), who invited the members to meet in his rooms on February 18th, 1864. Among those present was the Rev. J. Porter, afterwards Master of Peterhouse. The Rev. Percival Frost (S. John's), Lecturer in Mathematics at King's College and a writer of mathematical text-books, was voted into the chair, and H. E. Oakeley, a Fellow of Jesus College, was elected president. It was agreed that there should be weekly meetings during term in the members' rooms. A four-aside consultation game was then played which lasted till 2-15 a.m. ! †

It seems probable that by this time the old Cambridge Club (Town and Gown) had ceased to exist, for there was a proposal to elect a non-University member to the University Club, which was negatived as contrary to precedent and against the laws. It may be well to say here that a new Cambridge Chess Club, usually known as "the Town Club," was founded in 1896, and is now very active. Its great annual event is a match with the Oxford City Chess Club, and partly owing to its many strong University players, including Mr. W. H. Gunston, it has won a majority of these contests. ‡

Before the next season began Oakeley had left Cambridge, and the Rev. W. C. Green (King's) became secretary—there seems to have been no president. A correspondence match was suggested by Percival Frost, and eventually two games were arranged with Dublin (? University). C. B. Clarke, Fellow of Queen's College, B. W. Horne, Fellow of S. John's College (a good player, who had won a game from Stanley in the 1860 tournament), and Green himself were the playing committee, but the games were much discussed at the ordinary meetings, and Frost especially showed himself "zealous in devising acute moves." Frost was evidently a "character." He liked to look over games and to interfere in them; if his suggestion were not adopted, he would pass on to another board, leaving the obstinate player to his fate. We see him on one occasion interposing in a consultation game, and in the words of the secretary—who was one of the winners—being "kind enough to give advice...with telling effect." His aphorism, "It's no use trying to be a great man unless you've a bad digestion," must be considered along with the fact that he always gave lunch to the examiners for the Mathematical Tripos when they met at his house. The members certainly took considerable delight in him, and no one else stands out so clearly in the minute-book. As a result of his and

* Walker also tried to fix on the revived club of 1864 responsibility for the expenses incurred in printing the Report of the Local Committee of the 1860 British Chess Association meeting. But the club declared that it had never authorised the printing of this report, and that there had been no obligation to print it at all.

† This game has survived, but is of no interest.

‡ These have been suspended owing to the war.

the others' efforts the club had scored a victory ($1\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$) by the beginning of the Lent term, 1866. Dublin defended with a Petroff and lost; Cambridge risked the Counter Gambit variation of the Philidor (3 P—Q 4, P—K B 4) and drew.

GAME No. 4,480.

WHITE. BLACK.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. DUBLIN.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt×P	3 P—Q 3
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt×P
5 P—Q 4	5 P—Q 4
6 B—Q 3	6 B—K 2
7 Castles	7 Kt—Q B 3
8 R—K sq	8 Kt—Q 3
9 P—B 3	9 Castles
10 B—K B 4	10 B—B 3
11 Q Kt—Q 2	11 Kt—K 2
12 B—K 5	12 Kt—Kt 3
13 Q—B 2	13 P—Kt 3
14 P—Q Kt 4	14 B—K 2
15 Kt—B sq	15 B—Kt 5
16 K Kt—Q 2	16 Q—Q 2
17 Kt—K 3	17 B—K 3
18 P—Kt 3	18 P—K B 4
19 Kt—B 3	19 Kt—K 5
20 P—Kt 5	20 QR—K sq
21 P—B 4	21 P×P
22 K B×P	22 B×B
23 Q×B ch	23 K—R sq
24 Q—B 6	24 Kt×B
25 Kt×Kt	

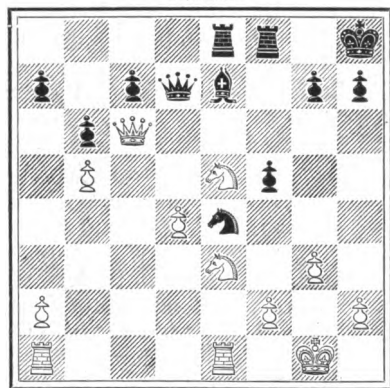
See Diagram.

	25 Q×P
26 Kt—Q 7	26 R—K Kt sq

27 R—K B sq	27 Kt×B P
28 Kt×B P	28 Q—Q Kt 7
29 Q R—Kt sq	29 Kt—R 6 ch
30 K—R sq	30 Q—Q 7
31 Kt—K 5	31 Kt—Kt 4
32 Q R—K sq	32 K R—B sq
33 Kt×B	33 R×R ch
34 R×R	34 Q—Q sq
35 Q—Q 7	35 Q—R sq ch
36 Kt (K 5)—B 6	36 Kt—K 5
37 Kt—B 5	37 R—K Kt sq
38 Kt—R 6	38 Resigns

Position after White's 25th move :—
Kt×Kt.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The next season Frost was again urgent for a correspondence match, and one with Florence, reputed to have strong players, was proposed, but proved impracticable. So Bristol was challenged, and a match began for a stake or trophy in November, 1866. This was lost, by 0—2*. Perhaps this was either a symptom or a cause of failure in interest on the part of the members. At any rate the attendance at the meetings began to fall off, and it was resolved to hire a room at 11, Green Street. This change seems hardly to have produced the desired effect, and after the Lent term, 1868, we hear no more of the club's doings till 1871.

* The games are in Burt's *History of the Bristol Chess Club* (1883), pp. 74-75. On their conclusion Green challenged any Bristol player to a correspondence match. Burt accepted; and won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Vide p. 79 for the drawn game.

On January 25th of that year a new secretary, T. W. Levin, of S. Catharine's College, blind, yet a chess player and college lecturer in Modern History and Philosophy, was elected, and an active period began. The meetings were now again held in the members' rooms.* On one occasion we find a game beginning at 8 p.m. and still in progress at 12. But more certain proof of energy is the series of correspondence matches, 1872-79.

Cambridge University v. Halifax, December, 1872—October, 1873.
Won, 2—0. Cambridge played the King's Bishop's Opening, Halifax the Scotch Gambit. (Playing committee: Horne, Frost, and Professor Kennedy.)

Cambridge University v. Bristol, November, 1873—August, 1874.
Won, 2—0. Cambridge played the Ruy Lopez. Bristol played the King's Gambit (Declined).†

This was a return match, and was played for a trophy, a five-guinea board and set of men.

Cambridge University v. Glasgow, October, 1874—February, 1875.
Won, 2—0. Cambridge played the Scotch Game, and as Black defended with the Petroff.

Cambridge University v. Nottingham, October, 1875—October, 1876.
Lost, 0—2. Cambridge played the Ruy Lopez, and defended with the French.

This match was also played for a five-guinea board and set of men.

Cambridge University v. Birmingham, October, 1876—June, 1877.
Won, 1½—½. There were two playing committees: Horne; L. Ewbank, a Senior Fellow of Clare; and Smith opened with 1 P—K 4, and Birmingham defended with 1 P—Q Kt 3. Professor Birks, J. N. Keynes (Pembroke), and F. H. Neville (Sidney, Sussex), had to defend the English Opening.

Cambridge University v. Manchester, October, 1877—March, 1878.
Won, 2—0. Cambridge played the Ruy Lopez, Manchester played the King's Gambit (Declined).

Cambridge University v. Cheltenham, October, 1878—February, 1879.
Drawn, 1—1. Cambridge played the Ruy Lopez, Cheltenham the Three Knights. Both games were drawn.

Nearly all these games have survived. The following is one of the best:—

GAME No. 4,481.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.	NOTTINGHAM	4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	5 Kt—B 3	5 B—B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	6 P—Q 3	6 P—R 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	7 B—K 3	7 B×B
		8 P×B	8 P—Q 3

* Among the members at this period were: Benjamin Hall Kennedy, D.D., of S. John's College, Regius Professor of Greek, known to every schoolboy through the *Public School Latin Primer* and its modern revisions; T. R. Birks, of Trinity College, Knightbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy; E. H. Palmer, of S. John's College, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic; and C. Smith, afterwards Master of Sidney Sussex College.

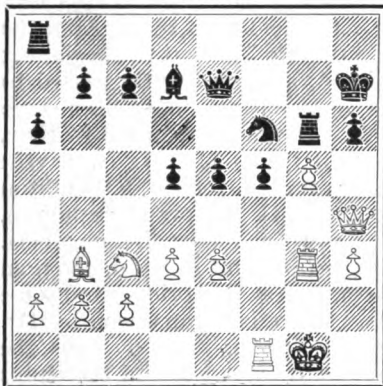
† Burt, pp. 139-40.

9 Castles	9 B—Q 2	28 R—B 3	28 R×P
10 Q—K sq	10 Kt—K 2	29 R×R	29 R×R
11 B—Kt 3	11 Castles	30 Q—K sq	30 Kt—R 4
12 Kt—K R 4	12 K—R 2	31 P—Q 4	31 Q×P
13 Kt—B 5	13 Kt—Kt sq	32 R—Q 3	32 Q—Kt 2
14 R—B 3	14 P—K Kt 3	33 B×P	33 Kt—Kt 6 ch
15 Kt×Kt	15 Q×Kt	34 K—R 2	34 B×P
16 Q—B 2	16 P—K B 4	35 K×B	35 R—R 4 ch
17 Q R—K B sq	17 Kt—B 3	36 K—Kt 2	36 Kt—K 5 ch
18 P—K R 3	18 K—Kt 2	37 K—B 3	37 R—R 6 ch
19 P×P	19 P×P	38 K×Kt	38 Q—K 2 ch
20 Q—Kt 3 ch	20 K—R 2	39 K×P	
21 Q—R 4	21 P—Q 4		
22 P—Kt 4	22 R—K Kt sq		
23 R—Kt 3	23 R—Kt 3		
24 P—Kt 5			

Position after White's 24th move :—

P—Kt 5.

BLACK.



WHITE.

25 K—R sq	24 Q—B 4
26 Q R—K Kt sq	25 Q R—K Kt sq
27 K P×P	26 P—B 5
	27 K P×P

Black announced mate in ten moves. 39.., Q—Kt 4 ch; 40 K—K 4, Q—Kt 5 ch; 41 K—K 5, R—R 4 ch; 42 K—B 6, R—B 4 ch; 43 K—K 7, Q—Q Kt 5 ch; 44 K—K 6, Q—B sq; 45 K—Q 7, Q—Q 3 ch; 46 K—B 8, R—B sq ch; 47 Q—K 8, R×Q ch; 49 K×P, Q—Kt 3 mate. S. Hamel, in sending this variation for Nottingham, wrote, "I may add that although we were greatly favoured by fortune in gaining a position which enabled us to be brilliant with safety, I am of opinion that the game is a real good one throughout all its stages, and may challenge in interest most of the correspondence games in existence." The Cambridge official account of the game is: "At the 20th move [*sic* N. B. Levin's blindness] Cambridge allowed Nottingham to advance his Q's P, masking our Bishop and cutting our forces in two. After this Cambridge game was changed from a lively attack into an uphill defence. At the 39th move Nottingham ended the game by announcing mate in ten moves, thus concluding an interesting game with a very masterly and well calculated combination."

These matches were no doubt due to the severe shaking-up the club received 1871-2 through the challenge to its existence by a new, ambitious, and vigorous society. The following entry in the minute book, March 1st, 1871, is the first sign of trouble ahead: "In the preceding week a quasi-challenge had been sent by a chess club at Oxford University, through the medium of the *Cambridge Chronicle*, to the Cambridge University Chess Club. Upon the secretary communicating, however, with the president of the Oxford Chess Club, he learnt that the Oxford Club was composed of young undergraduate members. It was decided therefore by the present meeting not to

accept the challenge." It is evident from this that, whatever had been the case originally, the club was now entirely one of Dons, and thus its dignity was a little ruffled by a challenge from the "young undergraduates" of Oxford. But worse was to follow. There were to be undergraduate rivals in Cambridge, and they were to be aggressive! The excellent secretary breaks out in horror and indignation at the events of the Lent term of 1872: "An audacious attempt was made during the early part of the term by a chess club among the undergraduate members of the University to question the existence and tangibility of the Cambridge University Chess Club—the style and title of which the former claimed the right to appropriate. The secretary, however, of the Cambridge University Chess Club promptly referred the deputation calling on him for that purpose to a *blue card* hebdomadally circulated—and then to the door!"

How all differences were adjusted, and the two clubs came into complete accord and alliance—the younger club indeed acted as a "feeder" to the older, and greatly contributed to its strength—will be told in a moment when we come to trace the history of the present Cambridge University Chess Club—or Junior Club, as it was long called. It may be as well here to finish our survey of the Senior University Chess Club—to give it the new name adopted in the Lent term, 1873. After the resignation of the secretaryship by the energetic Levin at the beginning of the chess season of 1879, it languished, and apparently ceased to hold regular meetings in 1881, though there may well have been some informal meetings at irregular intervals. It was reorganised in 1890, and had another long period of prosperity with Mr. W. H. Blythe (Jesus) as secretary, and Messrs. W. H. Gunston (S. John's), F. Deighton (Peterhouse), G. A. Schott (Trinity), C. W. C. Barlow (Peterhouse), C. Warburton (Christ's), and Dr. J. N. Keynes as the leading members. In June, 1890, the Counties' Chess Association, and in April, 1893, an informal congress arranged by Skipworth, met at Cambridge, and some of these took part in the tournaments. There is a game won by Mr. Deighton on the latter occasion in *Chess Sparks*. But by 1905 the membership had become so small that it was agreed to end the club's separate existence, and its remaining members joined the Town Club, which now has a stronger University than Town element.

The history of the present Cambridge University Chess Club begins in Caius, as early as 1870, almost certainly owing to the energy of J. De Soyres of that college. It was founded as a University Club in the Michaelmas term of 1871, with the Rev. A. H. Smith (Caius) as president and De Soyres as secretary, but had taken up, more than six months earlier, that challenge from Oxford to a correspondence match which the old University Club had refused. The match lasted from March to November, and was lost by $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$. Smith and De Soyres were the only winners; C. H. Prior (Caius) made a draw; while H. C. Kingsmill (Caius), V. N. Portilla (Emmanuel), R. M. Simon (Caius), and C. W. Wool (S. John's) were all unsuccessful.

In the Lent term of 1872 it began a return match—which lasted into the long vacation—and took ample revenge by a 4–1 victory. De Soyres lost to Edwyn Anthony at board 1, but the Rev. A. H.

Smith, F. H. Neville (afterwards F.R.S. and Fellow of Sidney Sussex), C. B. Ogden (Magdalene), and R. M. Simon (Caius) all won their games.

Early in the same term it made the "audacious" claim to the title of Cambridge University Chess Club, so questioning the existence of the older club. Thwarted in this, it took the title, if it had not adopted it earlier as a college club, of the Cambridge Staunton Chess Club, and declared its adherence to the laws in the *Praxis*. The ancient Trinity Club was incorporated in it, and a room was hired at 29a, Green Street, where meetings were held twice a week. These were well attended by the members, who already numbered over forty, and the financial position was strong enough to permit a subscription to the relief-fund for Captain Evans.

In the Lent term of 1873 the club, hoping to make some arrangement by which it could use the coveted title Cambridge University Chess Club for its first over-the-board match against Oxford (proposed by Staunton *twenty* years before!), again began negotiations with the old club. No doubt this time Donnish susceptibilities were more regarded, for a most satisfactory compromise was arrived at. There are signs that the seniors were not without pride in the exploits and plans of their young rivals. Was not the new club "numerous and spirited?" Had it not "won matches with Oxford, etc.?" Did it not "purpose engaging in a tournament with the Oxford Chess Club during the week of the great Putney Inter-University Boat Race?" Well it has been rewarded. "The two chess clubs have become allied!" And the treaty has been solemnly drawn up, and signed by a representative of each club, by two of the Dons indeed—to keep up their superiority to the last!

The terms, in short, were these. The clubs were amalgamated, but divided into a Senior and a Junior Branch, with separate officers, meetings, and finances. In the case of a match with Oxford *either* club might call itself the Cambridge University Chess Club. Thus the Staunton Club became the Junior Cambridge University Chess Club. It retained this title till the temporary collapse of the Senior Club in the early eighties, when it took the present title of the Cambridge University Chess Club.* The result of the 1873 change, and of the interest caused by the Inter-Varsity contest—doubtless also of the keener rivalry caused by the overwhelming success of Oxford by $9\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ —was at once seen, when at the beginning of next season (Michaelmas term, 1873) fifty new members joined, including the whole Corpus Chess Club, bringing the numbers up to one hundred. The club's critical period was over.†

B. GOULDING BROWN.

* The outside dates for this are 1882 and 1890.

† The writer wishes to acknowledge the kind help and long-suffering patience under his incessant inquiries, of Messrs. W. W. Rouse Ball (Trinity), W. H. Blythe (Jesus), C. P. Dutt (Queen's), W. H. Gunston (S. John's), C. B. Ogden (Magdalene), H. M. Taylor (Trinity), the late W. P. Turnbull (Trinity and S. Catharine's), and H. J. R. Murray (Oxford).

CHESS SHORTHAND.

B. G. LAWS.

Mr. Allen Watkins honours me with generous praise in his comments on my Chess Shorthand, and I appreciate his remarks even when critical. The difference between us is that he prefers a system based on script writing, whilst I cling to devices mostly used in Shorthand systems, namely those of geometrical character.

There are a few points I should like to make clear. I attempted to use the available raw material to the best advantage without being influenced or controlled by the principles of any established Code. This gave me free rein to appoint to the chessmen those signs which would prove most amenable or plastic for connecting purposes, besides being adaptable for compounds by a simple method, the *desideratum* of describing any one move without the lifting of the pen—each move being as it were “self-contained”—being ever present.

Hooks are seldom really necessary, and if through waywardness or slight uncertainty in fashioning an outline the intended stroke is bent or buckled the import remains outstanding, and it would be a *suggestio falsi* to say that a change of meaning would thereby be created. This can be seen in the only cases which can arise, namely, Q Kt 4 and Q R 4. As the King sign never has an initial hook it is clear no interpretation can be implied other than that intended, and a line out of truth would never be so marked as to cause doubt.

I do not follow the statement that a game printed in ordinary notation cannot be translated into Shorthand without use of board and men. Shorthand equivalents are just as full and expressive as the ordinary notation. On the other hand I agree that in converting Shorthand into accepted forms the transcription might have to be given fully in those instances where Kt or R of King denomination is recorded though the piece concerned may not actually be a King's piece. In such cases the prefaced letter K should appear. This would, it is true, occasion unfortunate redundancy.

It is, however, never safe to rely on a MS. record which has not been checked with the assistance of board and men. *E.g.*, the score of the illustrative game given by Mr. Watkins in the August, 1916, issue of the *B.C.M.*

It will interest Mr. Watkins to know that the *British Chess Magazine*, in October, 1897, published a System of Shorthand by Mr. Charles B. Boitel-Gill, based on Pitman's phonography.

Having spent many years among professional shorthand writers of London, I find on consultation with those who are chess-players (a respectable percentage) there is a common agreement with my argument that it would be unwise to endeavour to apply a recognised and tested system to a technical subject, as it might prove not to be sufficiently tractable, and lead at times to perplexity and confusion. I have evidence of several private schemes which bears out this statement, and I have made my own testing experiments. Better is it to work round the subject, giving it paramount attention, by accommodating the elementary material to its needs.

Other critics have suggested I use Pitman's signs believing, one would think, that Sir Isaac was the inventor of these outlines. Surely these good intentioned people should know that the founder of phonography did not invent shorthand, and that he was an exponent of the Taylor System before he conceived the phonographical idea.

The system I have propounded possesses at least one characteristic attribute or advantage, in that it can be dashed off with no scruples as to observing niceties or any need for accentuated or delicately drawn lines. Speed as understood by Shorthand students and executants does not come into calculation; the method is free from exceptions ("to prove the rule"), is readily acquired, can be written with facility in its brief form and is easily decipherable.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The following studies were published in the July number:—

Position 247, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q R 5, ♚ at K 3, ♕ at Q 7, ♖ at Q Kt 6, ♗ at Q R 7, ♘ at Q Kt 7, K 4, K 5. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 P—Q 8 (Q)! P—Kt 8 (Q); 2 Q—Q 2, K—R 6! 3 Kt—Q sq, B—Q 4 (or A); 4 Q—K 3 ch, Q—Q 6; 5 Q—B sq ch, K—Kt 6; 6 Q—Kt 2 ch, K—B 5; 7 Q—Kt 4 mate.

(A) 3... B—B 5 (or K 3, &c.); 4 Q—Q 6 ch, K—Kt 6; 5 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—B 7! 6 Kt—K 3 ch, K—B 8; 7 Q—B 3 ch, Q—B 7; 8 Q×Q mate.

An accurate mating combination. The obvious move is the key; but as the two following quiet moves are difficult, it is probable that a solver would try 1 Kt—B sq, which, however, fails on account of 1... K—B 6; 2 Kt—Q 2, P—K 6; 3 Kt—Kt sq ch, B×Kt; 4 P—Q 8 (Q), B—Q 6 and draws.

Position 248, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q 3, ♚ at K sq, ♕ at K R 6, ♖ at Q R 6, Q R 2, K 2, ♗ at K B 3, ♘ at K Kt 8, K R 4, ♙ at Q Kt 3, Q Kt 5, Q 5, K 2. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 Kt—Kt 8 ch, K—K 3 (or B 2); 2 Kt×P, K×Kt; 3 P—R 7, B—Kt 3 ch; 4 P—K 4, P×P *e.p.* ch; 5 K—Q 4, P—K 7 ch (or A); 6 K—Q 5, B—B 2 ch; 7 K—K 4, B—Kt 3 ch; 8 K—B 3, B—R 4 ch; 9 K—Kt 2 and wins.

(A) 5... B—K B 7; 6 B×P ch, K— ; 7 P—R 8 (Q), P—K 7 ch; 8 K—B 4, P—K 8 (Q); 9 B×Q, B×B; 10 Q checks and soon wins a Bishop.

White exchanges his Knight for the more valuable King's Pawn. If he neglected to do so, obviously instead of B—B 2 ch, Black could play 4... P—K 3 ch, and draw easily. Having, however, taken Black's King's Pawn, White by sacrificing his own can prevent the Queen's Bishop from reaching the critical diagonal. There is not room for all the analysis, but it can be shown that no other first move can win the game.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

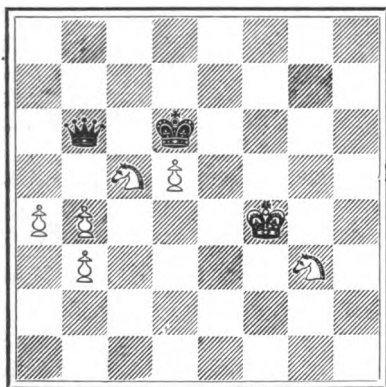
Name.	Previous Score.	No. 247.	No. 248.	Total.
Mr. F. W. Darby	58	—	—	58
Mr. W. T. Pierce	46	4	4	54
Mr. L. Illingworth	46	4	4	54
Mrs. Sollas	44	—	—	44
Mr. R. G. D. Addey	37	4	0	41
Col. Kensington	33	1	0	34
Mr. H. T. Twomey	20	4	4	28
Mr. D. M. Liddell	28	—	—	28
Mr. R. Garby	27	—	—	27
Mr. J. Gilchrist	19	4	4	27
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25	—	—	25
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	19	4	0	23
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20	—	—	20
Mr. F. W. Yelder	12	4	4	20
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	14	4	0	18
Mr. Raoul Gaudin	16	—	—	16
Mr. A. C. Fellows	14	—	—	14
Rev. A. Baker	Cancelled	4	4	8
Mr. N. M. Gibbins	8	—	—	8
Mr. E. Sammons	—	4	0	4

Accordingly the prize is won by Mr. Darby.

Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," and posted by 30th September, 1917, to Mr. C. E. Cecil Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2.

No. 251. Original.

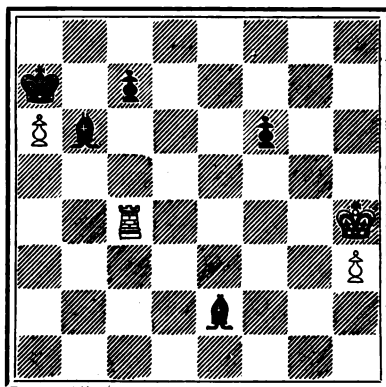
By K. A. L. KUBBEL.



White to play and win.

No. 252. Original.

By K. A. L. KUBBEL.



White to play and draw.

RESTRICTED CHESS.

By STASCH MLOTKOWSKI.

There is a two-move "restriction" in the opening in the game of checkers (or draughts). This would not work in chess. But, in order to get players out of the stereotyped openings, the system here given is proposed. Take an ordinary pack of playing-cards, and by the card drawn the opening moves of the first two games played are decided, each player have White in one game and Black. A second

cut will decide the opening in a second brace of games, and so on.

When games are published, the restricted moves should be italicised or otherwise indicated.

A. H. Unrestricted.

K. H. 1 P—K 4.

Q. H. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4.

J. H. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q 4.

10 H. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q 4, P×P; 3 P—Q B 3.

9 H. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q 4, P×P; 3 P—Q B 3, P×P.

8 H. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q 4, P×P; 3 P—Q B 3, P×P;
4 B—Q B 4, P×P.

7 H. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q B 3.

6 H. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 B—B 4.

5 H. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 B—B 4, B—B 4.

4 H. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 B—B 4, Kt—K B 3.

3 H. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—Q B 3.

2 H. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3.

A. D. Unrestricted.

K. D. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—Q B 3.

Q. D. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—Q B 3, B—Kt 5.

J. D. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—Q B 3, B—B 4.

10 D. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4.

9 D. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P—Q 4.

8 D. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, B—B 4.

7 D. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P×P.

6 D. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P×P; 3 B—B 4.

5 D. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P×P; 3 Kt—K B 3.

4 D. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P×P; 3 Kt—K B 3, P—
K Kt 4.

3 D. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P×P; 3 Kt—K B 3, P—
K Kt 4; 4 B—B 4.

2 D. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P×P; 3 Kt—K B 3, P—
K Kt 4; 4 B—B 4, P—Kt 5.

A. C. White plays any move except 1 P—K 4 or 1 P—Q 4.

K. C. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3.

Q. C. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, P—Q 3.

J. C. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, P—Q 4.

10 C. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, P—K B 4.

9 C. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—K B 3.

8 C. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3.

7 C. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5.

6 C. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4.

5 C. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4,
Kt—B 3.

4 C. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4,
Kt—B 3; 4 Kt—Kt 5.

3 C. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4,
B—B 4.

2 C. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4,
B—B 4; 4 P—Q Kt 4.

- A. S. 1 P—K 4, Black any reply except 1 P—K 4.
 K. S. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; 4 P—Q Kt 4, Kt×P.
 Q. S. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; 4 P—Q Kt 4, B×P.
 J. S. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; 4 P—Q Kt 4, B×P; 5 P—B 3, B—K 2.
 10 S. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; 4 P—Q Kt 4, B×P; 5 P—B 3, B—B 4.
 9 S. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; 4 P—Q Kt 4, B×P; 5 P—B 3, B—R 4.
 8 S. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; 4 P—Q Kt 4, B×P; 5 P—B 3, B—R 4; 6 P—Q 4, P×P.
 7 S. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; 4 P—Q Kt 4, B×P; 5 P—B 3, B—R 4; 6 P—Q 4, P×P; 7 Castles, P×P.
 6 S. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; 4 P—Q Kt 4, B×P; 5 P—B 3, B—R 4; 6 P—Q 4, P×P; 7 Castles, P—Q 3.
 5 S. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; 4 P—Q Kt 4, B×P; 5 P—B 3, B—R 4; 6 P—Q 4, P×P; 7 Castles, P—Q 3; 8 P×P, B—Kt 3.
 4 S. 1 P—Q 4.
 3 S. 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4.
 2 S. 1 P—Q 4, Kt—K B 3.

If this "Restricted Chess" be adopted, the players will have to study all the openings, whereas now some players avoid pretty much everything. I, for my part, cannot see why a player should invariably open with 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, and not get sick of the game. It will be noticed I have a leaning to the more interesting *debut*s, as chess should appeal to the spectators if it is ever going to be popular.

REVIEW.

"THE YEAR BOOK OF CHESS," 1915 and 1916, edited by W. H. Watts and A. W. Foster. London: Frank Hollings. 3s. 6d. net.

The new edition of *The Year Book of Chess* is edited by Messrs. W. H. Watts and A. W. Foster, the previous editor, Mr. M. White Stevens, having obtained a commission and being now out on the China coast. Further, the problem section is now in the hands of Mr. H. G. Hughes, Mr. P. H. Williams having other work to do.

Criticism in these columns is disarmed by the olive branch held out by the new editors in the Preface. We would remark, however, that the Preface was obviously written before *The B.C.M. Chess Annual*, 1916, came out, as the editors say "we understand that the second issue is now due"—and the second issue of our *Annual* was published on 17th of May last. Also, we may note that we carried our review of chess events right down to the end of 1916, which the *Year Book* does not.

The most valuable feature of the *Year Book* is the notice of the two Trebitsch tournaments in Vienna in 1915 and 1916; the notes on the games in most cases being drawn from German or Austrian sources. For the rest of the annotations in the book *The Field* has been very largely drawn upon. In some cases the acknowledgment due to Mr. Amos Burn has accidentally been omitted, and a reader might be led to think that the notes were either original or drawn from elsewhere.

Mr. Watts has two interesting articles on "Some Historic Blunders" (partly republished from the Christmas number of *The Strand Magazine*, 1914), and "Chess Coincidences." Mr. Foster writes entertainingly of chess's step-sister, Kriegspiel—more correctly chess kriegspiel, or war chess as some prefer to call it.

In conclusion, we heartily join in the wish of the editors that "long before the next issue is due a World Peace will have enabled chess activities to be resumed"; and may we add the wish that the next issue of the *Year Book* be not unduly delayed?

THE CENTRE COUNTER GAME.

In a correspondence game against M. Raoul Gaudin, of Bordeaux, this spring, Signor Vittorio de Barbieri opened as follows: 1 P—K 4, P—Q 4; 2 P×P, Kt—K B 3; 3 Kt—Q B 3, Kt×P; 4 B—B 4, Kt×Kt; 5 Q—B 3. Writing to *L'Eco degli Scacchi*, the Italian amateur claims for the combination of his 4th and 5th moves preference over other lines for White. As he could find no mention of the moves in any of the books nor any game in which they had been played, he consulted his celebrated compatriot Carlo Salvioli, who had never seen them mentioned except in a note by Marco and Schlechter to the game Tartakover v. Marshall, in the book of the Carlsbad Tournament of 1907. Tartakover played 3 P—Q 4, not 3 Kt—Q B 3, whereon the note suggested 3 Kt—Q B 3, and if Kt×P, 4 B—B 4, Kt×Kt; 5 Q—B 3, as White's best continuation. Cavaliere Salvioli expressed his own agreement with the annotators to the Carlsbad game.

We may add that Schlechter (who is perhaps the real author of the variation) also repeated the suggestion in a note to the game Burn v. Tartakover, in the book of the Petrograd Tournament, 1909.

We have not seen yet how M. Gaudin continued against this innovation in practical play. Black's choice of moves is certainly small. 5... P—K 3 shuts in the Q B, so that 5... P—K B 3 looks best.

B.C.M. CHESS ANNUAL, 1916.

Price 3/-; post free 3/3.

"... fully maintains the excellence of its predecessor.—*The Field*.
 "... contains matter of much interest, entertainment and instruction, and within its two hundred pages will be found a wealth of news, games, problems, etc., etc. Chess Championships in Argentina, British Columbia, the Canadian North West, Cape Town, Holland and elsewhere contribute a fair share of really good games, whilst other items comprise a Review of the game throughout the world for 1916, Chess among the Enemy, Correspondence fights, Early Oxford and Cambridge Chess, Games by Interned Russians, Matches in Berlin, England, and the United States, a Retrospect of Problems in 1916, University Chess, the Middlesex Championship, the London Chess League, and many other features.—*Reading Observer*.

THE CHESS WORLD.

The fifty-second correspondence tournament of *La Stratégie* has resulted in a tie between M. A. Seminario, of Nice, and Count J. de Villeneuve Esclapon.

A match has been played between Messrs. M. Marchand and A. G. Olland, partly in Utrecht, partly in Amsterdam, to be decided by the first 5 wins to either player. The latest score to hand showed a win to each and a third game adjourned.

On June 14th the Swiss master, H. Fahrni, gave a simultaneous exhibition on 32 boards at the Zurich Chess Club, winning 24, drawing 2, and losing 6 games in 2½ hours. Fahrni has also engaged in a short match against Teichmann but, as might have been expected, lost it, Teichmann scoring 2—0, with 2 draws.

The difficulties which Englishmen experience in the attempt to transliterate Russian names into the ordinary Roman characters will be better appreciated by Russians among our readers when we mention that in a Russian chess periodical recently we found the names of two famous players given in both Russian and Roman characters—in the latter appearing as Marschall and Ianowcy !

Two decidedly British names are borne by the first prize winners of two club tournaments on the Continent lately. The spring tournament of the Montreux (Switzerland) Chess Club ended in a victory for Mr. M. Atkinson, with a score of 15 points out of 16; and the Crespi tournament of the Milan Chess Club was won by Dr. H. St. John Mildmay, who scored 5½ points as against the 5 of the Italian champion, Arturo Reggio.

With reference to some analysis of the Möller Attack in the Guiooco Piano, quoted by us from *The Philadelphia Enquirer* in the February B.C.M., p. 36, Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski writes to us to point out that the *Handbuch* gives a later variation with 17 Q—R 7 ch substituted for 17 B—K 2 on White's part.

Mr. Mlotkowski, by the way, has not for the present so much time to devote to chess, being busy working out an invention for dropping bombs from aeroplanes and airships. The nation which is responsible for the *Handbuch* is to feel the force of these !

The Murton Cup (handicap) competition at the City of London Chess Club is being played in two sections this year, having received 18 entries. In one section Messrs. E. A. Mitchell (II.B) and C. A. Andreae (V.B) have tied with a score of 4½ points out of 6—two players having retired. The other section is still in progress, and at the time of writing Messrs. J. H. Blake and T. Germann (last year's winner), both I.A players, were leading with 4 clear wins each and a game between them adjourned, which may have an important bearing on the result. The first two in each section will compete in the final. As we go to press, we learn that Mr. Blake won the adjourned game against Mr. Germann. On the other hand he has lost a game to one of the lower-classed players.

The Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, P.C., M.P., and Dr. A. C. Benson, LL.D., C.V.O., Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, have become vice-presidents of the Imperial Chess Club.

It is interesting to note, says *The Morning Post*, that Mr. A. Bonar Law, amid his many preoccupations, maintains an interest in chess, as shown by his acceptance of a vice-presidency of the Imperial Chess Club. Formerly he was an amateur of more than average skill, and he still plays an occasional game in the House of Commons smoking-room, but the time when he was able to keep up regular practice must seem remote.

The club reopens on Saturday afternoon, September 1st, at 22, Albemarle Street, London, W.

The Scandinavian Chess Federation held a masters' tournament at Christiania, commencing on June 10th, but was unfortunate in not being able to give it the international character which was desired. Paul Johner, the Swiss expert (who won the similar competition last year), and the Dutch players, M. Marchand and Dr. Fisk, were invited but were refused passports by the German government and so could not make the journey to Norway. Consequently only Scandinavian players entered the fray. The result was: 1st prize, G. Nyholm (Stockholm), $7\frac{1}{2}$ out of ten points; 2nd, K. Berndtsson, $6\frac{1}{2}$; 3rd, O. Smedal, 6. In a masters' tournament of the Stockholm Chess Association earlier in the year, Nyholm, though reputed the strongest Swedish player, only took second place, B. Rask winning with $9\frac{1}{2}$ points against Nyholm's $8\frac{1}{2}$.

The Sussex county championship has been won for the third time by Mr. A. A. Bowley. We note some amusing reminiscences of the winner's in *The Times* chess column recently, the subject being early chess in Chichester. Mr. Bowley writes:—

Mr. W. T. Pierce, Mr. H. W. Butler, and myself all took part in what I believe was the first match between the Brighton and Chichester clubs, "East Marden" playing for Chichester. Brighton won, but the Cathedral city got its own back shortly afterwards by one of its members, Mr. G. R. Downer, winning the county cup. The same players, together with others, M. Leuliette, Alderman Martin, and Councillor Booth, also took part in what we claimed to be the first chess match by telephone. Messrs. Butt, timber merchants, of North Road, Brighton, allowed us the use of their telephone for the occasion, but as their office was small the players were constrained to seek accommodation at the "Three Jolly Butchers" opposite. It was some time before the Alderman, the Councillor, and the French master at Lancing College heard the last of "the Three Jolly Butchers!"

In the recently published *Life and Letters of Sir John Henniker Heaton, Bart.*, by his daughter, Mrs. Adrian Potter, there is a chapter devoted to the great postal reformer as a chess-player. "H.H."—to give him the name by which he was known to his intimates—was one of those men to whom chess makes a very powerful appeal without causing them to give the necessary study to it to render them experts. Mr. Watson Rutherford, M.P., in a contribution which he makes to the chapter before us, frankly recognises this. "H. H.," he says, "was not in the front rank of chess-players from the point of view of

chess-skill." But he was "passionately fond of the game" and "remarkable for the rapidity of his games and the amount of good-humoured enjoyment which he was able to get of them, whether he won or lost." The chief service which he did to chess was the encouragement which he gave to it in the House of Commons. Mrs. Potter tells us that it was somewhere about 1885 that her father discovered in the smoking room of the House an ancient board which tradition said had belonged to a former member for Deptford. He seized upon it, and in a short time a crowd of enthusiasts had gathered round. Soon it was proposed to start a five-shillings subscription, and a chess committee was formed. Chess thus became an institution in the House—the only game, indeed, permitted there.

Among the early Parliamentary players were Sir Charles Russell, Lord Randolph Churchill, C. S. Parnell, Sir George Newnes, and Charles Bradlaugh. Sir John's criticism of some of these is as follows :

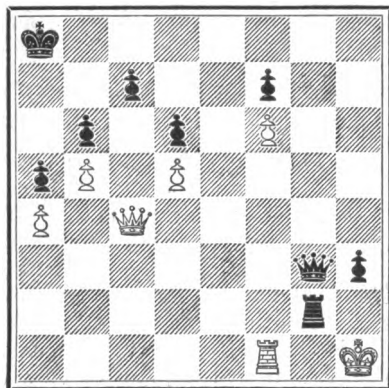
Lord Randolph Churchill was a very impatient player ; he used to suffer so much in thinking out his moves. Bradlaugh was by far the most astute player, but Sir George Newnes, who was the greatest player in the House in those days, could beat him. Parnell was not a particularly strong player. He used to look on a good deal. But the man who would make the merriest comments, who would send ripples of laughter round the room, particularly when Parnell was playing, was the O'Gorman Mahon, the most notable character that ever figured in the House, and the last of the old Irish warriors and duellists.

Henniker Heaton was for several years chairman of the chess committee of the House, and became the moving spirit in arranging matches. In consequence of his being an universal friend and favourite, as well as having high powers of organization, he was well qualified for his post. His chief triumph was the bringing about of the cable match in 1897 between our House of Commons and the United States House of Representatives. But also no one did more to popularise lightning chess in the House than he did. "The method," writes Mrs. Potter, "was to move so rapidly as to prevent the players having time to think out problems. To add to the excitement, the Division Bell often rang in the midst of a contest, and the best of players became so utterly disorganized that the results were frequently mirth-provoking."

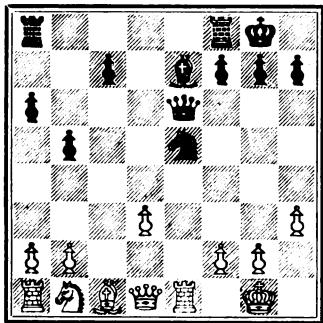
GAME-ENDING.

The accompanying curious position arose in a game played at the Wellington (N.Z.) Chess Club on March 31st, 1917.

It being White's turn to move, Black expected to win, as he could avoid perpetual check by playing K *via* Kt sq to R 2. Then Mr. R. J. Barnes (who has been N.Z. champion on five occasions) pointed out that White could draw by Q—B 6 ch, followed by Q×B P ch, getting a stalemate by giving up Q and R !

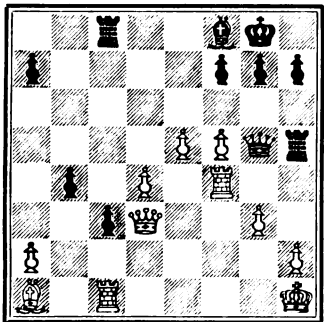


R. C. Griffith v. J. du Mont.—The match between these two players for the championship of the Hampstead Chess Club was won by the former by 3 games to 2, one game being drawn. The games were not up to the standard one would have expected when two first-class players meet, but the conditions under which they met may to a great extent account for it. The loser was not in the best of health, and, apart from domestic anxieties, had volunteer duties in addition to his work, while the winner was unusually busy, and also had duties in the "small hours" as special constable. Consequently it was difficult to arrange evenings suitable to both, and adjournments, which are not conducive to connected thought, were frequent.



The first game, a Ruy Lopez played by Du Mont, was interesting from the opening point of view. 3... P—Q R 3; 4 B—R 4, Kt—B 3; 5 Castles, B—K 2; 6 P—Q 3, P—Q 3; 7 P—K R 3, Castles; 8 P—B 3, B—K 3? 9 R—K sq, P—Q Kt 4; 10 B—B 2, P—Q 4; 11 P×P, Q×P; 12 B—Kt 3, Q—Q 3; 13 B×B, Q×B; 14 Kt—Q 4, Kt×Kt; 15 P×Kt, Kt—Q 2; 16 P×P, Kt×P. See diagram.

White played 17 B—Q 2. No advantage seems to accrue from P—K B 4, as B—B 4 ch is the reply, and if 17 P—Q 4, then Q R—Q sq is effective. As played Black got the better game, but making a weak move allowed White to win a Pawn; in the ending, however, White permitted his K and R to be forked.

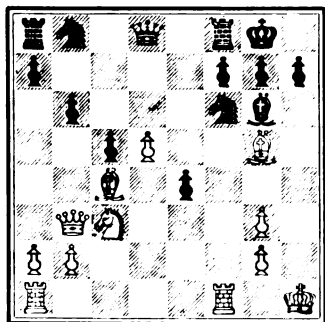


In the second game, a Q P. Black successfully advanced P—K 4 at the 7th move, and got a good position. White however eventually succeeded in securing by exchanges at least a level game; playing to win he compromised his Q side, and faltering in his central advance, gave Black his chance in the following position at the adjournment.

His sealed move was Q (from Q 3) —B 3. Probably P—Q 5 was better, but White had to move quickly, as his time was due on duty. The game was continued 33... Q—R 3; 34 P—K R 4? R×B P and wins.

The third game was a Caro Kann, in which Black obtained a slight advantage, but it did not materialise, and the game was eventually drawn.

In the fourth game Griffith played a Queen's Gambit, which was declined by 2... P—K 3 and 3... P—Q B 4. White sacrificed a Pawn, then lost another by transposing two moves, but getting an attack carried it through successfully as follows:—

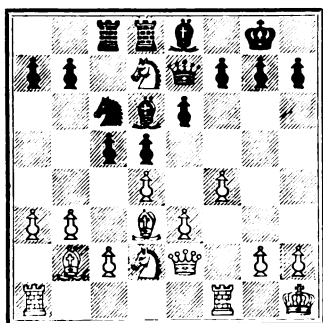


The fifth game, a Q P, was well played by Du Mont, who throughout had the better game. In the annexed position Black made a fatal blunder, but there was a fighting chance by P—B 5; 23 P×P, R×P.

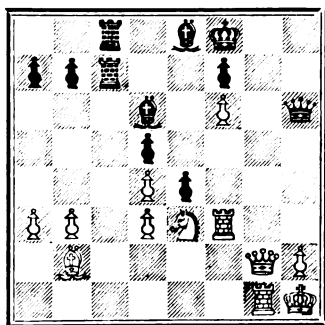
The game was continued 22... R—B 2? 23 P—K B 4, Q—Kt 5? 24 B—K 2 Resigns.

The sixth game, a Q P, defended by Black as recommended by Emmanuel Lasker, reached the following position, when Black retook with the R. White retorted with 15 P—B 5. Perhaps P×P first is better.

Position after White's 15th move :—



Position after White's 31st move :—



The game continued : 15... P×B P; 16 P—B 6, P×B P; 17 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—R sq; 18 B×R P, Q—B sq; 19 Q—R 4, Q—Kt 2; 20 B—Q 3 dis. ch, K—Kt sq; 21 P×P, P—B 4; 22 R—B 3, Kt—K 2; 23 Q—B 2, Kt—Kt 3; 24 Kt—B sq, R (Q 2)—B 2; 25 Kt—K 3, Q—R 3; 26 P—K Kt 4, Kt—B 5; 27 P×P, Kt×B; 28 R—Kt sq ch, K—B sq; 29 P×Kt, P—K 4; 30 P—B 6, P—K 5; 31 Q—Kt 2, Q×P ch; 32 Q×Q, B×Q; 33 R—R 3, and mates next move. It is only fair to state that Black was far from well when this game was played.

With reference to a paragraph on p. 105 of our April issue, Mr. John F. Barry writes to us pointing out the differences his chess "fundamentals" and the system of Mr. Franklin K. Young—whom, by the way, we erroneously called "the late" Mr. Young, an error which we are glad to be able to correct. Mr. Barry says that while the author of *Major Tactics of Chess*, &c., deals with abstract theory, he himself has undertaken to handle the subject by rules of simple logic, and by the use of terms commonplace, even if technical in meaning. He "takes the common formations in chess and, having defined the attacking and defensive units, then points the direction of counter-attack—when to be made, and how—that is, deals with the formations in combat, not each colour alone."

We have pleasure in appending a game with Mr. Barry's notes, from his column in *The Boston Transcript* of May 8th. "It was played," he writes, "on the occasion of Steinitz's last visit to Boston in 1892, Pillsbury, Mr. S. B. Snow and myself constituting the Allies. Pillsbury was then manifesting evidences of the extraordinary genius which later established his fame, and undoubtedly he was the controlling influence in this *partie*. The game is one of the finest illustrations for fundamentals I have seen. Minor right formation prematurely established *versus* strategic counter-attack."

GAME No. 4,482.

King's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. STEINITZ.	BLACK. ALLIES.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 B—B 4
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—Q 3
4 B—B 4	4 Q—Kt B 3
5 P—B 3	5 Kt—B 3
6 Q—K 2	6 Q—K 2
7 P—Q 3	7 B—K Kt 5
8 P—B 5	

The student will notice that Mr. Steinitz has been preventing P—Q 4 by Black, evidently in anticipation of this move, which, of course, is invalid if Black is able to advance his Queen's Pawn—the logical counter-attack. Of course Castling on the King side places the King in the path of the White advance, for examples of which refer to Morphy *v.* Bird, Tschigorin *v.* Judd.

8 Castles (Q R)

.....Unlike the players of the last-mentioned games, the "allies" sense the true strategy.

9 P—Q Kt 4

The advance of White's Queen side with the minor right formation is not an uncommon play among the masters. Morphy did it and many others. In one of Morphy's games *v.* Lowenthal I discussed the folly of such a course. The attack should follow the fundamental Pawn line. The Pawns at its base are defensive Pawns and weak. The adverse attack is always aimed at the centre of the fundamental line and aims eventually to attack with pieces and Pawns in this counter direction. Consequently the advance of the White defensive Pawns is into the Black attacking field and so exposed to the logical Black attack, sacrifices, &c.

9 B × Kt

.....The commencement of a fine combination based upon the virtue of the strategy I have just defined.

10 P × B

10 P—Q 4

.....Black intends Kt × Q Kt P and B—Q 5, compelling White's Q B—Kt 2, when Black can now play Q × Kt P, &c. Two points

K 2 a

of strategy are now illustrated—the counter-attack of P—Q 4 and the annihilation of White's defensive wing.

11 P×P 11 Kt×Kt P

12 P—Q 4

If P×Kt, then B—Q 5.

12 B—Kt 3

13 B—R 3

13 K Kt×P

.....Threatening Q—R 5 ch.

14 Q—K 4

14 Kt×Q B P

15 Kt×Kt

16 Q—K 2

17 K—B sq

18 B×Kt

19 Kt—K 4

20 K—Kt 2

21 P×R

22 Q×R

23 K—B sq

24 K—K sq

25 K—K 2

26 Resigns

15 R×P

16 Q—R 5 ch

17 R×B

18 R×B

19 K R—Q sq

20 R×Kt

21 R—Q 7

22 Q—Kt 5 ch

23 Q—B 6 ch

24 Q×R ch

25 Q×R

CORRESPONDENCE.

QUEEN SACRIFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

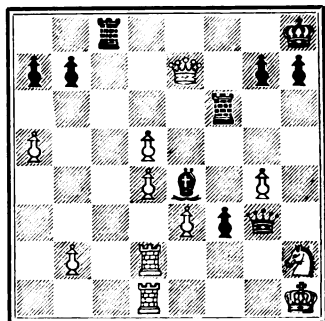
DEAR SIR, —I particularly enjoyed the Queen sacrifices in this month's *B.C.M.*, but was surprised not to see an elegant Queen sacrifice brought off by Rubinstein against Salve. The position is attached. Rubinstein (Black) played 1 .., Q—K 8 ch ; 2 R×Q, P—B 7 dis. ch ; 3 Q×B, P×R (Q) ch ; 4 K—Kt 2, Q×R ; 5 Resigns.

Yours faithfully,

G. W. MOSES.

25, Westonville Terrace,
Weston Park,
Sheffield, August 11th, 1917.

BLACK (RUBINSTEIN).



WHITE (SALVE).

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE,"

DEAR SIR,

I have been reading your delightful article on "Queen Sacrifices," in this month's *B.C.M.*, with the greatest interest. But may I draw your attention to what must be, I think, a wrong ascription in No. 7—*Mieses v. Anderssen*?

Anderssen died in 1879, Jacques Mieses was born in 1865: so that the latter cannot have been more than fifteen when he played any game with the veteran. Also, although it is recorded (*Hastings Tournament Book*, '95) that Mieses "studied chess at an early age," it appears that he did not join a chess club till he was seventeen (two years after Anderssen's death). It is scarcely probable that he was engaging in "master-play" before he joined a club!

Further, *The Complete Chess Guide* (Lee & Gossip) gives the identical finish as the termination of a game between "Rosares" and Anderssen—adding, however, a correction in the Errata that probably the game was played "by Schallop (Black) versus another opponent."

I think I have said enough to show that there is at least some cause for suspicion regarding the game's paternity.

With apologies for troubling you,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

Hove, Sussex, Aug. 20th, 1917.

C. H. CHEPMELL.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE TOURNAMENT.

The Executive Committee of the British Chess Federation has decided to institute a Correspondence Tournament for players in Great Britain and Ireland. The entrants will be divided into three classes, and each class will be arranged in sections; not more than six players in a section. Not more than two games will be played simultaneously, and four months will be allowed for each game.

The entrance fees will be: First class, 7/6; Second class, 5/-; Third class, 2/6. The prizes will be: First class, £1 11s. 6d. and £1 1s. od.; Second class, £1 1s. od. and 15/-; Third class, 10/6 and 7/6.

Entry forms and full details of rules, etc., will be ready shortly and may be had from the hon. secretary B.C.F., Mr. L. P. Rees, St. Aubyn's, Redhill.

It is intended that play shall start on January 1st, 1918. Entries close on December 1st, 1917.

GAME No. 4,483.

Played by correspondence between Hampstead and Christ Church Club, Brighton, December, 1916, to June, 1917.

Queen's Knight's Opening.

WHITE.
HAMPSTEAD.

BLACK.
BRIGHTON.

1 Kt—Q B 3

This move has the merit of throwing Black upon his own resources from the start, and sets him the task of avoiding the snares of an unfavourable transposition. The theoretical objection to it is that it may develop into a form of the close game in which the immobile Q B P is a drawback—the practical objection is that it gives rise to games extremely difficult for over-the-board match play, with its time limit.

1 P—Q 4

.....The alternatives are 1... P—K 4 (to which either P—Q 4 or P—K 4 may be played in reply), or 1... Kt—K B 3, limiting the issue to one unknown factor (2 P—Q 4), since 2 P—K 4 could transpose into the Vienna.

2 P—Q 4
3 B—Kt 5

2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—K 5

.....Probably as good as anything else, though 3... B—B 4 has generally been favoured in match play. A recent variation runs 3... B—B 4; 4 P—B 3, Kt—B 3; 5 P—K 4, P×P; 6 P—Q 5! Kt—K 4; 7 Q—Q 4! In the present instance Black get a strong concentration on the K side.

4 Kt×Kt
5 Q—Q 2

4 P×Kt

A feature of this opening is that White's Q side is developed rapidly at the expense of the other wing—in cases of unequal development great care is necessary in the early stages.

5 P—K R 3
6 B—R 4
7 P—K 3
8 P—Q B 4
9 Kt—K 2
10 B—Kt 3
11 Kt—B 3
6 B—B 4
7 P—Q B 3
8 Kt—Q 2
9 P—K Kt 4
10 B—Kt 2
11 P—K 4!

.....This fixes the character of the game; the issue lies between Black's freedom and White's solid centre.

12 P—Q 5 12 P×P?

.....With White's 12th move the game becomes complicated, and Black makes what the *Field* describes as an error in position judgment. It is by no means certain, however, what Black should have played. Brighton devoted considerable time to 12..., Castles. A likely reply to this would have been 13 P—B 3, if then Kt—B 4; 14 P—Kt 4, Kt—Q 6 ch; 15 B×Kt, P×B; 16 P—K 4! If 12..., Q—Kt 3 (the *Field's* suggestion), White might play 14 P—Q Kt 4, and if then 14..., Q×Kt P; 15 Kt×P, Q×Q ch; 16 Kt×Q, P—K 5; 17 R—Q Kt sq, &c.

13 Kt×P

13 Q×P (in the event of the exchange of Queens) would have left White with the end-game advantage of three Pawns to two on the Q side, but Black could play 13..., Q—K 2 with effect, for if 14 Kt×P, B×Kt; 15 Q×B, Q—Kt 5 ch, &c. 14 P×P, however, as pointed out by Mr. Burn, was probably the best move, as it frees White's position and gives them a passed Pawn, easily defended in spite of being practically isolated.

13 B—K 3!

.....A strong move forecasting the advance of the K B P. The position now needs the greatest care on the part of Hampstead.

14 P—K R 4 14 Castles!

.....A fine move which took Hampstead by surprise; Black actually Castles into comparative safety, the danger from the open K R file being more apparent than real. If 14..., P—B 4 instead of the text move, White could play either 15 Q—Kt 4, threatening Q—Q 6, or what is perhaps better, 15 P×P, P×P; 16 R×R ch, B×R; 17 P—B 3, P—B 5; 18 B—B 2, P×B P; 19 Kt P×P, P—Kt 3; 20 B—Q 3.

15 P×P
16 P—B 3

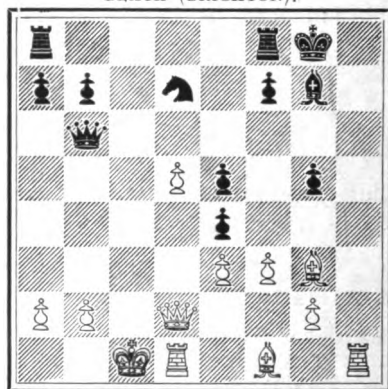
15 P×P
16 B×Kt

.....Now P—B 4 looks strong. Obviously 17 P×P, P×P would give Black the advantage on account of the open K B file, and if 17 Q—Kt 4, R—B 2 is a good reply. Probably White's best is 17 B—K 2, followed by Castles (K R) and B—Q sq, developing the B on the Q side, or if 17..., Kt—Kt 3; 18 R—Q sq, R—B sq; 19 P—Kt 3.

17 P×B 17 Q—Kt 3!
18 Castles!

Position after White's 18th move :—
Castles!

BLACK (BRIGHTON).



WHITE (HAMPSDEAD).

An audacious move in view of the attack which Black can concentrate upon their opponents' King in a few moves, but there was hardly a reasonable alternative, 18 P×P being met by Kt—B 4, while if 18 B—K 2, P×P; 19 P×P, P—K 5! and if 18 B—Q B 4, K R—B sq; 19 P—Kt 3 (if B—Kt 3, Kt—B 4), P×P; 20 P×P, P—K 5, followed by P×P.

18 Kt—B 4!

19 P—Q 6!

This move, intended to prevent Black from obtaining an overwhelming attack by Q—K Kt 3, was probably the turning point of the game. The Pawn, apparently unnecessarily weakened, proves a thorn in the flesh ere long.

19 P×P

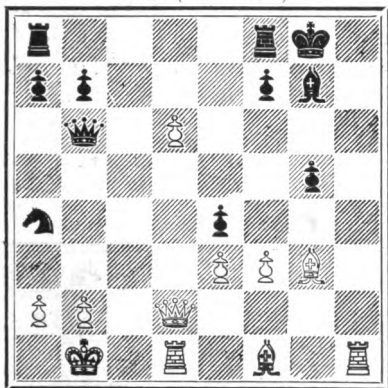
.....Here the *Field* suggests 19... K R—Q sq; 20 B—Q B 4, R—Q 2; 21 Q—Q 5, P×P; and if 22 B×P, P×P, "and apparently Black should win." Possibly, however, the following continuation has escaped attention: 23 R—R 5! Kt—Kt 6 ch (if Kt—K 3; 24 Q—K 4, threatening mate in three); 4 K—B 2! Q×P; 25 B×B, P—Kt 8 (Q); 26 R×Q, Q×R; 27 K×Kt, Q—Kt 3 ch; 28 B—Kt 5, R×P; 29 B—K 5! Q—K 6 ch; 30 K—R 4 and wins.

20 P×P 20 Kt—R 5

.....Threatening to win the exchange by R—B sq ch, followed by Kt—B 6 ch.

21 K—Kt sq 21 P—K 5

Position after Black's 21st move:—
BLACK (BRIGHTON).



WHITE (HAMPSTEAD).

.....The Brighton attack is tremendous, and from here to the end the play is extremely critical. Two very dangerous alternatives had to be considered, viz., 21... K R—Q sq; a move to which at the time Hampstead were unable to find an answer; and 21... K R—B sq. In the former case a brilliant resource has since been discovered in 22 Q—B 2, P—K 5; 23 R—Q 4, B×R; 24 P×B, Q×P (Q 4); 25 B—Kt 5, Kt—B 4; 26 Q—R 2, Kt—Q 6; 27 B×Kt, Q×B ch; 28 K—R sq and wins. The latter move, 21... K—R B sq, is answered by 22 P—Q 7, P—K 5; 23 P×R (Q) ch, R×Q;

24 R—R 2, Kt—B 6 ch; 25 K—R sq, Kt×R; 26 Q×Kt, Q×P; 27 K—Kt sq, P×P; 28 B—Q 3, P—Kt 5; 29 B—R 7 ch, K—B sq; 30 B—Q 6 ch, K—K sq; 31 B—B 5. If 24... B×P; 25 Q×B, Kt×Q; 26 R×Kt+.

22 Q—R 2 22 Kt—B 6 ch

.....If 22... Q×P ch; 23 Q×Q, B×Q (if Kt×Q; 24 R—Q 5); 24 B—Kt 5, Kt—B 6 ch; 25 K×B, Kt×B; 26 P—Q R 4! With their 22nd move White threatened 23 B—K 5, followed by Q—R 8 ch!! and mate next move.

23 K—R sq 23 K R—K sq
24 R—Q 2

The saving move.

24 R—K 3
25 Q—R 7 ch

Timely, as Black were threatening R—R 3.

25 K—B sq
26 B—Q B 4

The K B is developed at length with telling effect.

26 Q—R 4
.....If 26... R—K Kt 3, then 27 B—K 5! Kt—R 5; 28 P—Q 7, R—Q sq; 29 R—Q 6 and wins.

27 P—Q 7

Better than capturing the Rook, on account of the difficulty of satisfactorily warding off the mate which Black would then be threatening. White have now a won game.

27 R—Q sq

.....This loses at once. Black had two alternatives in keeping with the spirit of the game, viz., 27... R—Q R 3, threatening the sacrifice of the Q and 27... Kt×P. Against the former the continuation would be 28 B—Q 6 ch, R×B; 29 R×R, followed by R—K Kt 6! and in the latter case 28 P—Q 8 (Q) ch, R×Q; 29 R×R ch, Q×R; 30 B×R, Q—Q 7; 31 B—K 5; or if 30... Kt—Kt 5; 31 Q—B 5.

28 B×R 28 Resigns

.....If 28.., P×B; 29 B—Q 6 ch, K—B 2; 30 Q—R 5 ch, K—B 3; (if 30.., K—Kt sq; 31 Q—K 8 ch, B—B sq; 32 Q×P ch, K—Kt 2; 33 B—K 5 ch); 31 P—Kt 4! Q—K B 4 (White threaten 32 P×P, followed by 33 R—B sq ch, and mate next

move); 32 R—B 2, R×P; 33 P×P, Q×R; 34 P—K 5 ch, K—B 4; 35 Q—R 7 ch, K—Kt 5; 36 Q—R 3 mate. The *Field* remarks: "A very fine game well played by both sides; highly interesting and instructive."

We take the score of the following game, with notes (abbreviated), from the *Sheffield Weekly News*. It was played in the correspondence match Sheffield v. Leicestershire, which is still in progress.

GAME No. 4,484.

Queen's Counter Gambit.

WHITE. SHEFFIELD.	BLACK. LEICESTERSHIRE.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 4
3 P×K P	3 P—Q 5
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 Q Kt—Q 2	5 B—K Kt 5
6 Kt—Kt 3	6 B×Kt
7 K P×P	7 B—Kt 5 ch

.....If Kt×P; 8 Q×P, B—Kt 5 ch; 9 B—Q 2, B×B ch; 10 Q×B, with advantage to White.

8 B—Q 2	8 Q—K 2
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.....An analysis in the *B.C.M.* Dec., 1906, p. 485, gives K Kt—K 2.

9 P—B 4	9 P—B 3
10 B—Q 3	

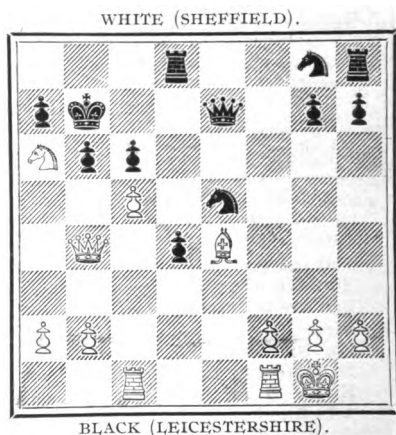
A good developing move. If Black takes the K P at once White Castles, followed by R—K sq, with a good game.

11 Q×B	10 B×B ch
12 Castles (KR)	11 Castles
13 B—K 4	12 P×P
14 P×P	13 Q—B 3

14 B×Kt, Q×B; 15 P×P, Q×B P; 16 Q R—B sq would be simpler and would leave White with the advantage in position. They embark on a more complicated line of play, which, though it does not succeed, proves highly interesting.

15 Q—R 5	14 Kt×P
	15 K—Kt sq
.....Best. If Kt×P, the reply would of course be Q×R P.	
16 Kt—B 5	16 P—B 3
17 Q—Kt 4	17 P—Q Kt 3
18 Q R—B sq	18 Q—K 2
19 Kt—R 6 ch	19 K—Kt 2
20 P—B 5	

Position after White's 20th move :—
P—B 5.



20 Kt—B 3

.....No doubt the best move. The Black allies have good reason for refusing the offer of the Kt. If 20.., K×Kt; 21 Q—R 4 ch, K—Kt 2; 22 P×P, P×P (if K

moves, 23 R×P wins; or if 22... R—R sq; 23 B×P ch; 23 P—B 4, Kt—B 3; 24 P×Kt, Kt×B; 25 Q×P ch, recovering the piece with a Pawn up and a good attack.

21 P—B 4 21 Kt×B

....Again best. The position is full of brilliant possibilities if Black makes the slightest slip. If now 21... Q Kt—Q 2 or B 2; 22 B×P ch! K—B sq (if K×B; 23 P×P dis. ch); 23 B—Kt 7 ch! K×B; 24 P—B 6 ch, winning the Queen.

22 P×Kt 22 K R—B sq

....The beginning of a counter attack by which Black turns the tables. If 22... Q×K P; 23 R—B 7 ch, K—R sq; 24 P×P, P×P; 25 Q×Kt P and wins. A move which would have led to much interesting play was 22... P—Q Kt 4, threatening to take the Kt. In reply, White intended to proceed with 23 P—Q R 4, K×Kt; 24 P×P ch, K—Kt 2 (if P×P; 25 Q—R 3 ch, K—Kt 2; 26 P—Q 6 ch wins the Queen); 25 R—R sq, threatening to win at once by 26 R×P ch, K×R; 27 P×P, followed by R—R sq ch. Black has now many defensive moves to choose from, but none satisfactory. The White allies considered that they would have a winning attack. The variations are very numerous, and some of them very difficult. In most cases White proceeds with R—R 6 and K R—R sq.

23 K R—K sq 23 Q—Kt 4

24 P×P 24 R—B 7

25 P×P dis. ch

Premature. As the Leicester players have since pointed out,

P—K Kt 3 at once would have prevented them from adopting the line which actually won the game, for if 25... Q—R 3; 26 P—K R 4, R—B 6; 27 R×Kt, Q×R ch; 28 R—K sq and wins. In reply to 25 P—K Kt 3, Leicestershire intended to play R×R P, which they consider would have given them, in the most favourable variation, a draw. The continuation would have been 26 P×P dis. ch, K×P; 27 Q—R 3.

25 K×P
26 P—K Kt 3 26 Q—R 3!
27 P—K R 4 27 R—B 6
28 K—R 2 28 Q—Kt 3

.....28... R×P would probably result in a draw as follows: 28... R×P; 29 R×Kt, Q×R; 30 K×R, Q—Kt 8 ch; 31 K—R 3 (K—B 3 or 4 would lose because of the reply R—B sq ch, followed by Q—B 8 ch), Q—R 8 ch; 32 K—Kt 3, Q×R; 33 Q—R 5! and Black cannot do better than force perpetual check. If 28... Kt×P; 29 K—Kt 2, and draws at least. The continuation adopted by Black destroys all hope.

29 Q—K 7 ch 29 K×Kt
30 R—K Kt sq 30 R—B 7 ch
31 K—R sq 31 Kt—Q 7!
32 R—Kt 2 32 Q—K 5
33 Q—R 3 ch 33 K—Kt 2
34 Q—K 7 ch 34 K—B sq
35 Q—K 6 ch 35 K—B 2
36 R×P ch 36 Q×R
37 Q×Q ch 37 K×Q
38 R×R 38 Kt—K 5
39 R—B 2 ch 39 K—Q 4
Resigns

In the recent match between Lasker and Tarrasch at the "Kerkau-Palast," Berlin, the fifth game was the longest, and for that reason, no doubt, has been the least often reproduced of the series in the international chess press. It was commenced on December 5th, 1916, adjourned for the first time to the next day, for the second time to December 9th, and finally played out on December 10th. In spite of its length, it is well worth the attention of students, being an excellent example of Lasker's style. In annotating the game we have made use of the champion's notes, from his pamphlet on the match.

GAME No. 4485.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. BLACK.
Dr. S. TARRASCH. Dr. EM. LASKER.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |

.....Lasker, in the past, used to favour the "Berlin Defence"; but in the first and in this game of the present match he adopted the 3..., P—Q R 3 variation.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 R—K sq | 6 P—Q 3 |

.....Not quite so well known as the line 6..., P—Q Kt 4; 7 B—Kt 3, P—Q 3, against which, however, Lasker himself outplayed Tarrasch in their match in 1908.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 7 P—B 3 | 7 Castles |
|---------|-----------|

.....Griffith and White give as their main line 7..., B—Kt 5, following Lasker *v.* Janowski, 2nd game of their first match in 1909. Janowski also played the move in the 9th game of the second match *v.* Lasker in the same year.

- | |
|-----------|
| 8 P—K R 3 |
|-----------|

Lasker calls this unnecessary (though it has distinguished support), and says that after 8 P—Q 4, B—Kt 5; 9 B×Kt, P×B; 10 P×P, B×Kt; 11 Q×B, P×P, White would have a clearly marked advantage. At Carlsbad, 1907, Schlechter answered Janowski's 8 P—Q 4 with B—Q 2, which is better than B—Kt 5.

8 P—Q Kt 4

.....Against Duras at Ostend, 1906, Teichmann played 8..., P—R 3. Lasker declares the text-move necessary, and condemns 8..., Kt—Q 2; 9 P—Q 4, B—B 3, as yielding Black a gratuitously difficult game. 8..., B—Q 2 deserves consideration.

- | |
|----------|
| 9 B—Kt 3 |
|----------|

Better than 9 B—B 2 at once, which allows P—Q 4.

9 Kt—Q R 4

.....Here a game Wainwright *v.* Atkins, Oxford, 1910, continued 9..., K—R sq; 10 P—Q R 4, R—Q Kt sq; 11 P×P, P×P; 12 P—Q 4, Q—K sq.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 10 B—B 2 | 10 P—B 4 |
| 11 P—Q 4 | |

Reaching a familiar position, with the substitution of Castles for Q—B 2 on Black's part. See Griffith and White, p. 142, cols. 93-4.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| | 11 Q—B 2 |
| 12 Q Kt—Q 2 | 12 Kt—Q 2 |
| 13 Kt—B sq | 13 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 14 P—Q Kt 3 | 14 Kt—B 3 |

.....Threatening 15..., K P×P; 16 P×P, B—B 3, and if 17 B—Kt 2, P—Kt 5; 18 P—Q 5, P×P. White had no better move than the one he made, according to Lasker.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 15 P—Q 5 | 15 Kt—Q sq |
| 16 P—K Kt 4 | 16 P—B 3 |

.....Necessary to provide a square for the Knight.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 17 Kt—Kt 3 | 17 Kt—B 2 |
| 18 K—R 2 | 18 P—Kt 3 |
| 19 B—K 3 | 19 K—R sq |

.....Lasker points out that Black's natural development was R—K sq, followed by B—B sq—K Kt 2 and Kt—Q 2—B sq.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 20 R—K Kt sq | 20 R—K Kt sq |
| 21 Q—Q 2 | 21 B—Q 2 |

.....B—B sq and then to K Kt 2 was better.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 22 R—Kt 2 | 22 P—Q R 4 |
| 23 R—K B sq | 23 P—Kt 5 |
| 24 P—B 4 | 24 P—R 5 |
| 25 B—Kt sq | |

Not wishing either to leave himself with an isolated R P (which he would have if he answered P×P with B×P), nor yet to allow P×P; 26 P×P, R—R 7.

25 P×P

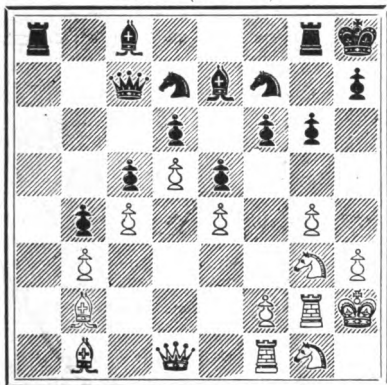
26 P×P 26 R—R 6
 27 Q—Q sq 27 B—Q B sq
 28 B—B sq 28 R—R sq
 29 Kt—Kt sq 29 Kt—Q 2
The first adjournment took place here, Tarrasch's next move being sealed. Its attacking possibilities look good.

30 B—Kt 2

Position after White's 30th move :—

B—Kt 2

BLACK (TASCHER).



WHITE (TARRASCH).

30 B—B sq
 31 Kt (Kt sq)-K 2 31 B—K Kt 2
 32 P—B 3

But this is slow and allows Black time to consolidate, besides necessitating White's 34th move, to prevent 34.., B—K 6, followed by B—Q 5.

32 Q—Q sq
 33 R—R sq 33 B—K R 3 !
 34 Q—Q 3 34 B—Kt 4
 35 K—Kt sq 35 B—R 5

.....White's threatened K side attack is now brought to a standstill.

36 K—R 2 36 Q—K 2
 37 R—K B sq 37 R—K sq !
 38 R (Kt 2)-Kt sq 38 Q—B sq

.....Black now commences a remarkable manœuvre, whereby he removes his King to the other side of the board and prepares for a direct assault on the hostile King.

39 K—Kt 2 39 Q—R 3
 40 R—R sq 40 K—Kt sq
 41 B—B sq 41 Kt—Kt 4
 42 B—Q 2 42 K—B 2
 43 Q—K 3 43 K—K 2
 44 B—B 2 44 K—Q sq
 45 Q—Q 3 45 K—B 2
 46 B—K 3 46 R—K Kt sq
 47 Q—Q 2 47 R—R 3
 48 R—R sq 48 Q—Kt 2
 49 R×R 49 B×R
 50 R—R sq 50 B—Kt 2
 51 B—Q 3 51 Kt—B 2
 52 R—R 5 52 P—R 4
 53 Q—Kt 2

A good answer to Black's now commencing assault.

53 B—Kt 4
 54 Kt×B
 55 R—R sq

Hurrying back to the defence of the K side. In reply Black cannot yet play P—B 4, for then 56 K P×P, Kt×B P; 57 B P×P (not 57 K×Kt, P—K 5 ch), with good prospects for White, says Lasker.

55 P×P
 56 R P×P 56 R—K R sq

.....The sealed move on the second adjournment. It threatens R—R 6 and Q—R 3.

57 R—R sq 57 R×R
 58 Kt×R 58 P—B 4
 59 Kt—B 2

If now 59 K P×P, Kt×B P, with the double threat Kt—K 8 ch and P×P.

59 P×Kt P
 60 Kt×P 60 Q—B sq
 61 Kt—R 2 61 B—B sq
 62 Q—R sq 62 Kt—B 3
 63 Q—R 5 ch 63 K—Q 2
 64 Q—R sq

If 64 Q—R 7 ch, K—Q sq; 65 Q—R 5 ch, K—K 2. And if 64 P—B 4, Kt—B 2; 65 Kt—B 3, Kt—Kt 5. There is nothing to do but to bring the Queen over to the defence of the K side.

64 Kt—R 4

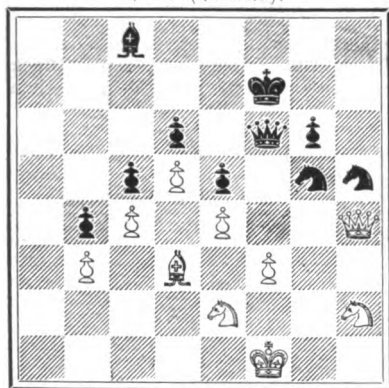
65 Q—K sq 65 K—K 2
 66 Q—R 4 66 Q—B 3
 67 K—B sq 67 K—B 2!

..... The Black King has now completed another remarkable manoeuvre across the board, and White's position is untenable. Lasker gives the following variations: If 68 B—B 2 or Kt sq, Kt×K P; 69 Q×Kt (K 4), B—B 4, winning the Bishop. If 68 K—K sq, Kt×K P! (not Kt×P ch; 69 Kt×Kt, Q×Kt; 70 Q—Q 8); 69 Q×Kt (K 4), B—B 4; 70 Q—K 3, B×B; 71 Q×B, Q—R 5 ch, winning the Knight. And if 68 Q—B 2, Kt—R 6; 69 Q—K 3, Q—R 5, or 69 Q—K sq, Q—Kt 4.

Position after Black's 67th move:—

K—B 2

BLACK (LASKER).



WHITE (TARRASCH).

68 Kt—Kt sq 68 Kt×K P
 69 Q×Q ch

He cannot, of course, play 69 Q×Kt because of Kt—Kt 6 ch. But even after the text-move Black has a forced win, though it is not an immediate one.

70 K—B 2 69 Kt (K 5)×Q
 71 B—B 2 70 Kt—B 5
 72 B—Q sq 71 B—B 4
 73 Kt—B sq 72 K—Kt 2
 74 Kt—Kt 3 73 K—R 3
 75 Kt×B 74 K—Kt 4
 76 B—B 2 75 P×Kt
 77 B—Kt sq 76 Kt—Kt sq
 78 K—Kt 3 77 Kt—R 3
 79 B—B 2 78 Kt—B 2
 80 B—Kt sq 79 Kt—Q sq
 81 B—B 2 80 Kt—Kt 2
 82 B—Q sq 81 Kt—R 4
 83 P×P 82 P—K 5
 84 B—B 2 83 P×P
 85 K—B 2 84 K—B 4
 86 K—K 3 85 K—K 4
 87 K—B 2 86 Kt—Kt 7 ch
 88 Kt—K 2 87 Kt—R 5
 89 B—Q sq 88 Kt—B 4
 90 Kt—B sq 89 Kt—Q 5
 91 Kt—K 2 ch 90 K—B 5
 92 Kt—B sq 91 K—K 4
 93 B—R 5 92 Kt—Kt 2
 94 B—K 8 93 K—B 5
 95 B—R 4 94 Kt—R 4
 96 K—Kt 2 95 P—K 6 ch
 96 K—Kt 5

..... The third adjournment now occurred, Black sealing this move.

97 B—Q 7 ch 97 K—Kt 4
 98 B—R 4 98 K—R 5
 99 K—B sq 99 K—Kt 6
 100 Kt—K 2 ch 100 Kt×Kt
 101 K×Kt 101 K—B 5
 102 K—K sq 102 K—B 6
 103 Resigns

Tarrasch bows at last to the inevitable. The last thirty moves, however, have been at least instructive.

A small tournament began at the Scheveningen Chess Club in January for a trophy presented by the president, Mr. F. L. G. d'Aumérie. Seven players took part—Messrs. M. Marchand (the Dutch champion), J. J. Belinfante, G. S. Fontein, R. J. Loman, G. C. A. Oskam, H. Steffelaar, and H. Strick van Linschoten. The result has not yet reached us.

We subjoin a game in which Mr. Fontein, one of the editors of the *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond*, defeated Mr. Rudolf Loman, formerly so well known to London chess-players.

GAME No. 4,486.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.
G. S. FONTEIN.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—Kt 5
4 B—R 4
5 P—Q 4
6 Castles
7 B—Kt 3
8 Kt×Kt
9 P—Q B 3

BLACK.
R. J. LOMAN.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q R 3
4 P—Q 3
5 B—Q 2
6 P—Q Kt 4
7 Kt×P
8 P×Kt

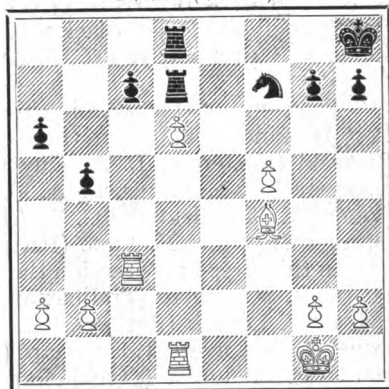
- 23 Kt—Q 5 23 R—Q B sq
24 Kt×B

Loman's suggestion here, 25 P—B 6, is very strong.

- 25 P×P 24 R×Kt
26 B—B 4 25 R—Q 2
27 R—B 3 26 Kt—B 2
27 Q R—Q sq

Position after Black's 27th move :—

Q R—Q sq.
BLACK (LOMAN).



WHITE (FONTEIN).

- 10 Kt×P 9 P×P
10 Kt—B 3

.....At the Scheveningen Congress of 1905 Loman played here v. Duras the inferior 10..., B—K 2.

- 11 P—B 4 11 B—K 3

.....If 11..., B—K 2, says Mr. Fontein, 12 P—K 5, Kt—Kt sq; 13 P—B 5, and if now P×P; 14 Q—Q 5.

- 12 Q—B 3 ! 12 B—K 2
13 P—K 5 13 Kt—Q 2
14 B×B 14 P×B
15 Q—Kt 4 15 Castles
16 Q×K P ch 16 K—R sq
17 B—K 3 17 R—K sq
18 Q R—Q sq 18 Kt—B sq

.....After White's last move Black has nothing to gain by B—B 3. And with his next move White threatens P×P and B—Q 4, which must of course be stopped.

- 19 Q—B 7 19 Q—Q 2
20 R—B 3 20 Q—K 3
21 Q×Q 21 Kt×Q
22 P—B 5 22 Kt—Q sq

- 28 R—B 6

Fontein points out a much quicker and prettier win with 28 R×P, R×R; 29 P×R, R×R ch; 30 K—B 2, Kt—Q 3; 31 B×Kt, R—B 8; 32 P—Q Kt 4, R—B 3; 33 K—K 3, &c. Against the text-move Black was able to put up a stubborn defence.

- 28 Kt×P
29 R×P 29 K—Kt sq !
30 B×Kt 30 K—B 2
31 R—Q 5 31 P—Kt 5
32 R—Kt 5 32 R×B
33 R×R 33 R×R
34 R×P 34 K—B 3
35 P—Kt 4

And 20 moves later Black resigned.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

The first Spanish national tourney for two-movers, under the direction of D. José Paluzie, of Lucena, has been concluded at Barcelona. Honours were awarded as follows, prizes in order named: Valentin Marin, C. Lopez Cepero, F. Novejarque, J. Clusella (two positions), and J. Palazon. Hon. mens., J. Clusella, A. M. Autran, A. Novejarque, J. Clusella, A. Novejarque and J. Palazon. We give the first two.

First prize, by Valentin Marin.—White: K at Q Kt 5; Q at K B 7; Rs at Q 5 and Q R sq; Bs at K 4 and Q R 3; Kts at Q 7 and 8; Ps at Q Kt 4 and 6. Black: K at Q R sq; Q at K 8; Rs at K R 7 and Q 7; Bs at K R 2 and K 4; Ps at K Kt 7 and K 7. Mate in two.

Second prize, by C. Lopez Cepero.—White: K at K R 2; Q at K B 2; R at K 6; Bs at Q B 6 and 7; Kt at Q 4; Ps at K Kt 2, Q Kt 3, 5 and Q R 3. Black: K at Q B 4; R at Q 6; B at K R sq; Kt at K B 4; Ps at K R 6, K Kt 3, Q B 6 and Q R 2. Mate in two.

The result of the two and three-move competitions of the *Haagsche Post* is announced. The three prizes for two-movers go to J. J. Rietveld (Kesteren), L. A. Kuyers (Amsterdam), and J. J. Rietveld respectively. Hon. mens.: A. Verveen (Rotterdam), Jos. Oppendoort (Venlo), C. Mansfield and G. W. Chandler (England), J. W. Looyen, Sr. (Minderberg), and E. Pape (Paris).

In the three-move section the following composers were successful: 1st, A. E. Stromberg (Trollhattan, Sweden); 2nd, H. L. Schuld; and 3rd, C. D. Locock (Putney). Hon. mens.: G. W. Chandler (Leytonstone), L. A. Kuyers, J. Hoogaard (Denmark), H. van Beek (Naaldwijk), and C. E. Lindquist (Stockholm). We select the two principal positions in each class.

First prize 2-er, by J. J. Rietveld.—White: K at Q R 8; Q at Q B 7; Rs at K B 2 and Q 2; Bs at K R 6 and Q sq. Black: K at K 5; Rs at Q R 4 and 7; Bs at K R 4 and Q R 6; Kts at K R 6 and 7; Ps at K Kt 3, K B 4, Q 2, Q B 5, 7, Q Kt 4, and Q R 2. Mate in two.

Second prize 2-er, by L. A. Kuyers.—White: K at Q sq; Q at Q Kt 5; Rs at Q 3 and 7; B at K R sq; Kts at K B sq and K 6; Ps at K Kt 4, K B 4, 5 and Q 2. Black: K at K 5; Q at K Kt 7; R at K Kt 2; Bs at Q Kt 2 and Q R 2; Kts at K R 4 and Q Kt sq; Ps at K R 5, 6 and Q 5. Mate in two.

First prize 3-er, by A. E. Stromberg.—White: K at Q R 4; Q at K Kt 3; R at Q B 4; Kts at K 5 and Q B 8; Ps at K B 5 and Q Kt 2. Black: K at Q 4; R at K Kt 2; B at K B 7; Kts at K R 6 and Q B 8. Mate in three.

Second prize 3-er, by H. L. Schuld.—White: K at Q R sq; Q at Q 8; R at K B 5; Kts at K Kt sq and K 7; Ps at K R 2, 3, Q Kt 3 and 5. Black: K at K R 5; R at Q Kt 3; B at K R sq and K B 2;

Kt at Q R sq ; Ps at K R 2, 4, K B 3, K 4, Q 5, Q B 4, Q Kt 2 and Q R 6. Mate in three.

Stromberg's 3-er rather recalls to memory J. Pospisil's masterpiece which we quoted as illustrative of that deceased composer's work at page 188 in our issue of last June. Three of the chief lines of play are relatively identical, but the staging is different.

Cesky Spolek Schovi.—This three-move tourney has brought some charming problems. We give the first two.

First prize, by V. Cisar.—White : K at Q R sq ; Q at K B 2 ; B at K R 2 ; Kts at K Kt 4 and 7. Black : K at K 5 ; Kt at Q Kt sq ; Ps at K Kt 3, Q 2 and Q B 5. Mate in three.

Second and third prize, by M. Havel (*ex æquo*)—White : K at Q B 8 ; Q at Q Kt 3 ; Rs at K Kt 7 and K B 2 ; Kts at K 6 and Q Kt 5. Black : K at K 5 ; R at Q 8 ; B at Q B 8 ; Kts at K R 2 and K 4 ; P at K R 4, Q 3 and Q R 2. Mate in three.

Th other successes are : 2nd and 3rd (*ex æquo*), M. Havel ; 4th, K. Traxler. Hon. mens. : F. Havelka and A. Klir.

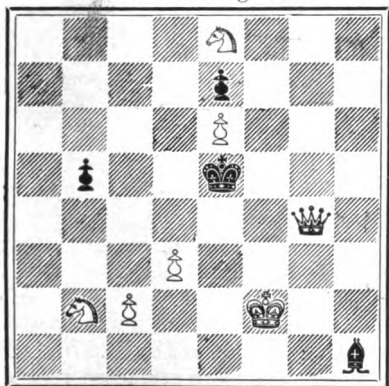
It is curious to observe that in the six positions we have seen four of them are destitute of White Pawns, a feature which is becoming quite noticeable with several of the most popular composers of the Bohemian school, quite a contrast to the majority of the prize-winners of the Stockholm Chess Club competition, to which we made reference last July.

We have been pleased to receive from Lieut. N. M. Gibbins some recent letters containing contributions for our pages, but we are sorry for the cause which has enabled this to be possible. He has had a second mishap after two fighting spells in France, and is now in hospital in England. Needless to say all will join in hoping for a speedy recovery. We give a recently-composed 3-er and a 4-er (No. 3035) in which we have had a hand. It will, we believe, be interesting to study

the effort with Mr. E. V. Tanner's (4-er which came unluckily to grief), which we published in October last year. The great trouble with this class of work is the avoidance of cooks, which often renders necessary an entire change of intended key, and this in many cases alters strategical effects.

Lieut. Gibbins is capable of excellent work, and we know our readers will thank us for calling attention to the three-mover which we take from the *Morning Post*. It is deserving of a special diagram, as it is a work of marked merit and cannot fail to be universally appreciated.

By N. M. GIBBINS.
From *Morning Post*.



Mate in three.

The G.C.C.P.C. issued a special number in July which is a pleasant refresher for the summer months. This folder contains selections from the two-movers of two of the most energetic composers of the very modern style, namely, A. Ellerman, of Buenos Aires, and G. Guidelli, of Laveno, Italy. There are altogether over 60 problems selected. Mr. Janet writes seven pages of a "Foreword," which is somewhat in the nature of a satire upon the present vogue of the treatment of the two-mover. He terms it the "Black-piece" problem, and well may he do so, for the interest in most of the elaborate conceptions which are favoured with special publication, are involved situations of the Black forces, of which there is usually a goodly show, and a hedged in Black King. The methods are a change from those which one has been for many years accustomed to enjoy. It would seem that these two composers have strained all their ingenuity in creating remarkable situations, especially in connection with a muzzled White piece which would be overpowering but for the disability of the "pin," and which has full powers restored by Black's own conduct.

Both Ellerman and Guidelli contribute autobiographies which show they have youth on their side, and seeing how successful they have been in their attempts with the two-mover, they should become distinguished in other branches of chess when they realise that though the two-mover is limitless, there is a time when monotony palls, and there is a wider field for exploitation in the three and four-mover.

There are a few neat and attractive little things (apparently published for first time) which are a pleasing change, but like other composers when dealing in very light textures, there is danger to be met.

We notice No. 32 is very much like a 2-er by J. Crake. The two positions are :—

By J. Crake, first prize in the *Nuova Rivista* Fourth Tourney, 1881-2. White : K at Q Kt 7 ; Q at Q B 4 ; B at Q Kt sq ; Ps at K R 5, K Kt 3 and K 6. Black : K at K 4 ; Ps at K Kt 5, K B 3, K 2 and Q 2. Mate in two.

By G. Guidelli.—White : K at K B 3 ; Q at Q B 4 ; Ps at K R 5, K B 5, K 6 ; Q Kt 4 and 6. Black : K at K 4 ; Ps at K B 3, K 2, Q 2 and Q Kt 2. Mate in two.

Mr. Guidelli tells us that his father, Dr. C. Guidelli, initiated him into the mysteries of composition, and quotes a specimen of his parent's work. We reproduce it here as being interesting to compare with a much earlier and simpler rendering of the same theme ; nevertheless Dr. Guidelli's effort is ingenious.

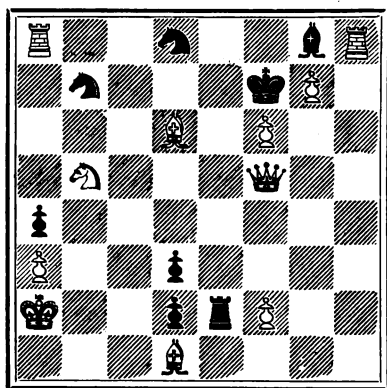
By Dr. C. Guidelli.—White : K at Q Kt 2 ; B at K R 4 ; Kt at K B 6 ; Ps at K R 6 and K B 2. Black : K at K R sq ; B at Q 2 ; Ps at K B 5, Q Kt 2, 4 and 6. Mate in five.

By J. Khotz and C. Kockelkorn.—White : K at K Kt sq ; B at Q R sq ; Kt at K B 6 ; P at K R 6. Black : K at K R sq ; B at Q R sq ; P at K Kt 6. Mate in five.

The G.C.C.P.C. July folder contains a 2-er (No. 21) by G. Guidelli which we believe appears for the first time. We were attracted to the position consequent upon Mr. Bernard's article, "Fringe-Mates :

their use and abuse," which we gave last month. We think it is a case which, had it been available, would have been introduced by Mr. Bernard in his contribution. Appended is a diagram.

By G. GUIDELLI.

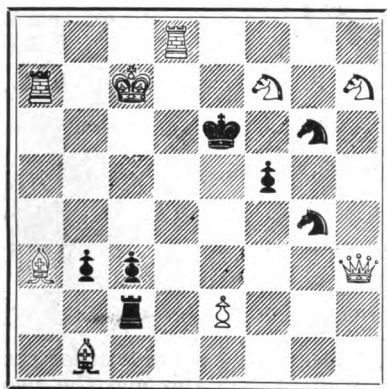


Mate in two.

mitted, and so be helped in locating the key.

This 2-mover recalls to our mind a once popular position by the late A. F. Mackenzie which won first prize in *Lett's Household Magazine*, 1884-5. In dealing with fringe mates in *The Two-move Chess Problem* (1890) the present writer referred to this problem (which accompanies) as containing variations unnecessary for illustrating the idea. The

By A. F. MACKENZIE.



Mate in two.

the position free from a fatal defect. Clear off the men above mentioned and 1 K—Kt 6 or 8 cook the problem. This makes a notable addition to the cases of justifiable use of the "fringe."

In the recently-published collection of problems composed by

The White K B and Black R (and with them, the White Pawns at K B 2, Q R 3, and Black Pawns at Q 6, 7 and Q R 5—seven men in all) can be swept away with but one variation lost. However in this case it will be seen that the presence of the Black Rook emphasises the idea to such an extent that the problem would, without its influence, to some be colourless. Further, the key would be easier to find even for the reason that after 1. . . K—K sq dis. ch, White could reply with 2 P—B 7 or Q—K 6 mate. The solver would at once argue with himself that this dual must not be per-

White K Bishop and Black Rook and consequent three Pawns create two variations quite detached from the true manipulation of the idea. On their removal, a Black Pawn at Q R 5 (or other expedient) would be needed to stop mate instanter by 1 Q—Q Kt 3. Mr. Mackenzie wrote us about the time that he considered the merits of the extra mates justified the added force, notwithstanding they were unconnected with the central play. Some time back we were casually re-examining this position and found that the author by the introduction of the apparently offending variations had unwittingly rendered

William Meredith is given a two-mover of slender proportions, a little work which has captivated many an admirer of chess. We give it in notation. It will be seen the K Rook and Black Pawn combine in creating what has every element of a little piece of frilling. This fact is pointed out in the criticism given in the collection, with the explanation that the Rook and Pawn are welcomed guests as in their absence 1 P—B 4 provokes discord.

By William Meredith (1871).—White : K at K R 6 ; Q at K 4 ; Rs at K R 3 and Q R sq ; Bs at K sq and Q Kt sq ; P at Q B 2. Black : K at Q Kt 7 ; P at K Kt 6. Mate in two.

Composers in the 'seventies were not given to fastidious niceties, and did not hesitate to accept the most convenient method of overcoming a difficulty in a way not directly related to the principal motive. A White Pawn, however, would have answered as follows :—

White : K at K R 6 ; Q at K 7 ; R at Q R 4 ; Bs at K 4 and Q Kt 4 ; Ps at Q B 2 and 5. Black : K at Q Kt 4. Mate in two.

The King cannot be at Q B 2 in lieu of the Pawn on account of 1 K—B 3. If, however, use of the White King is desired it could be arranged by slightly changing the nature of the key. For instance :

White : K at Q R 5 ; Q at K R 8 ; R at Q B 4 ; Bs at K Kt 4 and Q 4 ; Ps at K 2 and 5. Black : K at Q 4. Mate in two.

In giving the above positions we do not wish it to be inferred that we do so with the object of improving the work of an old master, but merely as a matter of suggestive interest.

SOLUTIONS.

By P. F. Blake (p. 258).—1 B—R 8, &c.

By K. A. L. Kubbel (p. 259).—1 R—K B 6, &c.

By J. Scheel (p. 260).—1 R—R sq, &c.

By M. Havel (p. 260).—1 Kt—R 4, R—B sq, &c. ; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1... P×B ; 2 B—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1... Kt×Kt ; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1... others ; 2 Kt×Kt ch, &c.

By K. A. L. Kubbel (p. 260).—1 Kt—K 5, P×Kt ; 2 R—B 2, &c. If 1... K×Kt ; 2 Q×P ch, &c.

By P. H. Williams (p. 261).—1 Q—K B 8, &c.

By C. D. Locock (p. 261).—1 Q—Q sq, &c.

By H. D'O. Bernard (p. 262).—1 Q—Kt 8, &c.

By A. J. Fink (p. 262).—1 R—K Kt 6, &c.

By W. C. Bixby (p. 262).—1 B—Kt 2, K—Q 7 ; 2 B—B sq, &c. If 1... K×P ; 2 Q—Kt 3, &c.

A NEW FIELD FOR PROBLEMISTS.

By C. D. Locock.

[The Composer offers a prize of half-a-guinea each month for the best set of solutions to the problems contained in this and the two following numbers. The prize for each number will not be awarded unless at least one-third of the problems in that number are solved, composite problems (*e.g.*, No. 4) counting as a single problem. Solutions must reach C. D. LOCOCK, 39, CARLTON ROAD, PUTNEY, S.W. (15), not later than the end of the month in which the problems appear, a fortnight extra being allowed for solutions from abroad.]

Their official title may be "Synthetic Self-mates in which White does not check or capture, and Black does not move except to check, etc." Something a shade shorter may be more convenient, and I will christen them temporarily "Black-checking Self-mates," or simply "Black-checkers."

The rules are as follows:—

(1) Black has all his forces, set up as for an ordinary game. *He does not move unless he can check, and then he must. If more than one check is available Black takes his choice.*

(2) White, *who never captures or checks*, has only his King (in all cases), and such other forces as are named in each problem, standing on their proper squares.

Under these conditions White compels self-mate in the number of moves mentioned in each case.

Usually, in order to avoid "cooks," some special condition as to the nature of the mate is added, *e.g.*, "Q B (17) a5 mate" signifies that White starts with his King on King's square (e1) and his Queen's Bishop on its own square (c1), and by his 17th move compels Black to give mate, the White King standing at the time on Q R 5. In many cases the move by which Black mates is the special condition. It is assumed that when Black can give *mate* by promoting a Pawn to a Queen he will always prefer to promote to a R or B instead, "on the chance that it may not be mate."

In order to make the rules quite clear the following example (in which White has more force than will be employed in any other problem) is given in full.

K R, K Kt, Q B, K Kt P (25). Self-block by three White pieces.

Solution :—1 R—R 5 ; 2 R—K 5 ; 3 K—B 2 ; 4 K—B 3 ; 5 K—B 4, P—Kt 4 ch ; 6 K—B 3, P—Kt 5 ch ; 7 K—K 2 ; 8 K—Q 3 ; 9 R—Q 5 ; 10 Kt—K B 3 ; 11 Kt—R 4 ; 12 Kt—B 5 ; 13 K—K 4, Kt—B 3 ch ; 14 K—Q 3 ; 15 R—K 5 ; 16 R—K sq ; 17 R—K Kt sq ; 18 B—B 4 ; 19 Kt—Kt 3 ; 20 K—K 3, Kt—Q 4 ch ; 21 K—B 2 ; 22 B—Q 2 ; 23 B—K sq ; 24 Kt—K 2, P—Kt 6 ch ; 25 K—B sq, Kt—K 6 mate.

[The mate is not pure, but the "inverted carpet-tack" shape is not unpleasing.]

In order to save space in printing solutions the following plan will be adopted :—

(1) The sign "ch" will be omitted, since all Black's moves are necessarily check. But when Black has a choice of checks *which do not affect White's play*, the sign ×× will be given.

(2) The continental names for the squares will be used, and "S" for "Knight."

(3) Since most of White's moves are made with the King, no sign for the word "King" will be given. Thus "g4" will mean, not P—g4, but K—g4.

(4) *Obvious intermediate moves* on the part of White will not be mentioned, it being understood that Black is meanwhile not entitled to move. To make all this clear the above solution is now given in the abbreviated form, in which it is some 65 per cent. shorter :—

2 Re5 ; 5 f4, P ; 6 f3, P ; 8 d3 ; 9 Rd5 ; 12 Sf5 ; 13 e4, S ; 14 d3 ; 17 Rg1 ; 18 Bf4 ; 19 Sg3 ; 20 e3, S ; 21 f2 ; 23 Be1 ; 24 Se2, P ; 25 f1, Se3 mate.

These " Synthetic Black-checkers " are, I believe, my own invention : I composed two or three (not self-mates) some four years ago. My first self-mate from the game array is less than a year old. Considerably before this Mr. T. R. Dawson published several Black-checkers (under the name of " Zig-Zags "), including, I think, some self-mates, but none of these started from the " game array," and consequently diagrams were required. The great advantage of this new kind is that—except in two or three exceptional cases (composite problems), no diagrams are needed, and only the small White force (not even its position) has to be mentioned. Another advantage—to the composer at any rate—is the ease with which these problems can be made, and the probability that they are either sound, or can be made sound by suitable conditions. Quite long problems can be composed in from a few minutes to an hour or two, with a reasonable probability that they will be sound.

I am very anxious that other composers should try their hand at this form of problem. If any would do so, and would care to send me their results, I should be glad to give them my opinion as to whether their problems have been " anticipated " or not. I know of some 200, including my own, but the field is a most fertile one, and much remains to be discovered.

And this brings me to a necessary explanation of a personal character. In the course of a long correspondence with a composer whom I will temporarily call " X," we sent each other all our compositions of this nature. Occasionally we composed the same problem independently, and even apparently simultaneously. In such cases I may regard the problem as original, adding to the solution " composed also by X." In other cases we have helped each other, and these I am not publishing, since they were clearly " joint " compositions.

And now, lest the number of problems given for solution, no less than the novelty of the idea, may frighten solvers, I will give first a few—

HINTS TO SOLVERS.

(1) The forced promotion of a Black Pawn, especially to a Knight, is a very common device.

(2) The " trapping " of a Black piece, *i.e.*, conducting it by means of its checks to a part of the board where it will be either useful or harmless, is still more frequent, especially in the case of a Knight. It may be considered a blemish in a problem when a trapped piece takes no part in the mate. A Queen cannot be trapped except by pinning.

(3) " Stops " are sometimes used to prevent undesired or optional checks. These consist of Black Pawns or pieces : see specimen solution above (move 20), where the Black Pawn acts as a *Knight stop*.

(4) White pieces and Pawns are frequently used as guards to prevent undesired checks (see specimen solution, move 20, where the White Bishop guards against ch from the Black K B). There may also be Black guards.

(5) According to the laws of ordinary chess White is entitled to Castle by means of a Rook which he has given as odds.

(6) Let the more timid start with 4 (a)—a matter of 3 moves and as many seconds—followed by (b) and (c). No. 6 is the longest of the whole series.

I.

(White has *K* and one man).

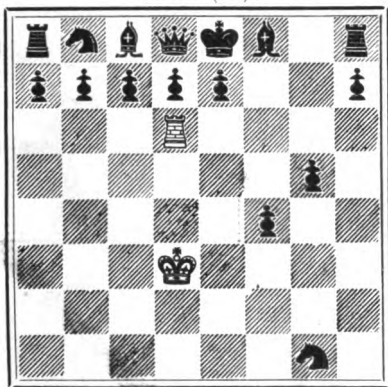
(1) eP (16). No special condition.

(2) K R (15). Self-block by R at h1.

(3) Do. (30) fP—g1 mate.

(4) Do. (27). Obtain the following position :—[this is the main part of the problem].

BLACK (16).



WHITE (2).

White now, at his option, forces self-mate in any of the following ways :—

(a) With K on g4 (3).

(b) „ d3 (7).

(c) „ e4 (11).

(d) „ h2 (20).

(5) K R (36). P becomes R, mate

(6) Do. (50). P—h2, mate.

(7) K S (30). “Non-sideboard mate” (*i.e.*, White King is not on the 1st rank or on either Rook’s file).

(8) Do. (31). f1 mate by B.

(9) K B (30). Mate by moved Rook.

(10) Do. (44). Q or R to b1, mate.

(11) Q (18). At White’s option, mate by i8.., Qh3; or i8.., Qh4; or i6.., Qf2.

(12) Q (42). Mate on e1 by P bec. R.

(13) Q B (17). a5 mate.

(14) Do. (21). h1 mate by Q.

(15) Do. (40). P—g 4 mate.

(16) Do. (45). Mirror mate.

[This problem requires a note. The first time that I obtained this mating position the White pieces consisted of a Bishop and two Pawns, and the result was obtained in 35 moves. Some months later, “X” showed that this identical mate could be obtained in 54 moves without the Pawns. The same day that I played through his solution, I discovered that by using a different opening and different play, I could get the above result in 45. Since the mating position in all three cases is my original one, “X” admits my claim to the problem.]

(17) Q S (21). Mated on a5 by Bishop.

(18) Do. (25). P becomes R, mate

(19) Do. (28). h5 mate by a P, or h2 by ch from R, at Black’s option.

(20) Do. (40). White’s last 8 moves to be followed by Knight checks.

(21) Q R (23). P × R bec. R, mate.

(22) Do. (29). Mate by a twice-moved Rook.

(23) Do. Play 2 Rf5, 5 e4. If now (A) 5.., Pd5, self-mate at move 15.

(B) 5.., Sf6, then self-mate, at White’s option—

(a) by R × R, at move 28.

(b) by Sf3, at move 37.

(c) with self-block at g2 (29).

(d) by Qh4 at move 21.

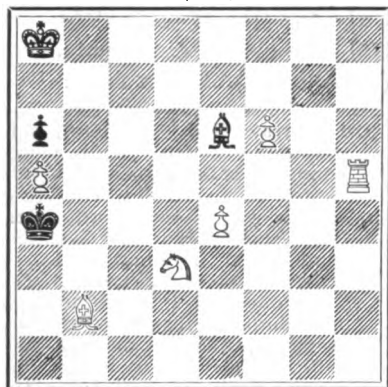
(To be continued).

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,028.

By K. A. L. KUBBEL,
Petrograd.

BLACK.



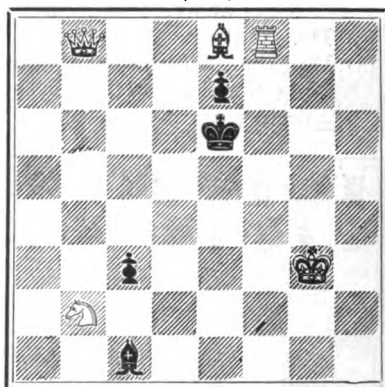
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,029.

By J. G. WOODS,
Wallingford.

BLACK.



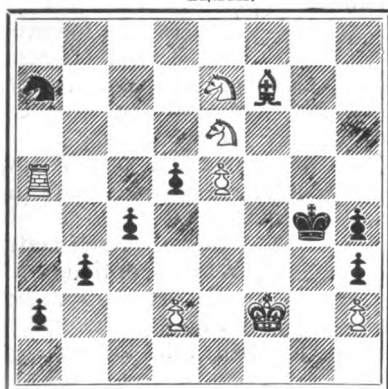
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,030.

By D. PIRNIE,
London.

BLACK.



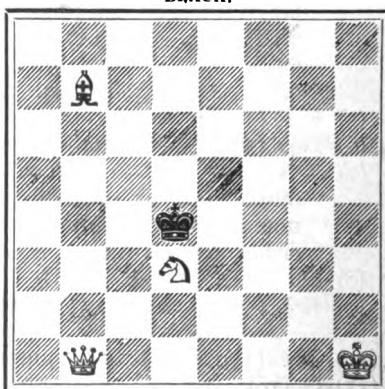
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,031.

By J. K. HEYDON,
Sydney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

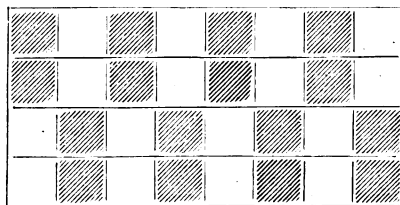
THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

OCTOBER, 1917.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR ON THE HALF-CHESSBOARD.

A short article giving the results of my early work at this problem was published in this magazine in November, 1911, and revealed a width of interest in the Knight's Tour which rather took me by surprise. The memory of this interest has encouraged me to return to the subject and to give some account of the results of the later investigations which I have carried out at odd moments during the last five years. Like the earlier work, much of it has been carried out in railway trains, where I still continue to find that the tour provides a welcome relief to the tedium of the journey.

In my former article I gave for the first time a rigid mathematical proof of two facts which I have since learnt had been remarked by other investigators, though never explained, viz., that all tours on the half-board of 4×8 squares must begin and end on squares on the longer outer sides, and that all these tours can be divided into two halves, of which the first half is confined to the one group of 16 squares, and the second half is confined to the remaining 16 squares. These two groups of 16 squares are shown in the following diagram. They are essentially identical in pattern.



The problem of ascertaining the total number of tours on the half-board is as a result greatly simplified. We have merely to determine the number of different tours over the 16 shaded squares of the

diagram (to which I gave the name of "partial tours"), and then to reckon the total number of combinations of partial tours over the shaded and unshaded squares to learn the total number of tours of the half-chessboard.

Unfortunately in transcribing my notes from the rough sheets on which they were originally recorded, a sheet was overlooked, and so four partial tours were omitted. This, of course, affected all the arithmetic of my former paper, and before going further, I should like to correct the figures which I then gave.

There are in all 246 partial tours, distributed as follows:—

Beginning on Squares.	Ending on Square.								Totals.
	a3	c3	e3	g3	b2	d2	f2	h2	
a4	22	8	13	10	8	16	8	33	116
c4	8	2	3	3	3	2	3	8	32
e4	13	3	6	5	3	6	2	16	54
g4	10	3	5	4	6	3	3	6	42
Totals ..	53	16	27	22	20	27	16	65	246

By combining half tours we obtain 7,756 tours over the half-board, which may be classified by their initial and final squares:—

a4—b4 .. 672	a4—c1 .. 518	c4—f4 .. 68	e4—d4 .. 152
a4—d4 .. 772	a4—e1 .. 752	c4—c1 .. 67	e4—e1 .. 149
a4—f4 .. 502	a4—g1 .. 682	c4—e1 .. 214	e4—g1 .. 284
a4—h4 .. 928	c4—b4 .. 180	c4—g1 .. 174	g4—b4 .. 120
a4—h1 .. 922	c4—d4 .. 208	e4—b4 .. 276	g4—g1 .. 116

Combinations of these half tours to cover the whole board by tours in which the Knight covers all the squares of one half of the board before entering the other half of the board give 29,859,204 distinct tours, of which 1,155,076 are re-entrant.

If the complete board be regarded as composed of four groups of 16 squares of the pattern special to "partial tours," we obtain three other groups of non-reentrant tours, the grand total of which is 44,723,904. That is to say my 246 partial tours give us a simple means of describing 74,583,108 different tours, of which 1,155,076 are re-entrant.*

* I owe the discovery of the omission of the four partial tours to my friend Mr. John Keeble. He called my attention in May, 1912, to an appendix in E. M. Lacquièr's *Géométrie de l'Echiquier*, Paris, 1880, which gave a brief account of a paper by Flye Sainte-Marie in the *Bulletin de la Société Mathématique de France*. This paper gave the number of partial tours, and attempted to estimate the number of tours on the chess-board which could be described by their use. M. Sainte-Marie's figures differed from mine, and led me to re-investigate the whole problem in March, 1913.

No tour on the half chess-board is re-entrant, nor can any be magic, *i.e.*, if the successive positions of the Knight are numbered on a diagram, give an invariable total for each row and column. The utmost that is possible is that the tour shall be *quasi-magic*, that is, that the four rows shall each give the total 132, and the eight columns each give the total 66.

I have examined the 7,756 tours on the half-board to see if this is the case in any tour. The method of investigation calls for little remark. The different partial tours of each group were transferred to diagrams and the totals of each row and column were noted. The different continuations over the other 16 squares were similarly treated. Tables were then made which gave the totals of the *rows* for every partial tour and continuation, and the totals of each partial tour in turn were compared with the totals of all the possible continuations for it. The 67 tours, in which each of the four rows gave a total made of 132, were then diagrammed, and the columns were added.

No tour gave a total of 66 for every column. The nearest approaches are:—

7	24	9	28	1	30	15	18	132
10	27	6	21	16	19	2	31	132
23	8	25	12	29	4	17	14	132
26	11	22	5	20	13	32	3	132
66	70	62	66	66	66	66	66	

7	22	11	28	1	30	15	18	132
10	25	8	21	16	19	2	31	132
23	6	27	12	29	4	17	14	132
26	9	24	5	20	13	32	3	132
66	62	70	66	66	66	66	66	

There is, accordingly, no quasi-magic tour on the half-board.

The next step was to proceed to the whole board. Can any continuations of the 67 half tours with an invariable row-total produce tours with an invariable row-total and an invariable column-total? Obviously this necessitates a renumbering of the tour, for the method of procedure results in confining the numbers 1—32 to one half and the numbers 33—64 to the other half, so that the row-total of four rows is 132 and of the other four rows is 388, and renumbering is only possible in the case of a re-entrant tour.

My investigation has satisfied me that no magic tour resolvable into two half-tours exists. The nearest approaches are :—

59	2	57	12	61	8	51	10
56	13	60	1	50	11	62	7
3	58	15	54	5	64	9	52
14	55	4	49	16	53	6	63
29	48	17	36	27	42	23	38
18	35	28	41	32	37	26	43
47	30	33	20	45	24	39	32
34	19	46	31	40	21	44	25

59	14	57	8	53	4	63	2
56	11	60	15	62	1	50	5
13	58	9	54	7	52	3	64
10	55	12	61	16	49	6	51
19	38	17	48	29	44	23	42
32	35	20	39	22	41	26	45
37	18	33	30	47	28	43	24
34	31	36	21	40	25	46	27

Every row of each tour totals 260. In the first the only columns which do not total 260 are the d (244) and the e (276) columns ; in the second are the c and f columns (244) and the d and e columns (276).

Six quasi-magical tours exist in which the columns all total 260, the four upper rows all total 132, and the four lower all 388. The two which I diagram could on a cylindrical board in which the upper and lower edges were contiguous be re-numbered to give a magic tour.

15	24	5	28	9	20	1	30
6	27	16	21	4	29	10	19
23	14	25	8	17	12	31	2
26	7	22	13	32	3	18	11
43	54	33	60	45	42	39	62
34	57	44	53	40	61	48	51
55	42	59	36	49	46	53	38
58	35	56	41	64	37	50	47

7	24	9	28	1	30	15	18
10	27	6	21	16	19	2	31
23	8	25	12	29	4	17	14
26	11	22	5	20	13	32	3
39	54	43	60	33	62	47	50
42	57	40	53	48	51	34	63
55	38	59	44	61	36	49	46
58	41	56	37	52	45	64	35

My most recent investigations have dealt with the tour on the whole board in general. I have made some advance, but not sufficient to make it desirable to give any account of the lines upon which I am working. Under similar circumstances mathematicians of the sixteenth and seventeenth century were wont to publish anagrams which concealed the key to their work, so that they could prove their claim

to priority if a rival investigator forestalled them in publication. May I adopt their custom and give a tour in the puzzle form of older chess magazines, which illustrates three maxima in a theory of the tour which promises to reveal the total number of tours possible?

he	fall	dom	ne	the	thinks	then	he
from	man	speaks	the	wis	may	think	ly
and	fore	him	wise	ver	hap	or	first
game	fol	thinks	of	fool	at	Chess	our
be	words	tious	same	the	in	speaks	all
ly	less	out	dom	cau	is	roy	of
its	plays	and	rule	the	game	so	life
hour	frets	thought	a	wis	of	still	al

No excuse is necessary in this magazine for borrowing for the purpose a poem from one of its most welcome contributors in its earlier days—the late Professor Tomlinson.

H. J. R. MURRAY.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The following studies were published in the August number :—

Position 249, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q B 2, ♕ at K 4, ♖ at Q R 4, Q B 5, ♗ at K B 3, ♘ at K Kt sq, ♙ at Q B 5, K Kt 2, K R 6. White to play and win.

The solution as intended by the author is :—1 P—R 5, B—R 2 ! 2 B×B, P—Kt 3 ; 3 B—Kt 8, K—K 4 ; 4 P—R 6 ! P—R 7 ; 5 B—Q 5, K×B ; 6 P—R 7, P—R 8 (Q) ; 7 P—R 8 (Q) ch, and wins. If 1.., K—K 4 ; then 2 B—Kt 7, B—Q 4 ; 3 P—R 6, B×B ; 4 P×B, P—R 7 ; 5 P—Kt 8 (Q) ch, and wins.

A difficulty has however been pointed out by Messrs. Baker, Sammons, and Twomey, for if in the latter variation Black plays 3.., B—Kt 7, instead of B×B, it is not clear that White can win, or indeed that he has any advantage. The position however is not very simple at this stage, and there has been no time to examine it closely. These solvers are undoubtedly entitled to extra marks, if the full number is awarded to those who have sent the author's solution.

Position 250, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q R 4, ♕ at Q R 2, ♖ at Q R 6, ♗ at Q B 4, Q 2, K Kt 2, ♘ at K R 2, ♙ at K B 4, ♚ at Q 2, Q 3, K Kt 6. White to play and win.

Solution :—1 Kt—Kt 4, B—K 5! 2 B—Kt sq, B×B; 3 P—Q 3, K—Kt 3; 4 K—Kt 3, K—B 4; 5 K—Kt 2, B×P! 6 Kt×B, and wins somewhat as follows: 6.., K—K 5; 7 K—B 2, K—K 6; 8 K—B 3, K—K 7; 9 K—Q 4, K—B 8; 10 Kt—B 4, &c. Not perhaps a very difficult study, for it is soon obvious that a way must be found of preventing the capture of the King's Knight's Pawn.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

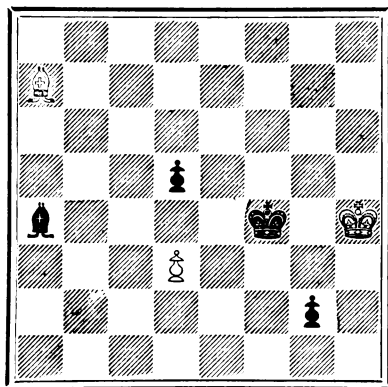
Name.	Previous Score.	No. 249.	No. 250.	Total
Mr. L. Illingworth	54 ..	4 ..	4 ..	62
Mr. W. T. Pierce	54 ..	6 ..	4 ..	58
Mrs. Sollas	44 ..	— ..	— ..	44
Mr. R. G. D. Addey	41 ..	— ..	— ..	41
Mr. H. T. Twomey	28 ..	6 ..	4 ..	38
Mr. J. Gilchrist	27 ..	4 ..	4 ..	35
Col. Kensington	34 ..	0 ..	0 ..	34
Mr. R. Garby	27 ..	0 ..	4 ..	31
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	23 ..	4 ..	4 ..	31
Mr. D. M. Liddell	28 ..	— ..	— ..	28
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	18 ..	4 ..	4 ..	26
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25 ..	— ..	— ..	25
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20 ..	— ..	— ..	20
Mr. F. W. Yelder	20 ..	— ..	— ..	20
Rev. A. Baker	8 ..	6 ..	4 ..	18
Mr. A. C. Fellows	14 ..	— ..	— ..	14
Mr. E. Sammons	4 ..	6 ..	4 ..	14

Mr. Illingworth wins the prize, not for the first time.

Solutions of the following studies should be posted by October 31st, 1917. Communications should be marked "Chess," and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2.

Position 253. Original.

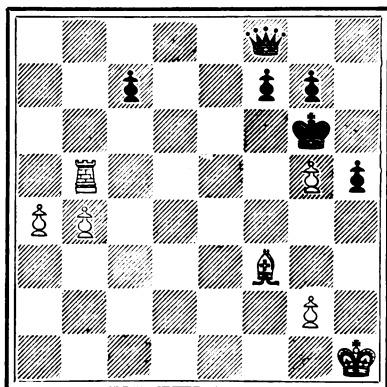
By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and draw.

Position 254.

By A. TROITZKY.



White to play and win.



CORRESPONDENCE,

CHESS IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I am sure my fellow readers of the *B.C.M.* will be interested in the unique chess record of this crew, seventy-five per cent. being consistent players, including all officers. The team have not lost a match to date since its formation.

In our recent match with the Royal Garrison Artillery, C. E. Fisher, Ldg. Seaman, beat Gunr. F. Woolton, the ex-Warwickshire County player. This was Woolton's first defeat on the island, he having defeated the champion of Malta three times.

Yours sincerely,

August 10th, 1917.

F. PATEY, C. of C.

[War conditions have resulted in the name of His Majesty's ship being deleted. But we have pleasure in publishing this letter from a *B.C.M.* reader; and no doubt the friends of Mr. Woolton (Warwickshire) will be interested to learn that he is still on the active list, as far as chess is concerned.—ED., *B.C.M.*]

QUEEN SACRIFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE,"

DEAR SIR,

Major Chepmell is quite right in thinking that the attribution of No. 7 to Mieses is a mistake. If it were right, it would, of course, be S. Mieses, one of Anderssen's frequent opponents. Really the loser was Rosanes, and so Gossip's Rosanes was more correct than his afterthought.

There are other slips in the article. In Nos. 3 and 4 the players are transposed; Schulten, to whom chess-players owe so much for producing brilliancy in his opponents, was the loser on both occasions. And No. 35 was played in the Vienna Tourney of 1898.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

September 2nd, 1917.

B. GOULDING-BROWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE,"

DEAR SIR,

I think I can clear up the mystery attaching to the game Mieses v. Anderssen referred to by Major Chepmell in your last issue.

During a conversation with Herr J. Mieses some years ago I asked him if he were the Mieses who played the White pieces in this game, and he told me, if I understood him aright, as his English was very defective, that it was an uncle of his, a native of Leipzig, who was Anderssen's opponent.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN J. O'HANLON.

Millicent Terrace, Portadown, September 6th, 1917.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE,"

DEAR SIR,

Major Chepmell's doubts as to the accuracy of the ascription of Game No. 7 of your delightful article on "Queen Sacrifices" appear to be well-founded, though he has confused Jacques Mieses with the older player, Dr. Samuel Mieses.

The game occurs in Bachmann's series of *Geistreiche Partien*, and in Dr. von Gottschall's monumental Anderssen Book as played between Professors Dr. J. Rosanes and A. Anderssen. In questions relating to Anderssen's opponents,

we may accept Dr. v. Gottschall's evidence as conclusive. So far as I have been able to test his book, I have only found one mistake in an opponent's name: Anderssen's opponent was F. Raland, a resident in Deventer, not F. Roland van Deventer.

So far as I can ascertain, the game was first printed in an appendix to Jean Dufresne's *Handbuch*, the preface to which is dated Feb., 1862. Here Dufresne quotes two games as played between Mieses and Anderssen. Both games are elsewhere ascribed to Rosanes and Anderssen, and I can only conclude that Dufresne made a slip in naming Anderssen's opponent—the more so, as in his later *Lehrbuch*, he corrects the ascription and gives Rosanes as Anderssen's opponent. His earlier error has unfortunately been followed by Freeborough and Ranken, second edition, p. 188, note 8.

There have been at least four players of distinction bearing the name of Mieses. Anderssen's opponent, Samuel Mieses, was born in Breslau, Nov. 19th, 1841, and was educated at the Friedrichs-Gymnasium, the school on the staff of which Anderssen served. He studied medicine at Berlin, and took his doctorate in medicine in 1863. After some years' practice at Landeck and Ems, he served with distinction in the Franco-Prussian War, and settled in Cairo in 1873. Ill-health compelled his return to Germany about 1880, and after many years of ill-health, he died at Leipzig, Jan. 14th, 1884. He took the first prize in a tournament at Ems in 1871, and the second prize in the Leipzig Tournament of 1871-2.

He is to be distinguished from the Leipzig problemists, Jakob and Victor Mieses, who were active in the 1880's, and from the younger master Jacques Mieses.

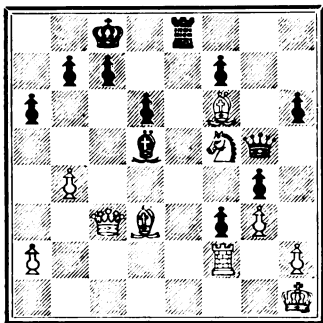
Yours truly,

Birmingham, Sept. 12th, 1917.

H. J. R. MURRAY.

Appropos the article on Queen sacrifices which we reproduced from *L'Italia Scacchistica* in our August issue, a *B.C.M.* subscriber of many years' standing writes:—

It would be very interesting if some enterprising chess enthusiast would collect and submit examples of Queen sacrifices by amateur players.



As an incentive to others, our correspondent submits the appended position, in which a player named Kostrovicki directed the Black forces, and forced mate in seven moves. The *modus operandi* was:—

1... Q×B; 2 Q—B sq (if Q×Q, Black mates in three moves, starting with R—K 8 ch), Q—Kt 7; 3 Q—B sq, Q×R; 4 Q×Q, R—K 8 ch; 5 Q×R, P—B 7 dis. ch, and mates in two moves.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G.E.A.P., Northern Rhodesia.—Your letter and cheque safely received. Will write you shortly.

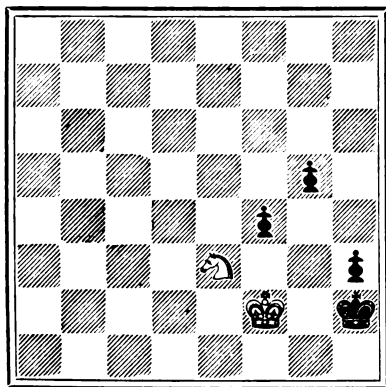
H.W., R.F.C.—You will find all the records you want in *B.C.M. Chess Annual* for 1915. Price 2/9 post free.

H.M. Paulet, 2/6th Devon Regt.—Your interesting letter reached us on September 23rd. Books shall be despatched to address given. Hope to refer in our next issue to some of the interesting facts you give. Best wishes for your safe return home.

GAME ENDING.

An ending as instructive as it was amusing, says *The Brooklyn Eagle*, occurred in a game between David Janowski and Lester Keene at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club. The French master had conceded the odds of the Queen in return for a Knight and, after a hard-fought contest, the play resolved itself into a position

BLACK (KEENE).



WHITE (JANOWSKI).

wherein Keene had three Pawns against Janowski's Knight. The latter offered a draw, but Keene opined that he could not possibly lose and might have some winning chances, which he proposed to try out to the bitter end. Accordingly, play proceeded until the opponents reached the annexed position.

The consternation of Keene can well be imagined when Janowski forced a checkmate in five moves, as follows:—1 Kt—Kt 4 ch, K—R sq; 2 K—B sq, P—B 6; 3 K—B 2, P—R 7; 4 K—B sq, P—B 7; 5 Kt×P mate.

STALEMATE IN MASTER-PLAY.

BY DR. J. SCHUMER.

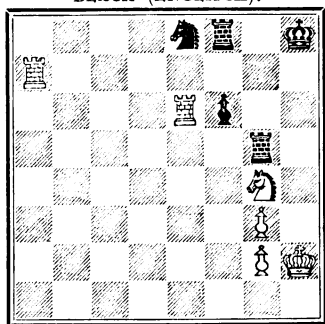
Stalemate, or as the French call it, *Pat*, is sometimes met with in quick off-hand games, lightning tourneys, or games at odds. In most instances it is due to over-confidence of the party in possession of overwhelming material, which is bound to produce carelessness in play.—“Anything wins.”—But that is not always the case. The practically beaten opponent struggles on, and all at once, like a thunderbolt from a blue sky, the over-confident player hears “Stalemate!” What a disagreeable surprise, when staring at the board and finding that your opponent has no move at his disposal.

The case should be totally different in masters' tournaments at twenty or fifteen moves an hour. As a matter of fact, stalemate in master-play is an extremely rare occurrence, and is seldom due to carelessness, but in most cases to highly ingenious play on the part of the hard-pressed victim. A slip “twixt the cup and the lip” of the would-be victor often enables the victim to stave off defeat.

I have succeeded in collecting the following eight examples from international masters' tournaments, and I hope they will prove amusing and instructive to the readers.

The first example dates from the London Tournament in 1883. Bird, who conducted the attack in the *Giuoco Piano* against Englisch in most vigorous style, obtained this winning position.

No. 1.
BLACK (ENGLISH).



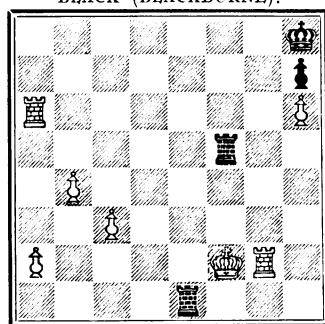
WHITE (BIRD).

Bird played the fine move 1 R × Kt! threatening if R × R; 2 Kt × P, and Black cannot avoid the mate. But Englisch, foreseeing a pretty combination which saves the game, answered R—R 4 ch!! and the game proceeded:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 39 R × Kt! | 39 R—R 4 ch!! |
| 40 K—Kt sq | 40 R × R |
| 41 Kt × P | 41 R—R 8 ch! |
| 42 K × R (best) | 42 R—K 8 ch |
| 43 K—R 2 | 43 R—R 8 ch |
| 44 K × R | 44 Stalemate! |

The second example is more of a negative nature. The diagram shows the final position of a game between Schallop and Blackburne at the Frankfort Tournament in 1887. The game was abandoned as a draw, White being under the impression that he could not escape the

No. 2.
BLACK (BLACKBURNE).



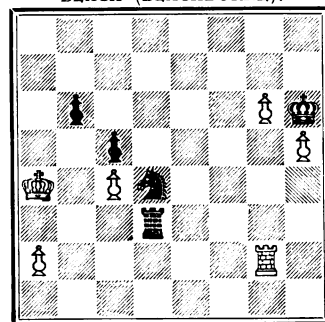
WHITE (SCHALLOP).

perpetual check without stalemating his opponent. But later (in 1901) the following manoeuvre was discovered by which White can force the win:—

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1 K × R | 1 R—B 8 ch |
| 2 K—K 2 | 2 R—K 8 ch |
| 3 K—B 3 | 3 R—K 6 ch |
| 4 K—Kt 4 | 4 R—K 5 ch |
| 5 K—R 5 | 5 R—R 5 ch |
| 6 K—Kt 5 | 6 R—R 4 ch |
| 7 K—Kt 4! | 7 R—R 5 ch |
| 8 K—B 3 | 8 R—B 5 ch |
| 9 K—K 2 | 9 R—K 5 ch |
| 10 K—Q 2 | 10 R—Q 5 ch |
| 11 K—B 2 | winning |

In our third example Blackburne is the victim. In the London International Masters' Tournament, 1899, after a fine fight, he obtained the appended position, and intending to finish his opponent with a few powerful strokes he played:

No. 3.
BLACK (BLACKBURNE).



WHITE (TCHIGORIN).

- | |
|--------------|
| 1 R—Q B 6 |
| 2 P—Kt 7 |
| 3 K—R 3 |
| 4 R—Kt 6 ch! |
| 5 R—Kt 5 ch! |

Threatening mate with the Kt; but

- | |
|------------|
| 2 R × P ch |
| 3 R—Kt 5 |
| 4 K × P |

and he has to submit to perpetual check as the White King is in a stalemate position.

The fourth example is from the tournament for the championship of Berlin in 1904. Bernstein saving the half a point in the following ingenious manner :—

1 R—B 8 ch

2 K—Kt 6

Any other King move is followed by R ch.

2 R—B 2 !

3 P—R 6

If K—R 6, then R—B 3 ch ; 4 R—Kt 6 R×R ; Stalemate.

3 R×P ch !

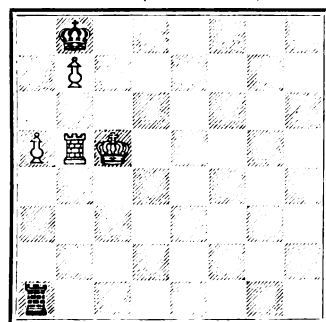
4 P×R Stalemate !

The fifth example is from the tournament at Nurnberg, 1905. Wolf, who was about to resign, moved R—K 6 ; Schlechter, not suspecting any trickery, proceeded to Queen the Pawn, P—Kt 6. A big circle of onlookers stood breathless round the two masters, as is always the case when one is on the point of resigning. Black moved R—K 8 ch!! White must capture the Rook and Stalemate results. It was probably amusing to see Schlechter's face.

K—B sq instead of P—Kt 6 would have secured the win.

No. 4.

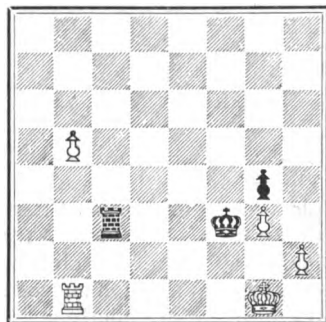
BLACK (BERNSTEIN).



WHITE (HEILMANN).

No. 5.

BLACK (WOLF).

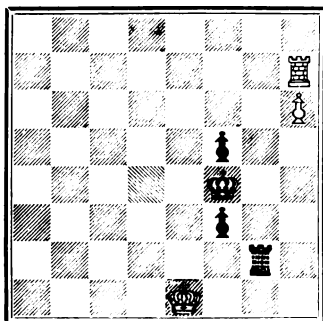


WHITE (SCHLECHTER).

The next two examples are from the Ostend Tournament in 1907.

No. 6.

BLACK (SALWE).



WHITE (SNOSKO-BOROWSKI).

Here Snosko-Borowski, the young Russian master, outwitted his older compatriot as follows :—

1 R—R 8

1 R—Q R 7

..... White's manœuvre would not have succeeded if Black had played R—Kt 7.

2 P—R 7

2 P—B 7 ch

3 K—B sq

3 K—B 6

.....Threatening mate.

4 R—Q R 8 !

4 R×R

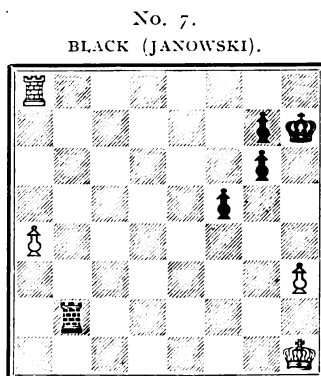
5 P—R 8=Q !

5 R×Q

Stalemate.

In this position the game was adjourned, Janowski sealing the move P—Kt 4, instead of which K—R 3 would have decided the game in his favour. Schlechter did not let the offered chance slip, and drew the game by stalemate in the following ingenious manner :—

	57 P—Kt 4
58 P—R 5	58 R—Kt 2
59 P—R 6	59 R—Kt 8 ch
60 K—Kt 2	60 R—Q R 8
61 P—R 7	61 K—Kt 3
62 K—R 2	62 R—R 7 ch
63 K—Kt sq	63 P—B 5
64 K—R sq	64 R—R 3
65 K—R 2	65 R—R 6
66 K—Kt 2	66 R—R 7 ch
67 K—R sq	67 P—Kt 5
68 R—K B 8	68 R×P
69 R×P	69 P×P
70 R—Kt 5 ch	70 K—R 4
71 R—Kt 3	71 K—R 5



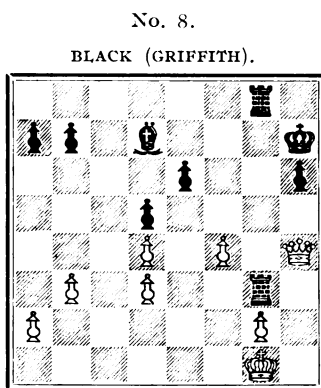
WHITE (SCHLECHTER).

72 R—Kt 6	72 R—R 8 ch
73 K—R 2	73 R—R 7 ch
74 K—R sq	74 R—Kt 7!
75 R—R 6 ch!	75 P×R

Stalemate.

The last example is home-grown. The above position resulted from a game played at the British Chess Federation Congress at Richmond, 1912. Griffith had a safe win, but clever play by his opponent Wahlstuch succeeded in bringing about a stalemate.

35 P—B 5	35 R×P ch
36 K—B sq	36 R (Kt 7)—Kt 4
37 P×P	37 B×P
38 K—K sq	38 R—K sq
39 Q—B 4	39 B—Q 2 dis. ch
40 K—Q 2	40 R—Kt 7 ch
41 K—B 3	41 R—B sq ch
42 K—Kt 4	42 B—K 3
43 P—R 4	43 R—Kt 3
44 Q—K 5	44 P—R 3
45 K—R 5	45 R (B sq)—K Kt sq
46 P—Kt 4	46 R (Kt sq)—Kt 2
47 P—Kt 5	47 P×P
48 P×P	48 B—Kt sq
49 P—Kt 6	49 R—Q 2
50 K—Kt 4	50 R (Q 2)—Q 3
51 Q—K 7 ch	51 K—R sq
52 Q—K 5 ch	52 R (Kt 3)—B 3



WHITE (WAHLSTUCH).

53 K—R 4	53 R×P
54 K—R 5	54 R—K 3
55 Q—Kt 3	55 R—B 3
56 K—Kt 4	56 R—Q B 8
57 K—Kt 3	57 R—Kt 3 ch
58 K—R 2	58 R—B 7 ch
59 K—R sq	59 R—K 7
60 Q—Kt 7 ch	60 K×Q

Stalemate.

OBITUARY.

It is with regret that we have to record the death, on July 17th, of the Italian champion, Arturo Reggio, who succumbed to an unexpected heart-failure at the age of 54. Reggio was born at the now famous Gorizia, in 1863, but migrated to Milan in his youth and soon made a name as a chess-player there. In Italian national tournaments he won the first prize at Rome, 1900, at Venice, 1901, and at Florence, 1905, while in 1911, the Exhibition year, at Rome he took third prize. He was the representative of Italian chess in numerous international contests, and English players who competed in the tournaments, both master and amateur, at Ostend in 1906 will doubtless remember him. In the first "Crespi" Tournament at Milan, last November, as recorded in our pages, Reggio reasserted his claim to be called the chess champion of Italy.

The following was probably the finest game played by the deceased master, winning him a brilliancy prize of 50 francs in the Ostend Masters' Tournament of 1906:—

GAME No. 4,487.

Ponziani Opening.

WHITE. REGGIO.	BLACK. POST.	11 P×Kt	11 B×B
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	12 Kt×B	12 K—Q 2 ?
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	13 K—K 2	13 Kt—B 3
3 P—B 3	3 P—Q 4	14 K R—Q sq	14 B—Q 3
4 Q—R 4	4 P—B 3	15 Q R—B sq	15 K R—K sq
5 B—Kt 5	5 Kt—K 2	16 R—B 5 !!	16 Q—Kt sq
6 P×P	6 Q×P	17 Kt×B	17 K×Kt
7 P—Q 4	7 B—Q 2	18 Q—Kt 5	18 Q R—Kt sq
8 B—K 3	8 P×P	19 P—Q 5	19 Kt—Q sq
9 P×P	9 Kt—K 4	20 R×P !	20 K×R
10 Kt—B 3	10 Kt×Kt ch	21 P—Q 6 ch	21 K—B sq
		22 P—Q 7 ch	22 Resigns.

We also regret to report the death of Paul Dubost, one of the founders of the Cercle Philidor (secretary 1889—1903), who died in Paris on June 10th, aged 61. An enthusiastic rather than a strong player himself, he showed his devotion to French chess by leaving behind him a 2,200-page manuscript collection of the openings of all the games played by Jean and Numa Prédi between 1867 and 1910 !

It is with deep regret that we note the death at Bristol, on August 25th, of Mr. William Cook. Owing to the multiplicity of other events, this has received little attention in the chess press, compared with what would have been given to it at other times. Born 66 years ago, Mr. Cook acquired his knowledge of the game at the Bristol Chess Club ; but it was after he went to live in Birmingham that he really came to the front. There he met Zukertort, Steinitz, Mason, and other eminent masters on their visits to the city, and he was reckoned for long as the strongest player in the Birmingham Chess Club. In the meetings of the old Counties Chess Association he competed on various occasions with success.

Returning from Birmingham to Bristol, he was compelled by his duties as an accountant to drop chess for a while. He took it up again when he went into business on his own account ; but again he practically abandoned the game a few years ago. In consequence, his fame as a player has become somewhat obscured, though those who knew him in his prime all testify to his great ability over the board. To the more modern student of the game the name of Cook is associated with his various works, which have done so much to stimulate interest in chess—"The Synopsis of the Chess Openings and "The Chess Compendium," in particular. He also wrote a "Chess Primer" and, in 1906, a work entitled "The Evolution of the Chess Openings," which was too ambitious and high-priced to be a success. But it may truly be said of the deceased that he deserved well of English Chess, as both writer and player.

The following example of a game drawn at an early stage should serve as a corrective to the prejudice against such games as "unsporting." It was played at the recent Christiana Congress in June, and the score is derived from the *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond*.

GAME No. 4,488.

Ruy Lopez (Four Knights).

WHITE.	BLACK.
V. SJÖBERG.	O. LÖWENBERG.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—B 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 B—Kt 5
5 P—Q 3	5 Kt—Q 5
6 B—Q B 4	6 P—Q 4

.....This is better preceded by P—B 3, according to the books. But Black has something up his sleeve.

7 B×P	7 Kt×B
8 P×Kt	8 B—Kt 5
9 B—Q 2	9 K B×Kt
10 P×B	10 Kt×Kt ch
11 P×Kt	11 Q×P!

(See Diagram.)

12 P—Q B 4	12 Q—B 3
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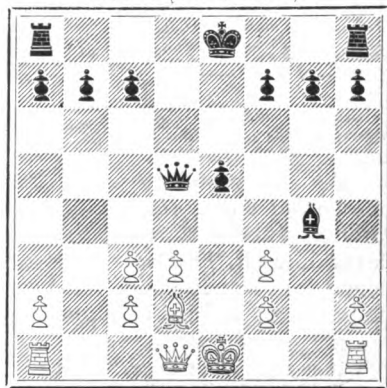
.....If Q×K B P, the exchange of Queens leaves only a tame draw in prospect. After the text move the play is very spirited on both sides.

13 Q—K 2	13 B×P
14 Q×P ch	14 K—B sq
15 B—Kt 4 ch	15 K—Kt sq
16 R—K Kt sq!	16 P—B 3

Position after Black's 11th move :—

Q×P.

BLACK (LOWENBERG).



WHITE (SJÖBERG).

17 Q—K 7	17 P—K Kt 3
18 K—Q 2	18 R—K sq
19 Q—B 5	19 Q×Q

.....Not 19., R—K 7 ch ; 20 K—B 3, Q—K sq ; 21 Q×B P, R×K B P ; 22 Q R—K sq. Black accepts the inevitable, and a draw with Bishops of opposite colours results.

DECLARATION CHESS.

White makes his first move openly, as in the regular game. Black conceals his reply. (By concealing a move is meant writing it on score-sheet which is so placed that move cannot be seen and no substitution or change can occur.) White rejoins by either concealing his move or exercising his privilege of looking at his opponent's move, which privilege will be explained in next paragraph. Supposing him to conceal move, White looks at Black's last and makes it on board. If White's concealed move proves to be impossible or to give check, he must so state, upon which Black examines it. First, if it gives check, he must make it openly. Black replies openly and White rejoins openly if a check or reply to a check; otherwise, secretly not. Second, if White's last proves to be impossible he must move the man with which he made the impossible move, subject to the restriction that it can neither capture nor check, but may discover check. If he can not legally play that man he must move King, subject to the restriction that it can not capture. If he cannot legally play secretive the man specified in concealed move nor the King subject to the restrictions noted, he must move any man his opponent may select, not subject, however, to any restrictions. Black now replies and the game continues as before. A move as a penalty for an impossible move must be made openly and so must any reply to a check.

Either player has the privilege of looking at his opponent's concealed move subject to the provision that he must then move openly and either capture or check. Failing ability either to capture or to check he must move King and, also failing ability to move King, any man his opponent may select.

After sixteen or fewer men remain on board either player, immediately upon concealing a move, may declare for an open game. The non-declarer then conceals his reply or uses his privilege of looking at the declarer's move subject to the capturing or checking restriction, provided he does not have to move openly in reply to a check. The declarer rejoins openly, and if upon examination of non-declarer's last his move does not prove to be impossible or to give check the game is finished as in legitimate chess, the non-declarer moving openly and the declarer replying in the same way thenceforth. If the declarer's last proves to be impossible the declaration is void and the declarer loses his privilege of making declaration for an open game thereafter. If move gives check, the declaration becomes void without declarer losing privilege of making declaration thereafter. The non-declarer may, in case declarer's bid for an open game prove void, become declarer at any later time under the same conditions. The declaration must be made when making a concealed move in reply to a concealed move, but the declarer's concealed move has no effect on the declaration. Declarer must for his next make an open, unpenalised move for declaration to take effect. Of course, if non-declarer uses his privilege of looking at declarer's concealed move the game becomes an open one at once, except declarer checks in reply to non-declarer's open move, when declaration is void.

STASCH MŁOTKOWSKI.

THE CHESS WORLD.

B.C.M. CHESS ANNUAL, 1916.

Price 3/- ; post free 3/3.

"As welcome as the flowers in May will be to chess-players the second issue of the *Chess Annual*. From cover to cover this little booklet bulges with interesting data concerning the doings of the chess world during 1916. . . . To continue to bring out the *Annual*, and in such attractive form, notwithstanding the conditions that prevail on the other side of the Atlantic, redounds greatly to the credit of I. M. Brown, editor of the *British Chess Magazine*."—*American Chess Bulletin*.

"We have just received from the B.C.M. publishers their second *Chess Annual* for 1916. Its appearance has been delayed due to war conditions, but is quite up to the wonderful excellence of the first issue. It contains a very complete account of all important chess events the world over, together with a selection of the most interesting games, carefully annotated, and a problem section with the best prize problems of the year. A synopsis of the Vienna Game by J. Foulds, presented with a brief history of the opening by the Editors, is not the least feature."—*Canadian Courier*.

"Like the previous year's issue, this useful little volume contains a comprehensive review of chess activity throughout the world, not omitting enemy countries, to which several pages are devoted. As usual, the leading features of the book are the scores of the games, of which a large number are given, with annotations by Mr. Amos Burn and other experts, selected from tournaments and matches played in all countries during 1916; tabulated results of tournaments, and a selection of 48 prize problems from that year's tourneys. This time South Africa is included in the record of Colonial chess, but it is confined solely to doings at Capetown, including an account of the early days of the Capetown C.C., taken from the *Cape Times*, which is quite interesting. . . . The *B.C.M. Annual* is an invaluable work of reference, handy in size, exceedingly well printed, and, moreover, is up-to-date, although war conditions have been responsible for a little later appearance this year. Altogether, it reflects much credit on the editor, Mr. I. M. Brown, and his colleagues, and it is hoped the chess public will support the venture to such an extent that it will become a permanency that will prove profitable to the publishers, as well as the public. Not only every chess club, but individual chess-players also, should possess a copy of the book, because they will find it entertaining and instructive at the same time."—*Natal Mercury*.

The championship tournament of the Centurini Chess Club, Genoa, has been won by Signor Vittorio de Barbieri, of the editorial staff of the *Eco degli Scacchi*.

The match between Dr. A. G. Olland and Mr. M. Marchand has ended in a victory for the former by $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$. We hope to give the games of the match, with notes by Mr. Marchand, in our next issue.

From *The Times Weekly Edition* we learn that four competitors who each had equal scores in the lightning tournament at the Brisbane Club resulted in premier place being reached by Mr. A. C. Palmer. The second prize fell to Mr. S. T. Glasson.

General Luigi Cadorna is reported to be a clever chess-player, according to *L'Eco degli Scacchi*. He has played from childhood and still keeps up the game, while encouraging his juniors to cultivate its study—as all good military players should, may we add?

In reply to several correspondents, we beg to intimate that owing to shortage of labour and book-binding materials, it is impossible at present to supply copies of the *Two-move Problem*, by B. G. Laws, and *The Second Player in Chess Openings*, by Colonel R. K. Teversham, D.S.O.

Janowski is to make a tour of the Southern States about the middle of this month, visiting Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Lexington, Nashville, Birmingham, New Orleans, and other towns desiring engagements, and returning by way of St. Louis, Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland, and Buffalo.

It has been decided that the forthcoming season's contests for the Bremridge and Moyle Cups of the Devon County Association shall be played by correspondence instead of with teams of personal antagonists. Increased costs of railway travelling and reduced facilities of movement has rendered the change almost imperative. The matches will be conducted under the British Chess Federation rules governing play by correspondence, with the suggested alteration of a 24 hours' time-limit instead of 48 hours.

Mr. F. J. Heal, of Holloway, London, N., writes to us :—

In the Two Knights' Defence, after 1. P—K 4, P—K 4; 2. Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3. B—B 4, Kt—B 3; 4. P—Q 4, P×P; 5. Castles, Kt×P; 6. R—K sq, all the books give 6... P—Q 4. But what is the matter with 6... P—K B 4?

Has our correspondent examined 7. Kt×P? If then Kt×Kt, 8. Q×Kt gives White a great superiority. And if 7... P—Q 4; 8. Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 9. P—K B 3, P×B, whether White exchanges Queens or plays the probably better 10. Kt—B 3, Black's "triplets" are a disadvantage which far outweighs the temporary Pawn superiority.

The Cincinnati Chess Club keeps up the custom of observing Paul Morphy's birthday as an annual festival, and on June 23rd last celebrated the 80th anniversary. Owing to the war, the usual banquet was dispensed with. But our old subscriber, Mr. Will H. Lyons, of Newport, Kentucky, gave an address on the subject of Morphy, Mr. Leo Paalz illustrated some Morphy brilliancies on the wall-board, and Mr. W. B. Lawrence, on behalf of the committee, presented the club with a handsomely framed portrait of the great master, being a large photographic reproduction by Moser, the well-known Cincinnati photographer, of the frontispiece to P. W. Sergeant's *Morphy's Games of Chess*.

The Natal Mercury of July 7th says :—

It is rarely that one meets a player from the leading London chess clubs, but that pleasure was afforded on Tuesday evening last, at Mr. and Mrs. C. A. L. Bull's residence, when Pte. Hedge was their guest. Mr. Hedge is a member of the Lud-Eagle Chess Club, and he is much above the average standard of chess-players one finds among His Majesty's forces visiting this town. Mr. Hedge is, however, a little out of play, owing to lack of opportunity for indulgence in the pastime since he joined the Army, and perhaps hardly did himself justice. Both Mr. C. A. L. Bull and Mr. R. W. Borders had a game with him, but the Lud-Eagle player was not successful against either, although he put up a good fight in each case, especially against Mr. Borders. If Mr. Hedge had a few more opportunities of measuring his strength against a player of Mr. Bull's calibre, he would no doubt rapidly regain his form.

We note that the City of London winter season—the 65th since the club's foundation—opens, as far as the tournaments are concerned, on October 31st. Entries are invited as usual for the Gastineau (championship), Mocatta, Russell, and Barrett Cups, and should be received by the hon. sec. not later than the 17th instant.

The Murton Cup (handicap) competition at the same club has reached its final stage, Messrs. J. H. Blake (1A) and M. C. Barton (2B) having taken 1st and 2nd places respectively in the later section, and so joining in the deciding pool. Messrs. E. A. Michell (2B) and C. Andreae (5B), who, as we have already reported, won the earlier section. These four players are now competing for the Cup and the four prizes.

Dutch Chess Federation.—The annual congress of this federation was held at Utrecht this year, commencing on August 6th, but was not so interesting as usual, owing to the small entries for the various events—the effect, no doubt, of the war. In the principal tournament M. Marchand, holder of the Dutch championship, did not compete. The prizes fell as follows:—1st and 2nd divided, H. von Hartingsvelt (Amsterdam) and H. Strick van Linschoten (Rijswijk), 4 points each; 3rd, A. Rueb (The Hague), 2½. The other competitors were Dr. J. C. Reeders (Helder) and W. A. T. Schelfhout (Amsterdam), 2 each, and B. J. van Trotsenburg (Amsterdam), ½. Another tournament, also of “*hoofdklasse*” strength, had four entries, and a double-round contest resulted in the victory of A. S. Boekman (Amsterdam).

With the advent of “longer nights” many clubs prepare for greater activity. War conditions still militate against resumption of pre-war-time programmes, but we are pleased to see that some societies are determined not to become moribund.

At the North Manchester Club it has been decided that the usual Autumn Handicap shall be played on Thursday evenings, and continue for 13 nights; closing December 20th. The first ten games will count for prizes, of which there are four, ranging from 10s. 6d. to two guineas. In Yorkshire the Committees of the Huddersfield, Hull, and Sheffield Clubs are intending that in the coming winter season their members shall be given an opportunity for “keeping fit,” by engaging in chess which shall bring into action their best knowledge of the game, and keenest fighting powers.

City of London Chess Club.—In response to a cordial invitation from the President and Committee of the City of London Chess Club, the next annual meeting of the British Chess Federation will be held in the rooms of the City of London Club on October 20th. As is well known, the then acting officials of the club strenuously opposed the foundation of the National Society twelve years ago, but time is a great healer, and we rejoice to see the present desire for cordial co-operation. We have always held the opinion that the national work of the Federation would not trespass on the domain of the City Club, and we shall not be surprised to see an increase in the membership

of the club when the reconciliation has become *un fait accompli*. We know of more than one enthusiastic chess-lover who will support the City of London Chess Club if its officials work harmoniously with the officials of the British Chess Federation.

New York Chess Association.—The mid-summer meeting of this Association was held at the Hotel Seneca, Rochester, N.Y., August 13th—18th. The principal event was the State Championship, won last year at Buffalo by Harold E. Jennings (Rochester). This year there were five entries, and a double-round tourney was played, the final placing being :—1st, Oscar Chajes (New York), $7\frac{1}{2}$ points ; 2nd, H. M. Phillips (New York), 4 ; 3rd H. E. Jennings, $3\frac{1}{2}$; 4th, K. S. Howard (Rochester), 3 ; 5th, D. F. Searle (Rome), 2. Oscar Chajes, the new champion, is the secretary of the Rice Progressive Club, New York. His performance in the Rice Memorial Tournament last year, when he made such a fine effort in the final section (incidentally administering to Capablanca his only defeat) and worked up to third place, will be fresh in our readers' memories.

The 1st prize in Class A of the general tournament at Rochester was the local player, Robert L. Schutte. The Genesee Cup contest, for teams of four from the different counties of New York, was won by Monroe County for the second year in succession. An 8-board match between Rochester and the rest of the State ended in a draw, 4 in all.

The three-round triangular match at Havana between C. S. Howell, Juan Corzo (champion of Cuba until the boy Capablanca arrested the title from him in 1901), and Ralph Blanco, ended in a narrow victory for Howell, who scored $3\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 6, Corzo scoring 3, and Blanco $2\frac{1}{2}$. The placing depended upon the final game between Howell and Blanco. The latter got a Queen against Howell's Rook and Bishop, with equal Pawns ; but Howell's clever play secured a draw, and with it the first place in the contest. *The Brooklyn Eagle* says :—

Howell's reward for his fine victory is a gold watch, suitably engraved, donated by the Havana Chess Club, among the members of which the Brooklyn master, who speaks Spanish fluently, has made himself well liked. The cross-play in the tournament was exceedingly interesting, for, while Howell defeated Corzo to the tune of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, he was unable to do much with Blanco, who won the first game and drew the next two, including the fateful encounter upon which hinged the chief prize. Blanco, on the other hand, was unable to win a game from Corzo, the latter winning two and drawing one, thereby defeating his countryman by the identical score by which Howell worsted him. On the strength of these cross-results, honours were even, but Howell, who was within an ace of losing to Blanco by the same score, obtained the verdict by annexing the half-point in the final game.

On July 7th *The East African Standard* (Nairobi) resuscitated its chess column, which was discontinued owing to the war. We take the following items from the first two issues :—

A chess club in connection with the Garrison Institute meets every Friday evening, and members of the Nairobi Chess Club pay occasional visits. The honorary secretary of the Nairobi Chess Club has kindly supplied us with a copy

of the rules of the club, from which we gather the subscription for the members is nominal, that there is a weekly meeting, that the Moynagh Cup has been won by Mr. G. H. Schramm, and lastly (but who dare say the least in importance?) ladies are admitted free to all the privileges of membership. In regard to our friends in Mombasa we have no reliable information at present, but no doubt they will soon follow the fashion by forming their club. Of Kampala we have special and exclusive news to the effect that, many players having caught the fever, the capital of Uganda is likely to have very soon its own chess club. It is not in any invidious selection that we mention Messrs. Lacy, Tucker, and Lenher as being among the leading spirits in Kampala, as there are many others who play the game, and we anticipate that very shortly we shall be receiving reports from the Kampala Chess Club.

The suggestion of a match between Mombasa and Nairobi has our complete approval. It is, however, one of those things easier said than done. It's a long way to Mombasa, and to put even one's nose out of Nairobi means considerable cost. If by a happy coincidence a number of Nairobi players could arrange conveniently that business or pleasure took them to the coast at the same time it would simplify matters. A possible alternative to a match to be played in either centre would be a match by telegraph. While we are at war obvious difficulties present themselves in both cases, but the idea is excellent.

We note with great pleasure the spread of chess news in a new quarter of the world.

Commenting on Mr. Mlotkowski's article on "Restricted Chess" in our last issue, *The Yorkshire Observer Budget* says:—

"This would undoubtedly be an entertaining experiment, but that it would ever become popular is open to grave doubt. The majority of chess players, it must be remembered, follow chess as a mental recreation, and not as the life work it would necessarily have to be if all the ramifications of fifty-two different openings had to be studied and memorised. Consequently they limit themselves to a few of the main branches of the game, and wisely keep on familiar ground lest they should find themselves in a pitfall at the very outset. Undoubtedly it is tedious to watch a whole team laboriously plodding in concert along the familiar lines of the Ruy Lopez or the Queen's Gambit declined, but after all the possibilities of the game are so manifold that at half-a-dozen boards all engaged, say, on the Ruy Lopez, it would be safe to wager that at the end of a dozen moves no two would be alike, and the difference in some cases would be startling. That is one of the great advantages that chess has over draughts. In our early days we were for a time rather drawn to the latter game, but its attractions speedily vanished when we found that in a memorable match for the world's championship forty-eight games out of fifty were of one opening and were all played through to a draw in accordance with 'the books.' Restricted openings may advantageously be tried for the lighter forms of chess entertainment, such as rapid transit and lightning tournaments, but for the more serious purpose of match play it will be hard to persuade players to abandon their strongest weapons."

Devonshire v. Cornwall.—Owing to pressure on the space at our disposal last month we were compelled to hold over the appended full score of the friendly correspondence match between Devon and Cornwall, play in which finished on June 30th.

DEVON.				CORNWALL.			
W. Timbrell Pierce	..	..	½	Rev. A. Baker	..	..	½
Henry Erskine	..	..	0	F. Hockham	..	..	1
W. A. F. Boulger	..	..	½	A. G. Essery	..	..	½
Rev. C. F. Bolland	..	..	0	A. Mayne	..	..	1
George Breeze	..	..	1	W. H. Huddy	..	..	0
C. H. Paul	..	..	1	Rev. J. E. Clennell	..	..	0
H. J. Mansfield	..	..	1	Robert Lean	..	..	0
R. C. McCarthy	..	..	1	Paul Rosewarne	..	..	0
Lieut. G. C. Woods	..	..	½	Rev. H. J. Luxton	..	..	½
W. H. Maunder	..	..	0	E. C. Kent	..	..	1
W. E. Baines	..	..	0	A. P. Blight	..	..	1
W. E. Varnals	..	..	1	J. S. Guy	..	..	0
Rev. J. J. Smith	..	..	1	H. Knowles	..	..	0
Mrs. Boyd	..	..	1	E. J. Roberts	..	..	0
Comer Clarke	..	..	1	R. T. Woods	..	..	0
T. W. Bourne	..	..	0	F. Nicholls	..	..	1
Thos. Whitby	..	..	1	C. D. Bartle	..	..	0
Rev. H. R. Kruger	..	..	1	Rev. G. C. E. Young	..	..	0
F. W. Crawford	..	..	1	A. Y. Oag	..	..	0
C. Greville Page	..	..	0	Rev. J. R. Stonford	..	..	1
Mrs. Erskine	..	..	*1	H. Rosewarne	..	..	*0
G. Lilly Andersen	..	..	1	A. Hugh	..	..	0
Rev. J. R. Paramore	..	..	½	C. T. Cheese	..	..	½
Charles Olsson	..	..	½	H. T. Robinson	..	..	½
Mrs. Morris	..	..	½	J. K. James	..	..	½
Miss Hunt	..	..	0	D. B. Peacock	..	..	1
Sapper F. Willis	..	..	½	J. Laity	..	..	½
Mrs. Radcliffe	..	..	½	R. H. Crouch	..	..	½
J. Bayly	..	..	1	G. J. Laity	..	..	0
S. Dening	..	..	½	J. Radcliffe	..	..	½
Alfred E. Byfield	..	..	*0	Joseph Laity	..	..	*1
Rev. E. J. Wemyss-Whitaker	..	..	0	S. Harry	..	..	1

18½

* Agreed by Conductors.

† Adjudicated by Mr. L. Van Vliet.

13½

In the Southern Counties Correspondence Championship contest Cornwall has been defeated by Sussex by 22 points to 8. Full score :—

SUSSEX.				CORNWALL.			
A. J. Field	..	..	½	C. Masson Fox	..	..	½
F. E. Purchas	..	..	½	Rev. A. Baker	..	..	½
H. J. F. S. Stephenson	..	..	½	C. T. Bennett	..	..	½
H. E. Dobell	..	..	*0	C. M. Roberts	..	..	*1
J. A. Watt	..	..	½	Rev. C. J. Harper	..	..	½
A. A. Bowley	..	..	*1	F. Hockham	..	..	*0
H. W. W. Hore	..	..	1	A. G. Essery	..	..	0
H. T. Groves	..	..	½	Rev. J. T. S. Stopford	..	..	½
J. Chandler	..	..	½	A. Mayne	..	..	½
W. R. Andrews	..	..	1	Rev. T. H. Moyle	..	..	0
E. A. Lewcock	..	..	½	J. R. Stopford	..	..	½
A. G. Guines	..	..	1	T. H. Banks	..	..	0
H. W. J. Ford	..	..	1	D. Gill Jenkins	..	..	0
G. Brumfitt	..	..	½	R. Lean	..	..	½
G. Gillam	..	..	1	Rev. H. J. Luxton	..	..	0
Miss Ruchon	..	..	½	J. G. Haley	..	..	½
R. Lucas	..	..	½	J. S. Guy	..	..	½
H. S. Hewitt	..	..	1	H. Knowles	..	..	0
Miss Watson	..	..	½	E. C. Kent	..	..	½
E. R. Willett	..	..	0	G. V. Haley	..	..	1

I, 2a

W. Harris	1	E. J. Roberts	0
Councillor Hewitt	½	H. F. Hodge	½
H. J. S. Fooks	1	A. P. Blight	0
H. F. Day	1	R. T. Woods	0
G. Levick	1	Rev. G. E. C. Young	0
A. Harvey Jones	1	J. K. James	0
M. Willett	1	W. H. H. Huddy	0
Miss F. Parkinson	1	J. H. Blamey	0
Rev. Canon Deane	1	H. A. Richards	0
Miss M. Parkinson	0	J. Laity	1

22

8

* Agreed by Conductors. † Adjudicated by Mr. Blackburne.

Corporal F. W. Appleby, A.S.C., writes to us from France :—

I thought probably you would be interested to hear from me as a subscriber and one of the chess worshippers 'out here.' I have appreciated to the full every number of the *B.C.M.* since I have been out here, especially when unable to find an opponent, which is very often. I am still only a learner, but keenly interested, and I would like you, as a favour, to criticise the attached correspondence game played between myself and a chum at Rouen. Neither of us used text-books, as we have no facilities for carrying them about. With best wishes for the continued success of the *B.C.M.*

We have great pleasure in giving this essay in the very difficult art of correspondence chess, expressing the hope that our correspondent and his opponent from Rouen will add perseverance to the enthusiasm which is obviously theirs already.

GAME No. 4,489.

Four Knights.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3
4 B—B 4	4 B—B 4
5 P—Q 3	5 Kt—K Kt 5

.....By playing 5., P—Q 3, Black could bring about a mild form of the Giuoco Piano. Instead, he makes an attack on the lines of the Two Knights (1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, Kt—B 3; 4 Kt—Kt 5) reversed.

6 P—Q 4 6 B—Kt 5

.....Why not pursue the line, and continue 6., P×P? White now gets much the better development.

7 Kt—Kt 5 7 Castles

.....Apparently counting on the effect of P—Q 4, in reply to White's Q×Kt. It is, however, inadequate.

8 Q×Kt 8 Kt×P

.....If now 8., P—Q 4; 9 Q—R 4, P—K R 3; 10 K P×P, Kt×P; 11 B—Q 3, &c. If 10., Kt—R 4; 11 P×P. Or if 10., P×P; 11 P×Kt, P×Kt; 12 B×P ch, R×B; 13 Q×B. All the variations turn out in White's favour. Still, the text-move is even less advantageous to Black.

9 B—Q 3	9 P—Q 4
10 Q—R 4	10 P—K R 3
11 P×P	11 B—Kt 5

.....To enable Black to capture the Knight. As he remains a piece down, however, White now wins "anyhow."

12 Q×B	12 P×Kt
13 Castles	13 R—K sq
14 B×P	14 Q—B sq
15 Q—R 4	15 Kt—B 4
16 Q×B	16 Kt—Q 3
17 Kt—K 4	17 P—Kt 4
18 Kt×Kt	18 P—Q B 4
19 Q—K R 4	19 Q—Q 2
20 Q—R 7 ch	20 K—B sq
21 Q—R 8 mate.	

We take from the excellent chess-column in *The Sydney Sunday Times*, conducted by Mr. T. Coombs, the subjoined score (with notes) of a game played on the top board in the match, on April 21st, between North of the Harbour and South of the Harbour, Sydney. Mr. H. V. Crane, who played for the North, is of course the old North London member. The match was one of 81 boards and resulted in a win for the South by $41\frac{1}{2}$ points to $39\frac{1}{2}$. A return match, Mr. Coombs informs us, is to be held this month, when it is confidently anticipated that there will be 100 boards a-side. "Apart from this," Mr. Coombs writes, "nothing extra is likely to be held for a while. Chess in Sidney, in common with most other of the Allied chess centres, is rather quiet, which is perhaps as it should be. We have not held our championship tourneys nor the usual annual telegraphic inter-State matches during the currency of the war. A number of our leading players are 'over there,' taking part in a more serious game."

GAME No. 4,490.

Queen's Pawn Game.

WHITE. H. V. CRANE (North).	BLACK. S. CRANKTHORP (South).
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 P—B 4
5 B—Kt 5	5 P×Q P
6 Q×P	6 Kt—B 3
7 Q—R 4	

B×Kt would probably have been better.

8 Castles	7 B—K 2
9 P—K 4	8 Castles
10 P—K 5	9 P—K R 3

A daring sacrifice, which is, however, hardly warranted owing to White's undeveloped K side.

11 Kt×Kt P	10 P×B
12 Q Kt—K 4	11 Kt×P
	12 P×Kt!

.....A bold move. Q Kt—Q 2 would be met by P×P, giving Black a very cramped and awkward game. Still, R—K sq would have been quite sufficient.

13 R×Q	13 R×R
--------	--------

14 B—K 2 14 P—Q Kt 3

.....To allow the Q B to be brought into the fray.

15 Kt×P (K 4)	15 B—Kt 2
16 Kt—Kt 5	16 Q R—B sq
17 K—Kt sq	17 R—Q 7
18 R—K sq	18 Kt—Kt 3
19 Q—R 3	

If, instead 19 Q—Kt 3, Kt—K 5 ;
20 Kt×Kt, B×Kt ch, followed
by B—K B 3 winning.

20 B—R 5	19 B—Q B 4
21 Q×Kt	20 Kt×B
22 R—K 2	21 B—Q 5
23 K—B 2	22 R—Q 8 ch
24 K—Kt 3	23 R—Q R 8
	24 B—R 3

.....25 R—B 2 is now forced ; then R—K 8, guarding the K P, would make everything secure for Black ; but more interesting (and, we think, Black's intended continuation) would be R—Q Kt 8, promising to make matters merry.

At this stage play ceased and the position was submitted for adjudication by Mr. G. Gundersen, champion of Victoria, who decided it as a win for Black.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME No. 4,491.

Played by correspondence between Glasgow and Hampstead, October, 1916, to August, 1917.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE. GLASGOW.	BLACK. HAMPSTEAD.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3

.....The alternative 2..., P—K 3, gives rise to a more interesting game in the early stages, yielding subtle positions that may also be developed from the French Defence. One attractive line proceeds: 2..., P—K 3; 3 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 4 Kt—B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 5 P—B P, P—Q 5; 6 Kt—Q Kt 5, P—K 4 (if 6..., B×P; 7 B—K B 4!); 7 P—B 3, P—Q R 3; 8 Kt—Q 6 ch, B×Kt; 9 P×B, P×P; 10 P×P, Kt—B 3; 11 B—K Kt 5, Q—R 4; 12 B×Kt (if Q—Q 3, Kt×P), Q×P ch; 13 Kt—Q 2, P×B, with opportunities for both sides.

3 P—Q 4	3 P×P
4 Kt×P	4 Kt—B 3!

.....Stopping the Maroczy attack (4..., P—K Kt 3; 5 P—Q B 4).

5 Kt—Q B 3	5 P—Q 3
------------	---------

.....This move is necessary if the Fianchetto development of the K B be intended, for if 5..., P—K Kt 3; 6 Kt×Kt, Kt P×Kt; 7 P—K 5, Kt—K sq; 8 Q—B 3+ (Post-Swiderski, Ostend, 1906).

6 B—Q B 4

Tried by Schlechter v. Lasker, championship match, 1910. Though more aggressive than B—K 2 it is doubtful whether it is an improvement, as the B at K 2, beside occupying a strong defensive position, exercises a restraining effect upon Black's development by preventing raids upon the important square (Black) K Kt 5.

6 B—Q 2

.....Preferable to P—K Kt 3 immediately because of the reply 7 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 8 P—K 5.

7 Castles	7 P—K Kt 3
8 Kt×Kt	8 B×Kt

.....If 8..., P×Kt, Dr. Bernstein thinks that White gets the advantage by 9 P—B 4, followed by P—K 5. This is certainly the case if Black plays 9..., B—Kt 2, or 9..., Q—R 4; 10 P—K 5, P×P? (a) 11 P×P, Q×K P; 12 B×P ch, K×B; 13 Q×B, &c. But Black appears to have good chances after (a) 10..., B—Kt 5; 11 Q—Q 4, Kt—R 4; 12 P×P, B—Kt 2 (or 12 P—K 6, B—Kt 2; 13 P×P ch, K—B sq); 13 Q—K 3, Castles Q R!

9 Q—K 2	9 B—Kt 2
10 R—Q sq	

Glasgow choose a strong line; the threat of P—K 5 being difficult to meet satisfactorily.

10 Q—R 4

.....If 10..., Q—Kt 3; 11 Q R—Kt sq, followed by B—K 3.

11 B—Q 2	11 Q—R 4
12 P—B 3	12 Kt—Q 2
13 B—B 4	

This seems to be White's best move. 13 P—K Kt 4 would be answered by Q—R 6 with effect, and 13 Kt—Q 5, B×Kt; 14 B×B, B×P; 15 Q R—Kt sq, B—Q 4 ch, &c.; or 15 B×Kt P, R—Q Kt sq, would also work out in Black's favour.

13 B×Kt

.....At first sight a doubtful exchange, as it leaves White with two Bishops and open files, but it is not easy for White to get at the weak spot in their opponents' game.

14 P×B	14 Q—R 4
--------	----------

.....Three out of the last five moves have been made with the Q, in each case correctly, a notable

exception to the rule. The text move not only threatens White's Q B P, but eludes the attempt to shut in the Q by B—Q 5.

- 15 B—K 3 15 Castles
 16 Q—K sq 16 Q R—B sq
 Threatening 17... B×P;
 18 B×P ch, R×B; 19 P×B,
 Q×B P.
 17 B—Kt 3 17 Kt—B 4
 18 Q—R 4 18 K R—K sq
 19 B—Q 4 19 Kt—K 3

.....The last three moves form a neat little example of thrust and parry.

- 20 R—K sq
 If 20 Q—R 6, Q—K Kt 4; if, then, 21 Q—R 3, Kt×B; 22 P×Kt, Q—K 6 ch. There is nothing to be gained by 20 B×Kt.

20 Kt×B

.....Freeing Black's game and getting rid of a dangerous B; White obtain an imposing Pawn centre in return.

- 21 P×Kt 21 P—K 3
 22 Q—B 4 22 P—Q 4
 23 Q R—B sq 23 B—R 5
 24 Q—K 3
 If 24 P—B 4? B×B; 25 P×B,
 P×B P; 26 P×P, R×P!
 24 P×P
 25 P×P 25 B×B
 26 R P×B 26 R—B 6

.....Black now appear to have a slight advantage on account of the weak White Q B P, but as a set off White have the open K B file.

- 27 Q—B 4 27 K R—Q B sq
 28 R—B sq 28 Q—B 2
 29 P—K 5 29 Q—Q 2
 30 R—B 2 30 R (B sq)—B 2
 31 P—K R 4 31 P—K R 4
 32 K—R 2 32 Q—B 3
 Threatening 33... R×Kt P.

33 P—Q 5

A sporting Pawn sacrifice which leads to promising complications. The alternative was 33 Q—B 6. If then 33... R×Kt P; 34 Q—Q 8 ch, K—Kt 2; 35 R (B sq)—B sq, R—B 6; 36 Q—B 6 ch, K—R 2; 37 Q—Q 8, and Black must submit to a draw.

33 P×P

.....If Q×P; 34 R—Q 2.

- 34 Q—Kt 4 34 Q—K sq
 If 34... R×Kt P; 35 R—B 6, followed by P—K 6.
 35 R—K sq 35 R—K 2
 36 R—Q 2 36 R—Q 2
 37 Q—B 4 37 Q—K 3
 38 R (K sq)—K 2 38 P—Q R 3

.....At this stage Hampstead, with a Pawn up and a safe position, failing to find an effective continuation, offered a draw, which was accepted—a fitting termination to a hard-fought game.

The following very brief game was played by correspondence in a match between North and South Hants, Mr. Caws, the winner, playing for the South.

GAME No. 4,492.

Philidor's Defence.

- | WHITE.
S. D. CAWS
(Cowes). | BLACK.
E. PARSONS
(Andover). |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 P—Q 3 |
| 3 P—Q 4 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 Kt—Q B 3 | 4 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 5 B—Q B 4 | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 P—Q R 3 | 6 P—B 3 |
| 7 Kt—K R 4 | 7 Kt×P? |

- Fatal, whether Black recaptures a piece on his 9th move or plays as in the text. If 9... P×B or Kt, obviously 10 Kt×Pch, K—B sq; 11 Kt—K 6 ch!
- 8 Kt×Kt 8 P—Q 4
 9 Kt—K B 5 9 Q—B 2
 10 Kt×P ch 10 Resigns
 If 10... K—Q sq; 11 Kt—Kt 5. And if 10... K—B sq, then 11 B—R 6.

The following game was played in the 57th correspondence tournament of *La Stratégie* between Count J. de Villeneuve Esclapon, the well-known end-game composer, and Captain A. Barbier.

GAME No. 4,493.
Centre Counter Game.

WHITE. BLACK.
Count DE V. ESCLAPON. Capt. BARBIER.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P×P | 2 Q×P |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Q—Q R 4 |
| 4 P—Q 4 | 4 Kt—K B 3 |
| 5 B—Q B 4 | |

5 Kt—B 3 is preferred by most critics, but the text-move was played by Schlechter in his game *v.* Mieses, Petrograd, 1909, the continuation being 5... Kt—B 3; 6 Kt—K 2, B—K 3; 7 B—Q 3. In place of the last move Eduard Lasker suggests 7 B×B, P×B; 8 B—K 3.

- 6 K Kt—K 2

No improvement on the natural 6 P—B 3. Black might have replied B×Kt.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 7 P—B 3 | 6 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 7 B—B 4 | |

.....In the same position Tarrasch played 7... B—R 4, which is certainly better. In the present game Black has to lose time on his 10th move.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 8 B—Q 2 | 8 P—B 3 |
| 9 Kt—Q 5 | 9 Q—Q sq |
| 10 Kt—K 3 | 10 B—Kt 3 |
| 11 Kt—B 4 | 11 P—K 4 |

.....Inferior to P—K 3.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 12 P×P | 12 Kt×P |
| 13 Q—K 2! | 13 B—K 2 |
| 14 Kt—B 5 | 14 B×Kt |

.....An interesting variation, but not quite sound, as M. Geoffroy-Dausay points out in his notes to the game. Had Black continued 14... Kt×B; 15 Kt×P ch, K—Q 2 (not K—B sq, for then 16 Kt—K 6 ch wins the Queen); 16 Q×Kt, Q—K Kt sq, White's attack scarcely seems to compensate for his piece minus. But Black's actual continuation was good enough if properly followed up.

- 15 Q×Kt 15 B—Q 2?

.....Why not B×P? If then 16 B—Kt 5, K—B sq. And if 16 R—Q B sq, B—Kt 3; 17 R—Q sq, Q—Q 3. After the text-move White's attack is very formidable.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 16 P—K Kt 4 | 16 Castles |
| 17 P—Kt 5 | 17 Kt—K sq |
| 18 Castles (Q R) | 18 B—Q 3 |

.....M. Geoffroy-Dausay says that White should have played 16 P—K R 4, and that Black's right course now was B×P, and if 19 Q R—Kt sq, B—B 3, with Q—B 2 to follow. It must be admitted that Black's defensive position would then have been fairly solid, in spite of the open file confronting his King.

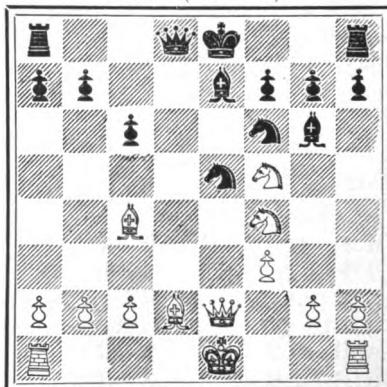
- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 19 Q—K 4 | 19 Q—B 2 |
| 20 P—Kt 6! | 20 Kt—B 3 |
| 21 P×B P ch | 21 K—R sq |
| 22 Kt—Kt 6 ch! | 22 P×Kt |
| 23 Q×Kt P | 23 Resigns |

.....Black's only possible defence seems to be 23... B—K sq but after 24 P×B (Q), Q R×Q, the advance of White's Q R P is decisive, though Black could undoubtedly have prolonged the game considerably.

Position after White's 14th move :—

Kt—B 5.

BLACK (BARBIER).



WHITE (ESCLAPON).

We take the score of the following little off-hand game from *The Westminster Gazette*. It was won recently by the chess editor of that journal, at the newly-formed Chess Practice Club, at the Press Café, in Fleet Street.

GAME No. 4,494.

Vienna Game.

WHITE.		BLACK.			
Dr. J. SCHUMER.		D. MILLER.			
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4	12	Kt×Kt!!
2	Kt—Q B 3	2	Kt—K B 3	13	B—Kt 5 ch
3	P—B 4	3	P—Q 4	14	Kt—K 6 ch
4	P×K P	4	Kt×P	15	Kt×Q
5	Kt—B 3	5	B—K 2	16	Kt×Kt P
.....More usual is B—K Kt 5				17	Kt—Q 6
or B—Q Kt 5.				18	B—K 8
6	P—Q 3	6	Kt×Kt	19	R—B 2
7	P×Kt	7	P—Q B 4	20	B×P ch
.....Aiming at White's centre,				21	B—Kt 6 dis. ch
but the combination is prettily				22	B×B
refuted by White.				And now Black's Rook has no	
8	P—Q 4	8	Kt—B 3	escape square on rank or file.	
9	B—Q 3	9	B—K Kt 5	22	B—R 5
10	Castles!	10	P×P	23	B—K 3
11	P×P	11	Kt×Q P	24	R—B sq ch
				25	Kt—B 5 ch
				23	R—Kt 7
				24	K—K 2
				25	Resigns

Mr. John Walker, of Leek, Staffordshire, sends us the score of a correspondence game lost by him to that hardest of correspondence chess-nuts, the Rev. F. E. Hammond. The notes are by the loser.

GAME No. 4,495.

Caro Kann Defence.

WHITE.		BLACK.		Mr. Hamond says he did not fear it.	
JOHN WALTERS.		Rev. F. E. HAMOND.			
1	P—K 4	1	P—Q B 3	14	Kt×P
2	P—Q 4	2	P—Q 4	15	P—Q B 4
3	Kt—Q B 3	3	P×P	16	P—Q R 3
4	Kt×P	4	Kt—B 3	Black's Knights are now	
5	Kt—Kt 3	5	P—K R 4	splendidly placed.	
6	P—K R 4	6	B—Kt 5	17	Kt×K P
7	B—K 2	7	Q Kt—Q 2	Too late! as the sequel shows.	
8	Kt—B 3	8	P—K 3	17	P×Kt
9	Kt—Kt 5	9	Q—R 4 ch	18	Kt—K 2
10	K—B sq	10	R—Q sq	19	Kt—K B 3
11	P—Q B 3	11	Q—B 2	20	B—K 3
12	B×B	12	P×B	21	Kt×Kt
13	Q—K 2	13	P—B 4	22	Q×Q ch
14	P—Q 5			22	B×Q
Can White win by Kt×K P?				23	Resigns

The following is the score of the first game completed in the current Kitchen Correspondence Tourney.

GAME No. 4,496.

Queen's Pawn Game.

WHITE. G. W. MOSES (Sheffield).	BLACK. W. E. JACKSON (Leeds).		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	9 B—B 6	9 R—Kt sq
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	10 Q—Kt 3	10 P—K R 3
3 P—B 4	3 P—K 3	11 P—K R 4	11 P×B
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2	12 P×P	12 Kt—R 2
5 Kt—B 3	5 Q Kt—Q 2	13 P—Kt 6	13 P×P
6 P—K 3	6 P—Q Kt 3	14 B×P ch	14 K—R sq
7 P×P	7 P×P	15 Castles (Q R)	15 R—B 4
8 B—Kt 5	8 Castles	16 B—K 4	16 Kt—B sq
		17 B×R	17 P×B
		18 R×Kt ch	18 Resigns

Mr. H. H. Welham, of Bognor, sends us the following specimen of the "Wild Muzio," supplementary to the examples published in our last issue. It was played at the Bognor Chess Club about three years ago.

GAME No. 4,497.

Muzio Gambit.

WHITE. WELHAM.	BLACK. HILL.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	9 B—K 3	9 Q—B 3
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P	10 B×P	10 B—B 4 ch
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4	11 K—R sq	11 Kt—K 2
4 B—B 4	4 P—Kt 5	12 Q—R 5 ch	12 Kt—Kt 3
5 Castles	5 P×Kt	13 P—K 5	13 Q—K 3
6 B×P ch	6 K×B	14 B—R 6 dis. ch	14 K—Kt sq
7 Q×P	7 Q—B 3	15 Kt—B 3	15 Q×P
8 P—Q 4	8 Q×P ch	16 Q R—K sq	16 Q×Q

White mates in three moves.

In the still continuing (but readily understandable) scarcity of examples of first-class chess in France, we have pleasure in reproducing from *La Stratégie* this consultation game played at the Café de la Régence, on June 5th last, with notes abbreviated from those of M. Aurbach.

GAME No. 4,498.

Greco Counter Gambit.

WHITE. A. AURBACH and L. TAUBER.	BLACK. E. M. ANTONIADI and M. ELIASCHEFF.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K B 4
3 P×P	

Kt×P seems best. B—B 4 must also be considered. But we chose the text move as entering on comparatively unbeaten tracks.

3 P—K 5

.....More than doubtful. 3...

P—Q 3 seems indicated, giving White the alternative of defending the Pawn won, at the cost of an abnormal development, or of giving it up without compensation. 4 P—Q 4, which would then be necessary, seems to me scarcely sufficient.

4 Kt—K 5 4 Kt—K B 3
5 B—K 2 5 B—B 4

.....This move, due to M. Eliaschew, certainly deserves consideration. It avoids the obstruction of the Bishop which follows 5... P—Q 3; 6 B—R 5 ch, K—K 2.

6 B—R 5 ch 6 K—B sq
7 P—Q 4 7 P×P *e.p.*

.....Naturally not B×P, for then 8 Kt—B 7.

8 Kt×P 8 Q—K 2 ch
9 B—K 2 9 P—Q 4

.....B—Kt 3 was better.

10 Kt×B 10 Q×Kt
11 B—Q 3 11 K—B 2
12 Castles 12 R—B sq
13 P—Q Kt 3 13 Q—Q 3
14 B—R 3 14 P—B 4
15 Kt—Q 2 15 Q Kt—Q 2
16 P—K B 4

Preventing Black's Kt—K 4 and preparing for Kt—K 5.

16 K—Kt sq

.....In view of White's design, Q—B 2 was better for Black. But they feared, if Q—B 2, 17 Kt—B 4, P×Kt; 18 B×P ch, with a very promising position.

17 Kt—B 4 17 Q—B 2
18 Kt—K 5

The Knight has now reached so dominant a position that there should be no doubt as to the result of the game. All the more credit, therefore, to Black, who by their coolness improved their position and annihilated their opponents' attacking plans.

18 P—Q Kt 3
19 B—Kt 2 19 B—Kt 2
20 Q—K 2 20 Q R—K sq

21 Q R—K sq 21 R—K 2
22 Q—B 3 ?

Q—B 2 was clearly better.

22 K R—K sq

.....Not Kt—K 5, for then 23 R×Kt, P×R; 24 B—B 4 ch, and if K—R sq, 25 Kt—Kt 6 ch, and mate next move.

23 Q—B 2 23 P—Q R 3
24 P—K R 3

24 P—Q R 4 should have been played to stop Black's Q side advance.

24 P—Q Kt 4

25 Kt×Kt

Both sides were short of time between the 24th and 30th moves, which explains certain weak moves

25 Kt×Kt
26 Q—Kt 3 26 P—Q 5
27 R×R 27 R×R
28 R—K sq 28 Kt—B 3 ?

.....Losing again all the ground gained and allowing White to re-establish their positional superiority. Black should instead have prevented, at all costs, the loss of the open files, *e.g.*, by 23... Q—Q 3.

29 R—K 5 29 K—B 2
30 Q—K sq 30 Kt—Q 4
31 B—Q B sq 31 Kt—Kt 5
32 P—R 3 ?

A gross error. The simple 32 B—Q 2 maintained White's advantage.

32 Kt×B
33 P×Kt 33 B—Q 4
34 Q—K 2 34 B×Q Kt P
35 Q—R 5 ch 35 K—Kt sq
36 P—B 6 36 R×R
37 P×R 37 Q—B 2
38 Q—Kt 4 38 B—K 3
39 Q—B 3 39 B—Q 4
40 Q—Kt 4 40 B—K 3

.....Drawn by repetition of moves. A very interesting and instructive game, in spite of, or rather because of all the mistakes in it.

The appended game was played on the top board in the recent S.C.C.U. Correspondence Tourney match between Devonshire and Sussex. The gambit adopted by Black is the invention of the Sussex representative, Mr. Purchas, who has analysed and played it for years, and who shows the courage of his convictions by resorting to it against a first-class opponent by correspondence.

GAME No. 4,499.

"Purchas Counter Gambit."

WHITE. H. ERSKINE (Devon).	BLACK. F. E. PURCHAS (Sussex).		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—K 4	24 Kt—Q 4	24 Q—Kt 8 ch
2 P×P	2 P—K B 3	25 K—K 2	25 Q—Kt 6
3 P×P	3 Kt×P	26 P—R 3	26 Q×P
4 P—K 3	4 P—Q 4	27 B—R 5	27 Q×Kt
5 K Kt—B 3	5 B—Q 3	28 Q×Q	28 B×Q
6 B—K 2	6 Castles	29 K—Q 3	29 R×P ch
7 Castles	7 P—B 3	30 R×R	30 B×R
8 Q Kt—Q 2	8 Q—B 2	31 K×B	31 R—Q 3
9 P—Q Kt 3	9 Q Kt—Q 2	32 B—B 3	32 P×P
10 B—Kt 2	10 Kt—B 4	33 K—Q 4	33 R—Q 2
11 P—Q B 4	11 Q Kt—K 5	34 B×P ch	34 K—R 2
12 B×Kt	12 R×B	35 K—K 5	35 Resigns
13 P×P	13 R—R 3		
14 P—K R 3	14 Kt×Kt		
15 Q×Kt			

See Diagram.

15 B×P

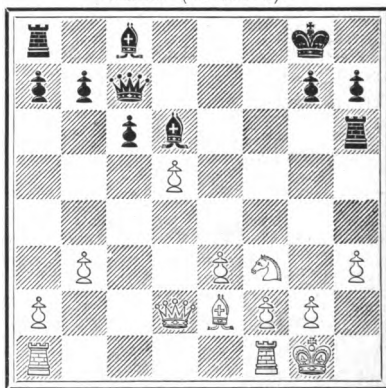
.....The crisis of the game, Black's sacrifice proves unavailing against White's numerical superiority.

16 P×B	16 Q—B sq
17 Kt—Kt 5	17 R—Kt 3
18 P—B 4	18 Q×P
19 B—B 3	19 R—K sq
20 R—B 2	20 B—B 4
21 R—K sq	21 Q—Kt 6 ch
22 K—B sq	22 P—K R 3
23 Kt—K 6	23 B—Kt 3

Position after White's 15th move :—

Q×Kt.

BLACK (PURCHAS).



WHITE (ERSKINE).

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

Problems Nos. 3,032 to 3,035 were squeezed out of last issue owing to pressure on our space. This will clear up any mystery which might have arisen in respect of the last item at page 297.

Mr. H. Hosey Davis writes as follows in reference to the abuse of chess terms, prompted by a perusal of Mr. Bernard's article in our August issue :—

"I do not know how Mr. S. S. Blackburne's book defines the word 'try,' but it seems to me it is one of the most abused words in problem nomenclature. I take it to be a move which almost solves a problem, it is *subtly* defeated by Black. Many writers seem to use it almost as another way of speaking of any possible move of White.

"Take No. 3 on page 261. Mr. H. D'O. Bernard speaks of a 'fair try' after R—a5 or b5. After either of these moves P—c5 so obviously frees d5 and e5 for the Black K, that I do not consider the word 'try' is at all correct.

"In 'C' on page 262, Mr. Bernard speaks of an 'artistic! try' by Q—Kt 5, but the reply P×R is so glaringly obvious that I consider it a gross misuse of the word to call this a 'try' at all. In comments on problems I often see such phrases as 'many near tries,' 'some clever tries,' 'full of tries,' &c., but I have been unable to find anything other than the real key which looked like a decent try at all, at all!"

Mr. S. S. Blackburne in his *Terms and Themes of Chess Problems* defines a "try" as "a delusive opening move, which appears, on insufficient examination, to lead to the solution, but does not actually do so."

The third monthly meeting of the Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity took place on the 11th August, at Brighton. There was a good gathering. A Solution Competition was held, which was won by Mr. H. E. Dudeney. There were other interesting attractions, and both the membership and problems collected had been increased.

The general meeting was held at Brighton on 8th September, when the treasurer presented a favourable balance sheet, and the secretary submitted his report, which indicated gradual growth of the organisation. The printed report, now circulated, opens with an explanation of the *raison d'être* of the "Fraternity," and extols the advantages which are to be derived from a study of problems, as well as indicating its ambitions. So far, the chief feature is the solving competitions which are instituted, and the compiling in permanent form the works of deceased Sussex composers, as also those now in the land of the living. The committee have suggested a novelty in asking other County Chess Associations to meet them (by correspondence) in a solving match—say from ten to sixteen solvers aside. We hope that some association will be found not too lethargic, and that the proposal will fructify. In these days when there is less excitement in over-the-board encounters, occasioned by national unrest and strain, such an experiment might prove most enjoyable and give the problem art a filip. No doubt when the Fraternity has issued from its months of infancy, problem tourneys will be placed on the table.

We should mention the qualifications of membership are: (a) birth in the County of Sussex, or (b) three years' residence therein. The minimum subscription is half-a-crown per annum. Communica-

tions should be addressed to the hon. sec., Mr. H. W. Butler, 30, North Road, Brighton.

The *Yorkshire Observer Budget* quotes the following from *The Australasian* :—

“Two members of the club were hotly discussing the merits of a problem. Finally one of them, himself a composer, said to the other, ‘No, J—, you cannot appreciate it; you never composed a problem yourself.’ ‘No,’ retorted J—, ‘and I never laid an egg, but I am a better judge of an omelet than any hen.’”

There is facetiousness in the reply, but it lacks argument. An omelet is a cooked egg. Did the witty J— intend to subtly insinuate he was a judge of a cooked problem!

Boston Chess Club Tourney.—Mr. J. F. Barry informs us that to some extent our remarks regarding the course adopted in correcting an entry without consulting the author, referred to in *B.C.M.* last July (page 228), should be modified. He states that Mr. Westbury amended his position “before the closing of the entries.” This is satisfactory, as it establishes the position, which is a good one, as fully entitled to its honours. Nevertheless, on the facts which were before us, our comments were quite in order, and we beg to point out that we had the judge’s own confession that the problem in question had undergone amendment after receipt, without the knowledge of Mr. Westbury. We find several agreed with us in doubting the expediency of such treatment.

In a letter received from Mr. Marble we gather that the awards of the G.C.C.P.C. may in future be made by three composers. It will be remembered Mr. Marble was announced to assist Mr. Alain C. White. It is now contemplated an English exponent will be invited to join them. This increase is in no wise a reflection on Mr. White’s adjudications, but a suggestion by himself so that the awards should be more representative.

Revue Suisse d’Echecs.—A kind of assorted tourney conducted by this journal has been concluded with the following result: 1st prize, D. Przepiorka; 2nd, G. H. Morano; 3rd, Dr. G. Garraux. Hon. mens.: W. Pauly and P. Meyer. The premier position is in three, which we now present; it is none too easy to solve. We also give the second prize problem, which is in four. The third is a five mover.

By D. Przepiorka.—White: K at Q Kt sq; Q at K 5; R at Q 4; B at Q sq; Kt at Q B 7; Ps at K B 3, Q B 4, and Q R 2. Black: K at Q R 5; Rs at K R 6, K Kt sq; B at K sq; Kts at Q B 7 and Q Kt 5; Ps at K B 2, 5, Q R 2, 4, and 6. Mate in three.

By G. H. Morano.—White: K at Q Kt 7; Q at Q Kt 2; B at K 7; Kt at K B 5; Ps at K R 3, Q 3 and 6. Black: K at K B 5; B at Q B 4; Ps at K R 3, 4, K Kt 4, K B 6, Q 2, and Q Kt 4. Mate in four.

ANOTHER LOCUS THEME.

BY DUNCAN PIRNIE.

The classification of chess problems is so much a modern innovation that its significance can hardly be realised yet by problemists. In spite of over ten years' enthusiastic industry on the part of one eminent collector, it is not too much to say that we are only at the beginning of what might become a new science.

One might venture to predict that future problemists will seriously study great classifiers as they will study great composers.

Without losing sight of the fact that he is a mere unit dealing with a vast subject, the writer begs to present a few notes on a pleasant little bypath in the problem world. It is based on the "locus" method of classification. Let us call it the Double Gauntlet Theme.

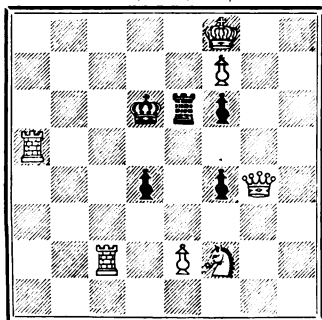
Diagram No. 1 presents a popular version of the theme. The White Pawn moves two squares for key, and its subsequent *en passant* capture by either of the two Black Pawns leads to different mates.

The writer was struck on looking at all the two-movers he had collected on this theme, that the Black King was generally placed, in relation to the White Pawn, as b6 is to B2. Further search revealed problems wherein the Black King occupied different "spots" or squares. Ultimately it was shown him that, up to a short time ago, only ten of these "spots" had been used.

Diagram No. 2 presents the writer's analysis of the locus. It will be observed that as A1, A2, A5, A6, A7 and A8 are the same as C1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8, they can be omitted. C5 is included, for though this involves a checking move, it is not without some significance in three-movers. Diagram No. 3 will show this.

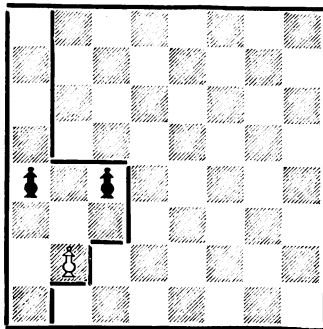
On Diagram No. 4 we have the ten spots that have already been utilised, thus leaving us 41 squares to experiment with. Five of the writer's attempts are given to show what weird positions can be reached. None of them are great two-movers, but they may lead the reader to do something good in his efforts to make use of the remaining 35 spots. This desire, rather than seeing it in print, is the excuse for the presenting of this little article.

No. 1.
Mrs. F. F. ROWLAND
(1889).



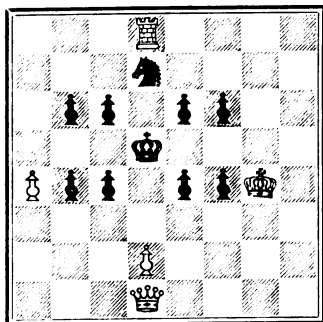
Mate in two.

No. 2. Double Gauntlet Locus.



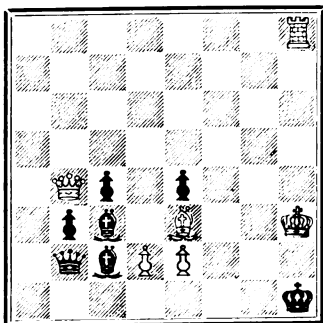
The Black King can be placed anywhere in the right-hand section of 51 squares.

No. 3.
F. S. MOORE.
(1911).



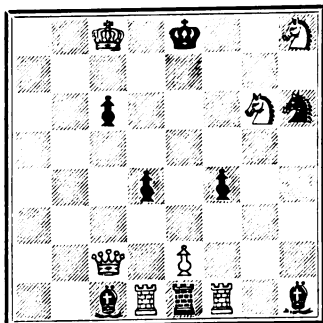
Mate in three.

No. 5.
BY D. PIRNIE.
Double Gauntlet Locus. F1.



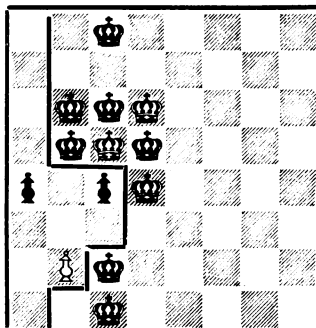
Mate in two.

No. 7.
BY D. PIRNIE.
Double Gauntlet Locus. B8.



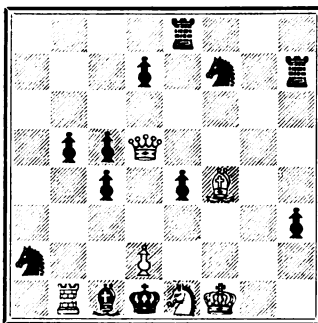
Mate in two.

No. 4.
Double Gauntlet Theme.



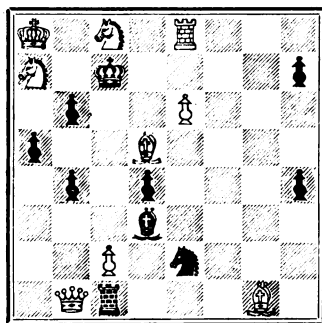
Versions of the above 10 spots
have been published.

No. 6.
BY D. PIRNIE.
Double Gauntlet Locus. B1.



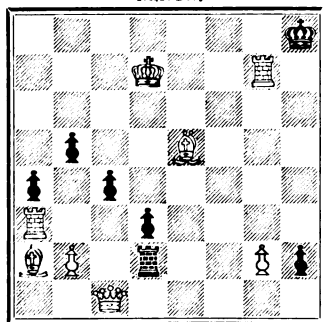
Mate in two.

No. 8.
BY D. PIRNIE.
Double Gauntlet Locus. B7.



Mate in two.

NO. 9.
BY D. PIRNIE.
Double Gauntlet Locus. HS.
BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in two.

The five two-movers by Mr. Pirnie have been expressly composed for the *B.C.M.* to illustrate this article.

A NEW FIELD FOR PROBLEMISTS.

BY C. D. LOCOCK.

(Continued from p. 303.)

A study of the solutions which form the bulk of this instalment will make plain the nature of most of the devices employed by me, and should be a great help towards solving the following, of which Nos. 24, 34 and 45 may be the easiest.

II.

White has K and two men.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(24) fg Pawns (11). No special condition.</p> <p>(25) ab Pawns (19). a5 mate.</p> <p>(26) ac Pawns (13). a4 mate.</p> <p>(27) af Pawns (30). a4 mate by B.</p> <p>(28) cd Pawns (32). Mate by cP dis. ch.</p> <p>(29) cf Pawns (28) 9 consecutive checks at finish.</p> <p>(30) K R, aP (34). Rook block on b1 or b2 at White's option.</p> <p>(31) K R, bP (48). b2 mate.</p> <p>(32) K R, cP (45). d3 mate : Rook block on c3.</p> <p>(33) K R, dP (37). g1 mate by S.</p> <p>(34) K R, dP.—Start from the position diagrammed in the Sept. number, adding the</p> | <p>P at d2. White now, at his option, forces self-mate in any of the following ways :—</p> <p>(a) With K at e4 (7).</p> <p>(b) With K at g4, mate with a Rook (12).</p> <p>(c) With K at e4, Black mating by any one of 4 different pieces (16). (In (c) the preliminary play should be altered so that the Rook stands on c5 instead of d6 as in the diagram).</p> <p>(35) K R, eP.—Play 2 Rf5 ; 5 Ke4. If now—</p> <p>(A) 5... Pd5, then self-mate, at White's option,</p> <p>(a) With Rook block on c2, at move 15.</p> |
|---|--|

- (b) with Rook block on g2, (41) K B, eP (33). Self-block on h1 or h3, at White's option.
 at move 21. (42) K B, eP (37). Self-block on h5.
 (c) with Rook block on h1, (43) K B, eP (48). Mate by P bec. B.
 at move 24. (44) Q, cP (16). g1 mate by Q.
 (d) with Rook block on h2, (45) Q, fP (11). Mate by R.
 at move 13. (46) Q, aP (41). a5, a1 or e1 mate, at White's option.
 (B) 5... Sf6— (47) Q S, hP (18). Self-block by S.
 (a) Rook block on f5, at move (48) Q S, bP (41). b3 mate by Q or B.
 21. (49) Q S, fP (46). f2 mate by Q.
 (b) Rook block on h2, at move (50) Q R, dP (38). Mate by P—h1.
 34. (51) Q R, eP (30). Mate by Q—d4.
 (36) K S, cP (28). d2 mate. (52) Q R, eP (36). c2 mate.
 (37) K S, dP (34). Mate by Q—f3. (53) Q R, gP (36). f5 mate by P or R.
 (38) K S, dP (37). e2 mate.
 (39) K S, hP (25). Mate by dis. ch. from K B.
 (40) K B, eP (18). Mate by R. At move 16 White has the option of giving a direct mate in 4.

SOLUTIONS TO SEPTEMBER PROBLEMS.

The following are the composer's solutions ; any " cooks " received will be dealt with in the next number. The expression " $S \times (\times)$ " indicates that the Black Knight *may* have the option of two checks, this depending on his previous move.

- (1) eP (16)—3 Pe6 ; 6 f4, P ; 7 f3, P ; 8 f2, P ; 9 f1, P ; 10 e2, P=S ; 11 e1, S ; 12 f1, $S \times \times$; 15 h4, Sf3 ; 16 h5, Sf6 mate. [White may also play 11 f1 ; 13 h2, $S \times$; 14 h3, &c. By a similar method df Ps in 20 is solved.]
 (2) K R (15)—2 Re6 ; 5 f4, P ; 6 f3, P ; 7 f2, P ; 8 e3, B ; 9 f3 ; 11 Rh1 ; 13 h3, Pd6 or 5 ; 14 g2, B ; 15 g1, Be3 mate.
 (3) K R (29)—2 Rd5 ; 5 e4, Pf5 (or A) ; 6 e3, P ; 7 e4, S ; 14 h2, S ; 15 h3, S ; 16 g2, P ; 17 g1, S ; 18 f1 ; 20 Rf2 ; 21 e1 ; 22 Rf1, P ; 25 f3, $S \times \times$; 27 h2, S ; 28 h1 ; 29 Rg1, $P \times R (=R)$ mate.
 (A) 5... Sf6 ; 8 h2, S ; 9 g2, S ; 11 e4, P ; 13 f2, $S \times \times$; 14 g3, P ; 15 h3 as above (29). [The problem was given as 30, but there was a flaw in the solution. In remedying this I have saved a move.]
 K R—(4) The diagrammed position is thus obtained :—2 Re5 ; 5 f4, P ; 6 e3 ; 7 Rd5 ; 8 e4, Pf5 (or A) ; 9 e3, P ; 10 e4, S ; 17 h2, S ; 18 h1, S ; 19 g1, S ; 20 f1 ; 22 Rf3 ; 23 e2, Sg1 (the " cage " position) ; 24 d3 ; 27 Rd6.
 (A) 8... Sf6 ; 13 h2, S ; 14 h1, S ; 15 g1, S ; 16 h2 ; 18 Rg4 ; 20 f3, Sg1 ; 21 e3 ; 23 Rd6 ; 24 e4, P ; 25 e3, P ; 26 d3.
 (a) 2 f5, P ; 3 g4, Ph5 mate.
 (b) 2 b2, B ; 5 e4 ; 6 Rd2, P ; 7 d3, Bf5 mate.
 (c) 2 b2, B ; 6 f5, P ; 7 e4 ; 8 Rd4, P ; 9 d3 ; 10 Rc4, $P \times R$; 11 e4, Qd3, 4, 5 mate.
 (d) 1 Rb6 ; 2 c4, P ; 3 b3 ; 4 Re6 ; 6 c1, S ; 8 d3, S ; 11 e1, S ; 14 h1, S ; 15 g1, S ; 16 h2 ; 18 Rh1 ; 19 g2, P ; 20 h2, Qd6 mate.
 (5) K R (36)—2 Rd5 ; 5 e4, Sf6 [if 5... Pf5 ; 6 e3, P ; 7 e4, S ; 8 d3 ; 11 Rf3 ; 12 d2, S ; 13 e2, Sg3 (or Sc3) ; 15 g1, S ; 17 e1, &c.) ; 15 c1, S ; 17 e1 ; 18 Rf2, &c., as below (move 29)] ; 8 h2, S ; 9 g2, S ; 11 e4, P ; 13 e2 ; 16 Rf3 ; 17 f2, Sd1 (or Sg4) ; 18 g3, P ; 19 h3, S ; 22 e1, &c.) ; 18 g3, P ; 20 h1, S ; 23 e1, S ; 24 e2, S ; 26 g1, S ; 28 e1 ; 29 Rf2 ; 30 f1, S ; 31 g2, P ; 32 h2, S ; 33 g1 ; 34 Rh2, P ; 35 g2, S ; 36 h1, P =R mate.

- (6) K R (50)—2 Rd5; 5 c4, P; 9 g3; 10 Rf5; 11 g4, S×× [if 11... Ph5; 12 g3, P; 13 g4, S××, four moves are saved eventually]; 13 h2, S; 14 g1; 15 Rd5; 16 h1, S; 17 g1, S; 20 d1, S; 21 c1, S; 22 c2, S××; 24 a1, Sc2; 25 b1, S; 30 g3; 31 Rf5; 32 g4, P; 33 g3, P; 34 h2; 35 Rd5; 36 g2, P; 37 f3; 38 Rc5, B; 39 f2; 40 Rd5; 41 e1, S; 43 d3, S××; 45 f2, Sd3; 46 g3; 48 Rf1; 50 g1, Ph2 mate. [White might have obtained *his* position in one move!].
- (7) K S (30)—2 Se5; 5 f4, P; 6 f3, P; 8 d3; 11 Sb5; 12 c4, P; 13 b3; 16 Se5; 17 c3, P; 18 b2; 19 Sd7; 21 c4, P; 23 b2; 26 Sf4; 28 d2; 29 Se2, B; 30 d3, Bf5 mate. [A combination of three commonplace openings.]
- (8) K S (31)—2 Se5; 5 f4, P; 6 f3, P; 7 f2, P; 8 f1, P; 9 e2, P=S; 10 f2, S; 11 e1; 13 Sf4; 16 b3; 17 Sd5; 18 c4, P; 19 b3; 22 Se5; 23 c3, P; 24 b3; 27 Sg2; 28 c2, P; 29 d2, B; 30 e1, B; 31 f1, Ba6 mate. [This is 2 moves shorter with the Q S.]
- (9) K B (30)—1 Bg2; 5 a4, P; 7 c3, P; 10 f3, B; 12 d2; 13 Bd5; 14 c2, P; 15 c1, P; 16 d2, P=S; 17 c2, S; 18 b2, S; 20 d3, S××; 22 c1, Sd3; 23 d1, S××; 24 e1, Sd3; 27 h2; 29 Bg6, P×B; 30 g1, Rh1 mate. [dg Pawns may be substituted for the B.]
- (10) K B (44)—2 Bd5; 5 c4, P [to prevent 44... Qa6]; 7 e4, Sf6 (or A); 8 d3; 9 Bb7; 10 e3, S××; 12 c2, S× (×); 14 a1, Sc2; 15 b1, S; 18 e2; 19 Bd5; 21 e4, P; 23 g3, P; 24 f2; 26 Bf1; 27 e2, P; 28 d2, Sc4 (Sb1; 29 e1, P; 30 d1, S; 32 b2, S××; 33 b1, Sc3; 34 a1, as below); 29 e1, P; 31 d3, S××; 33 c1, Sd3; 34 c2, S××; 36 a1, Sc2; 37 a2, S; 39 c3, S××; 41 b1, Sc3; 42 a1; 43 Bd3, P=Q or R; 44 Bb1, Q or R×B mate.
(A) 7... Pf5; 8 e3, P; 9 e2, P; 11 e4, S; 14 d1; 16 Bf1; 17 e1, P; 18 d2, S; 21 a2, S; 22 a1; 23 Bd3, as above. [If the Q S be substituted for the K B the problem is of the same length. With a Rook it takes a move longer.]
- (11) Q (18)—2 Qe5; 5 f4, P; 6 f3, P; 7 g3; 8 Qg5; 9 f4, P; 12 g1, B; 13 g2; 14 g3, B [or 14 Qh4; 15 f1, Q; 16 Qf2, Q×Q mate]; 15 g2; 16 Qe3; 17 h1, Q; 18 Qh3, Q×Q mate; or 17 Qf3, P×Q; 18 h1, Qh4 mate.
- (12) Q (42)—2 Qe5; 5 b4, Pa5! 6 b3, P; 7 b4, Sa6! [Sc6; 9 d3, S××; 11 f2, saving a move]; 9 c2, S; 12 f2, S; 14 h1, S; 15 g1, S; 19 c3; 20 Qd5; 21 c4, P; 22 c3, P; 23 c2, Pb3; 26 f3, S××; 27 g2; 28 Qd3, B; 29 f1, B; 30 e1, S; 31 d1; 33 Qb2; 35 b1, S; 36 c1; 37 Qb1, P; 38 d1, B; 40 f2, S; 41 e1; 42 Qc1, P×Q (=R) mate. [The mutual interference of B and S is noticeable in the last 12 moves.]
- (13) Q B (17)—4 a4, P; 5 b3; 6 Ba3; 7 c3, P; 8 c2, P; 9 c1, P; 10 d2, P=S; 11 d1, S; 13 b3; 14 Bb4; 15 a3, S××; 16 a4, Sc3; 17 a5, P or S mate. [Solved also in 17 by using bc Pawns instead of the B.]
- (14) Q B (21)—2 Be5; 5 f4, Pg5; 6 f3, Pg4; 8 d3; 10 Bb6; 11 c4, Pd5; 12 b3; 14 Be5; 15 c3, Pd4; 16 d2, Bh6; 17 e1, Bd2; 18 f1; 19 Bh2; 20 g1, Be3; 21 h1, Qd5 mate. [The above was composed also by "X" independently.]
- (15) Q B (40)—2 Bd6; 5 e4, Pf5 (or A); 6 f3; 7 Be5; 8 f4, P; 9 e3, P; 10 d3; 11 Bd6; 12 e4, S; 13 d3; 14 Be5; 15 d2; 16 d3, Sc5! 18 c1, Sb3 [if Sd3; 19 c2]; 19 b1, S; 20 b2, S; 21 c2, Se3! 23 a1, S; 24 b1, S [owing to the P at f4 the trap to a3 has been unusually difficult]; 27 e2, P; 28 d3; 29 Bd6; 31 f5, P; 33 e3, Sc4!; 34 f2; 35 Be7; 36 g3; 37 Bf6, B; 38 Be5, B×B; 39 g4, S or P ch; 40 h3, Pg4 mate.
(A) 5... Sf6; 6 e3, S××; 8 c2, S× (×); 10 a1, Sc2; 11 b1, S; 16 e4, P; 17 f3; 18 Be5; 19 f4, P; 20 g3, P; 22 e2, as at move 27 above (35).
- (16) Q B (45)—2 Bd6; 5 e4, Sf6 (or A); 6 e3, S××; 8 c2, S× (×); 10 a1, Sc2; 11 b1, S; 16 e4, P; 17 f3; 18 Be5; 19 f4, P; 20 f3, P; 22 e1, S; 23 f1, S; 24 g1; 25 Bg3; 26 h2, S; 29 e1; 30 Bd6; 31 e2, S; 33 c4, P; 34 d3; 35 Bf4; 36 e3, S; 37 d3; 38 Be5; 39 c3, P; 41 a2, P; 43 c3; 44 Bg7, B×B; 45 d3, Ba6 mate.
(A) 5... Pf5; 6 f3; 7 Be5; 8 f4, P; 9 f3, P; 10 f2, P; 11 f1, P; 12 c2, P=S; 13 d3; 14 Bd6; 15 c4, P; 17 c2; 18 Bf4; 19 c1, S; 22 f1, S; 27 e3, S; 28 d3, as at move 37 above (36).
[Using K B, df Pawns, the same mate can be obtained in 35 moves.]

(17) Q S (21)—2 Sd5 ; 5 c4, P ; 6 d3 ; 9 Se5 ; 11 f3, B ; 12 f4, P ; 15 c3, P ; 16 h2 ; 17 Sc6, B ; 18 a2, P ; 19 a3, B ; 20 a4, B×S ; 21 a5, Bc3 mate. [Or with ce Pawns instead of S, in 24].

(18) Q S (25)—2 Sd5 ; 5 e4, Sf6 [or Pf5 ; 6 e3, P ; 7 e4, S ; 9 g2, P ; 10 h2, S ; 11 g3 ; 13 Sg2 ; 14 h3, S ; 15 h2, S ; 16 g1, P ; 17 h1, P=R mate] ; 8 h2, S ; 9 g2, S ; 11 e4, P ; 13 f2, Sd1 [13... Sg4 ; 14 g3, P ; 15 h3, S ; 16 g2, &c., saving a move] ; 14 g3, P ; 16 h1, S ; 17 g2, P ; 18 h2, S ; 19 g3 ; 21 Sg2 ; 22 h3, S ; 23 h2, S ; 24 g1, P ; 25 h1, P=R mate.

(19) Q S (28)—2 Sd5 ; 5 e4, Sf6 (or A) ; 8 h2, S ; 9 g2, S ; 11 e4, P ; 12 f3 ; 13 Sf4 ; 14 g3, S ; 15 f3, S×× ; 17 g1, Sf3 ; 18 f2 (*) ; 21 Sg4 ; 22 g3, P (**) ; 23 h3 ; (a) 23... Sg5 ; 24 h4, S ; 25 h5, Pg6 mate ; (b) 23... Sg1 ; 24 g2, P ; 25 g3, S ; 26 h2 ; 28 Sg6, P×S mate.

(A) 5... Pf5 ; 6 e3, P ; 7 e4, S ; 9 d2, S ; 11 b3, Sc5 (11... Sd2 ; 13 d1, &c.) ; 13 a1, S ; 14 b1, S ; 16 d1 ; 18 Sg4 ; 19 e1, S ; 21 g2, S×× ; 22 h2, Sf3 ; 23 h3, as above.

[Substituting K B for Q S, and allowing White one check at the finish, one gets some remarkable echoed positions at the points indicated by asterisks. The perpendicular line of 4 is repeated a square lower down, while the square of 4, which now precedes instead of following the perpendicular line, is altered in colour.

2 Bd5 ; 5 e4, Sf6 [5... Pf5 ; 6 e3, P ; 7 e4, S ; 9 d2, S ; 11 b3, Sc5 ; 13 a1, S ; 14 b1, S ; 17 e1, S ; 18 f2 ; 20 Bg4 ; 21 g2, S×× ; 22 h2, Sf3 ; 23 h3, as below] ; 8 h2, S ; 9 g2, S ; 11 e4, P ; 13 e2 ; 14 Bf3 ; 15 f2, S×× ; 16 g3, P (**) ; 17 h3, S ; 19 f1 (*) ; 20 e1, S ; 21 e2, S ; 22 d2, S ; 23 e1 ; 24 Bg4 ; 25 f1, S ; 26 g1, S ; 27 g2, S×× ; 28 h2, Sf3 ; 29 h3 ; (a) 29... Sg5 ; 30 h4, S ; 31 h5, Pg6 mate ; (b) 29... Sg1 ; 30 g2, P ; 31 g3, S ; 32 h2 ; 33 Bf5 ; 34 Bg6 ch, P×B mate.]

(20) Q S (41)—2 Sd5 ; 5 e4, Sf6 (A) ; 6 d3 ; 9 Se5 ; 10 e3, S×× ; 12 c2, S× (×) ; 14 a1, Sc2 ; 15 b1, S ; 20 f4, P ; 21 f3, P ; 22 f2, P ; 23 f1, P ; 24 e2, P=S ; 25 f1 ; 26 Sg4 ; 28 g3, S ; 29 h2 ; 32 Sb2 ; 33 h1, S ; 34 g1, S ; 35 f1, S ; 36 e1, S ; 37 d1, S ; 38 c1, S ; 39 b1, S ; 40 a1, Sc2 mate. I have called this problem "Hunted Home." The mate is given by the trapped Knight.

(A) 5... Pf5 ; 6 e3, P ; 7 e2, P ; 8 e1, P ; 9 d2, P=S ; 10 d1, S ; 13 a1, S ; 14 b1, S ; 18 f3 ; 20 Se6 ; 21 f4, P ; 22 f3, P ; 23 f2, P ; 24 f1, P ; 25 e2, P=S ; 28 g3, S ; 29 h2 ; 32 Sb2, as above. The variation is singular on account of the two promoted Knights.

(21) Q R (23)—1 Rb1 ; 5 a4, P ; 7 c3, P ; 8 c2, P ; 9 c1, P ; 13 g3 ; 15 Re6 ; 16 h4, P ; 17 h3, P ; 18 g3 ; 20 Rc1 ; 21 g2, B ; 22 f2, P ; 23 g1, P×R=R mate. ["X" has composed something similar to this.]

(22) Q R (29)—2 Rf5 ; 5 g4, Sh6 [if 5... Ph5 ; 6 g3, P ; 7 g4, Sh6, and 2 moves are saved later ; or if 5... Sf6 ; 6 e3, S×× ; 8 c2, &c. (28)] ; 7 f2, S ; 10 c2, S ; 12 a1, S ; 13 b1, S ; 18 g4, P ; 19 g3, P ; 20 g2, P ; 21 g1, P ; 25 f1, P=S ; 23 e1, S ; 24 d2, R ; 25 c1 ; 27 Rd1 ; 28 b1, S ; 29 c1, Rc2 mate. The Castled position (see No. 6) and the revival of the trapped Knight are noticeable. At move 24 both Knights acted as Rook-stops.

(23) Q R—(A) 6 e3, P ; 7 d2 ; 9 Re4 ! 10 d1, B ; 12 d3, B ; 13 d2 ; 14 Re3, P×R ; 15 e1, Qd1 or 2 mate. [A similar mate was first used by "X."]

(B) (a) 6 e3, S×× ; 8 c2, S× (×) ; 10 a1, Sc2 ; 11 b1, S ; 15 f3 ; 16 Re5 ; 17 f4, P ; 18 f3, P ; 19 f2, P ; 20 f1, P ; 21 e2, P=S ; 23 g2, R ; 24 h1 ; 25 Rg5 ; 26 h2, S ; 27 h1 ; 28 Rg1, R×R mate.

(b) 6 d3 ; 9 a4, P ; 13 e3, S×× ; 15 c2, S× (×) ; 17 a1, Sc2 ; 18 b1, S ; 23 g3 ; 24 Re5 ; 25 f4, P ; 26 g3 ; 27 Rd5 ; 28 f3, P ; 29 f2, P ; 30 f1, P ; 31 e2, P=S ; 33 g2, R ; 34 h1 ; 35 Rd2, B ; 36 Rg2, B×R ; 37 h2, Sf3 mate.

(c) Play as in (a) up to move 17. Then 18 g3 ; 19 Rf5 ; 20 g4, P ; 21 g3, P ; 22 f3, P ; 23 e2 ; 25 Rg2 ; 28 h2, P ; 29 h3, Pd5 or 6 mate. In all the above the trapped Knight is idle at the finish.

(d) 6 d3 ; 9 a3, Pe6 ! [if... Pe5, White saves the Rook moves later on (19)] ; 10 b3 ; 11 Rf4 ; 17 h2, S ; 18 g1, B ; 19 Rf2, B×R ; 20 g2, S ; 21 h1, Qh4.

(To be continued.)

SOLUTIONS.

By J. C. J. Wainwright (p. 263).—1 P—B 8, becoming Kt, &c.

By A. Moseley (p. 263).—1 K—Kt 3, P—K 5; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1., K—B 3; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1., P—Q 3; 2 Kt—K 3 ch, &c. If 1., B—K 3; 2 Q—Q sq ch, &c. If 1., R—Kt 3; 2 Kt×R ch, &c. If 1., others; 2 Q×Q P ch, &c.

No. 3,024, by P. H. Williams.—1 P—Q 3, &c.

No. 3,025, by H. L. Brooke.—1 R—K 5, &c.

No. 3,026, by T. Warton.—1 Q—Kt 3, &c.

No. 3,027, by W. Greenwood.—1 Kt—Q 6, &c.

By V. Marin (p. 296).—1 Q—B 2, &c.

By C. L. Cepero (p. 296).—1 R—K 3, &c.

By A. E. Stromberg (p. 296).—1 Kt—Kt 4, B—B 4; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1., B—Q 5; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 1., K×R; 2 Q—Q B 3 ch, &c. If 1., B×Q; 2 Kt—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1., R×Kt; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1., Kt—B 5; 2 Q×Kt, &c. If 1., R—Kt 3; 2 Kt—K 7 ch, &c. If 1., R—Q 2; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c.

By J. J. Rietveld (p. 296).—1 B—B 4, &c.

By L. A. Kuylers (p. 296).—1 R—K B 3, &c.

By H. L. Schuld (p. 296).—1 Kt—B 6, P×Kt; 2 R×B P, &c. If 1., R×Kt; 2 Q—R 5, &c. If 1., B—Kt 3; 2 Kt×K P, &c. If 1., B—K 3; 2 Q×K B, &c. If 1., B—Q 4; 2 Q×Q B, &c. If 1., P—K 5; 2 Q—Q 6, &c. If 1., others; 2 R×B P, &c.

By V. Cisar (p. 297).—1 B—Kt sq, Kt—B 3; 2 Q—Kt 3, &c. If 1., Kt—R 3; 2 Kt—K 5, &c. If 1., P—B 6; 2 Q—Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1., P—Q 3; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c. If 1., K—Q 4; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1., K—Q 6; 2 Kt—K 5 ch, &c.

By M. Havel (p. 297).—1 R—K 7, R—Q 4; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1., R—Q 6; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1., B—K 6; 2 Q—B 2 ch, &c. If 1., Kt—B 6; 2 Q×Kt ch, &c. If 1., others; 2 Kt—B 5 ch, &c.

By N. M. Gibbins (p. 297).—1 Kt—R 4, P×Kt; 2 P—B 4, &c. If 1., P—Kt 5; 2 Kt—Kt 6, &c. If 1., K—Q 4; 2 Q—R 5 ch, &c. If 1., B—B 3; 2 P—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1., B—B 6; 2 K×B, &c. If 1., others; 2 Kt—Kt 6, &c.

By J. Crake (p. 298).—1 B—B 5, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 298).—1 P—Kt 5, &c.

By Dr. C. Guidelli (p. 298).—1 P—B 3, P—Kt 5 (best); 2 B—K sq, B—R 5; 3 B×P, any; 4 B—B 8, &c.

By J. Kohtz and C. Kockelkorn (p. 298).—1 B—K 5, B—R 8; 2 B×P, B moves; 3 B—Q 6, B moves; 4 B—B 8, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 299).—1 B—K 5, &c.

By A. F. Mackenzie (p. 299).—1 Q—R 5, &c.

By W. Meredith (p. 300).—1 Q—R sq, &c.

Adaptation of foregoing (p. 300).—1 Q—R 4, &c.

Ditto (p. 300).—1 Q—R 4, &c.

No. 3,028, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—1 B—K 5, K—Kt 4; 2 B—Kt 3, &c. If 1., K×P; 2 B—Q B 7 dbl. ch, &c.

No. 3,029, by J. G. Woods.—1 R—B 4, B×R ch; 2 K×B, &c. If 1., B or P×Kt; 2 R—K 4 ch, &c. If 1., K—Q 4; 2 R—B 5 ch, &c. If 1., others; 2 R—K 4 ch, &c.

No. 3,030, by D. Pirnie.—1 P—Q 3, P—Kt 7, Kt—B sq or 3; 2 Kt×P, &c. If 1., Kt—Kt 4; 2 R—R 8, &c. If 1., P Queens; 2 R×Q, &c. If 1., P×P; 2 R—R 4 ch, &c. If 1., P—Q 5; 2 Kt—Kt 8, &c.

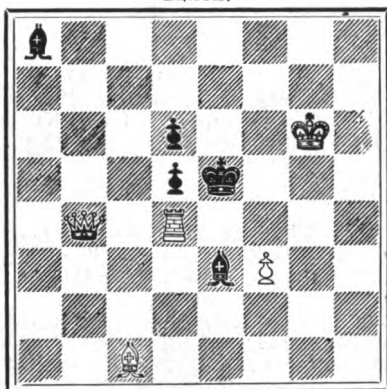
No. 3,031, by J. K. Haydon.—1 B—B 8, K—K 6; 2 Q—B 2, K moves; 3 B—B 5, &c. If 1., K—K 6; 2 B—B 5, any; 3 Q—B 2, &c. If 1., K—B 6; 2 B—B 5, &c. If 1., K—Q 4; 2 Q—Kt 4, &c. If 1., K—B 5; 2 Q—B 2 ch, K—Kt 4 (if 2., K—Q 4 or 5; 3 B—B 5, &c.); 3 Q—B 5 ch, &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,032.

By VITTORIO DE BARBIERI,
Geneva.

BLACK.



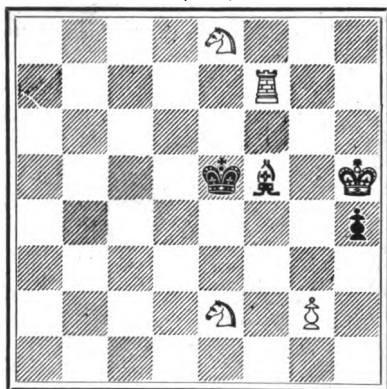
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,033.

By A. S. LITTLE,
Bedford.

BLACK.



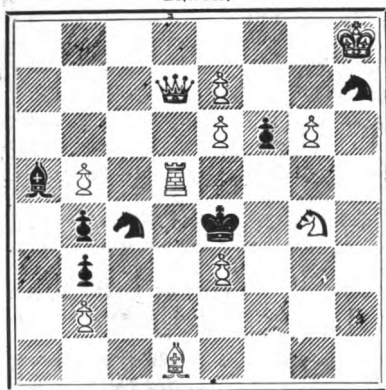
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,034.

By N. M. GIBBINS,
London.

BLACK.



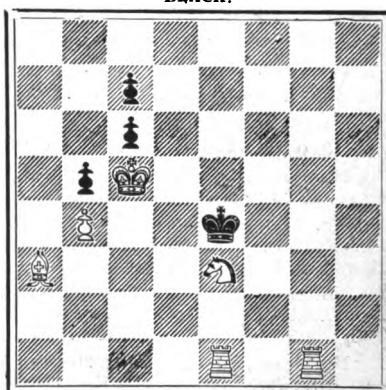
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,035.

By N. M. GIBBINS and
B. G. LAWS
(after E. V. TANNER).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

NOVEMBER, 1917.

QUEEN SACRIFICES IN MASTER-GAMES.

BY J. A. WOOLLARD.

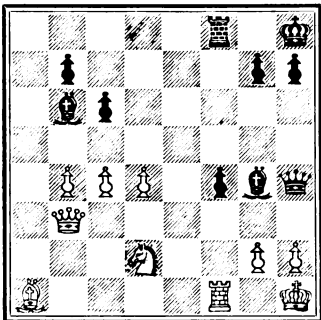
The article under the above heading by Signor Efreem Ferraris, which was reproduced in the August number of the *British Chess Magazine* from *L'Italia Scacchistica*, is interesting and suggestive, but a very brief examination only is necessary to show that it is neither complete—which perhaps it was not intended to be—nor even fairly representative. Signor Ferraris' industry in examining two thousand games is deserving of all praise, but the criticism cannot be restrained that better results might have been achieved with less labour had the field of research been chosen with greater judgment. Any decent chess library, such as one must suppose to exist in a city of the importance of Florence, must contain volumes from which plenty of material can be obtained, but there are omissions from Signor Ferraris' list that will at once occur to the youngest chess student. Especially unfortunate, for instance, is the statement that there is no example extant of a Queen sacrifice by Rubinstein. Mr. Moses has forestalled me by drawing attention in the September *B.C.M.* to the Rubinstein-Salve case, but there are others, including a game against Duras that gained the brilliancy prize in the Vienna Tourney in 1908, with a Queen sacrifice as early as the twelfth move. With the permission of the Editor of the *B.C.M.* I propose to supplement Signor Ferraris' selection with one equally numerous and I hope equally interesting. For the moment, however, I confine myself entirely to British and American examples. It was, indeed, the conviction that justice had not been adequately rendered to British talent that prompted me to investigations which have extended beyond their original object. Surely Blackburne, the most brilliant tournament player of all time, had more than three Queen sacrifices to his credit! And what about Pollock, entirely ignored, whose wonderful ending against Weiss at New York was the sensation of a tournament perhaps the most remarkable for chess

brilliances ever held, including at least eight instances of Queen sacrifices—of which, by the way, Signor Ferraris gives but one—not to mention Blackburne's masterly ending with Lipschutz and Gunsberg's game with Mason.

With but little trouble I have increased the three Blackburne examples offered by Signor Ferraris by seven, and with these I start my selection. I do not, of course, claim that I have exhausted the field. My own chess library is unfortunately of much too limited a compass; most of the positions are taken from diagrams, and the total number of games I have played over does not exceed a dozen at the outside.

No. 1.

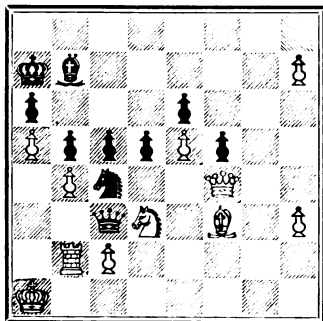
BLACK (J. H. BLACKBURNE).



In the next example (Diagram 3), from the Dresden Tournament of 1892, Black has an overpowering attack, but the method in which the *coup de grace* is administered is characteristically Blackburnian. White moved 1 Kt—R 2, whereupon followed Kt—R 6 ch; 2 K—R sq, Q—B 5; 3 Kt—B 3, Q×Kt; 4 P×Q, R—Kt 8 mate. Equally expeditious is the manner of the disposal of Schiffers in the Nuremberg Tournament of 1896 by the skilful utilisation of the two centre Pawns, 33 Q×B P, R—K B sq; 34 P—K 6! and if R×Q; 35 P×R, and one of the Pawns will Queen play Black how he will.

No. 5.

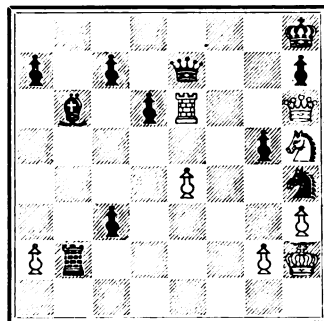
BLACK (J. H. BLACKBURNE).



WHITE (M. TCHIGORIN).

No. 6.

BLACK (J. H. BLACKBURNE).

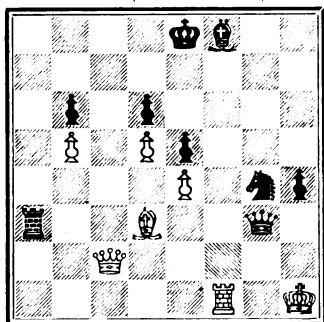


WHITE (HERR FRITZ).

Diagram No. 5 is a striking example of Blackburne's ingenuity in extricating himself from an apparently hopeless position. It occurred in a game with Tchigorin in the Jubilee Tournament at Vienna in 1898. There was no means of preventing the Queening of the White Pawn at R 7, but Blackburne evolved a subtle combination which Tchigorin, regardless of the maxim that the game is never lost until it is won, entirely failed to appreciate, and audacity carried the day as follows: 1. ., P×P; 2 P Queens, P—Kt 6; 3 Q—K B 8, P×P; 4 Q—B 5 ch, K—R sq. Here White could have drawn by perpetual check, but with a Queen to the good that was too ignominious a conclusion, so he continued 5 Q (B 4)—Q 4, with the object of forcing the exchange if possible, and Blackburne mated in three by 5. ., Q×P ch; 6 R—R 2, Q—K 8 ch!! 7 Kt×Q, P Queens, mate!

Though in normal circumstances the object of the Queen sacrifice is naturally to defeat the opponent, there are, of course, occasions when the "objective" is necessarily of a more limited character, and the sacrificer's ingenuity is exercised solely for the purpose of warding off impending disaster, as in the two following instances with which the Blackburne selections are concluded. The first, which occurred in the game with Fritz at the Frankfurt Tourney of 1886 (Diagram 6) was an amusing instance of the biter bit, or strategy and counter-strategy. Blackburne left his *Q en prise* at K 2, having a perpetual check should it be taken. Fritz, for his part, was anxious to effect a mate with the R at K 8, so in turn he offered the Q by Q—B 6. Blackburne, however, played K—Kt sq, whereupon Fritz took the Q with R, and Black's retort R×Kt P ch secured the draw.

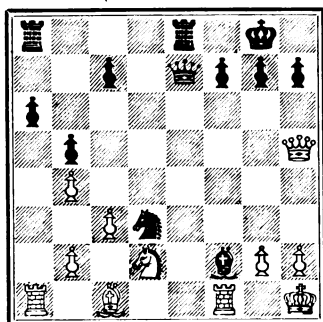
No. 7.
BLACK (S. WINAWER).



WHITE (J. H. BLACKBURNE).

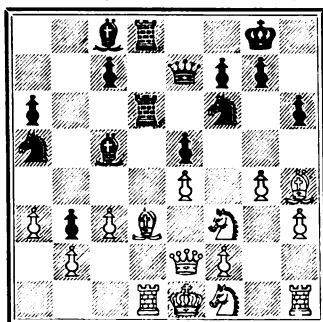
The foregoing, it will be seen, are all taken from international tournaments of the first importance. Were off-hand games of the Blackburne-Gifford stamp, included by Signor Ferraris, in contravention of his own conditions, to be added, the line would stretch out to the crack of doom.

No. 8.
BLACK (W. H. K. POLLOCK).



WHITE (MAX WEISS).

No. 9.
BLACK (W. H. K. POLLOCK).

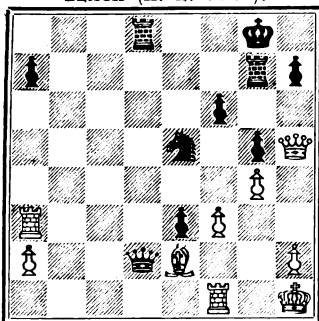


WHITE (JAS. MASON).

Pollock's win against Max Weiss, the joint winner with Tchigorin of the New York Tournament of 1889, deservedly ranks as one of the finest inspirations of genius ever materialised on the chess board. The moves of the culminating combination have been often reproduced, but it is a never-failing pleasure to replay them (Diagram 8). Black moves 18... Q—K 8; 19 P—R 3, Kt×B; 20 R×Q, R×R ch; 21 K R 2, B—Kt 8 ch; 22 K—Kt 3, R—K 6 ch; 23 K—Kt 4, Kt—K 7; 24 Kt—B sq, P—Kt 3; 25 Q—Q 5, P—R 4 ch; 26 K—Kt 5, K—Kt 2! 27 Kt×R, P—B 3 ch; 28 K—R 4, B—B 7 ch; 29 P—K Kt 3, B×P mate.

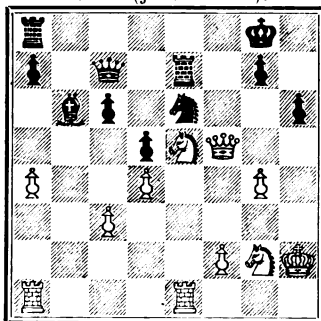
In the same tournament Pollock effected another Queen sacrifice, against Mason. From the position on Diagram No. 9 the play proceeded 19... Kt—B 5; 20 Kt—Q 4, P×Kt; 21 K B×Kt, P×P; 22 R×R, Q×R; 23 P×P, P—Kt 7; 24 B—R 2, Kt×K P! 25 B—K Kt 3, Q—K 3!! 26 B—Kt sq, Kt×Q B P! 27 Q×Q, R mates.

No. 10.
BLACK (H. E. BIRD).



WHITE (W. H. K. POLLOCK).

No. 11.
BLACK (JAS. MASON).

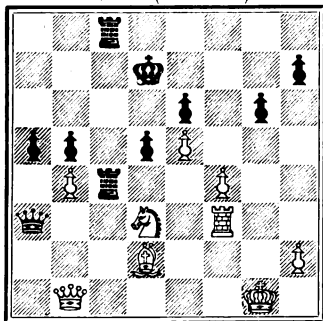


WHITE (H. E. BIRD).

Pollock was himself the victim in the next illustration (Diagram 10), which is taken from the B.C.A. tournament of 1886. Bird had just played Q—Q 7, offering to sacrifice the Q, and Pollock accepted the challenge by R—Q sq, Q×R ch; 38 B×Q, R×B ch; 39 K—Kt 2, Kt—Kt 3; 40 R—R 4, P—K 7; 41 R—K 4, Kt—B 5 ch; 42 R×Kt, P Queens and wins.

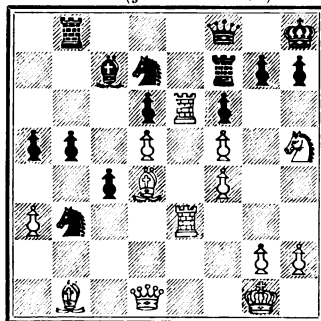
The prize for brilliancy in the *New York Clipper* Tournament was won by Bird in a game against Mason wherein the win was not consummated until twenty moves after the sacrifice of the Queen. At the stage of the game shown on Diagram 11, Bird played 29 P—R 5, B×R P; 30 R×B, R—K B sq; 31 R—R 6! R×Q; 32 P×R, and play continued until the 50th move, when Mason resigned.

No. 12.
BLACK (A. BURN).



WHITE (A. ALBIN).

No. 13.
BLACK (J. H. WISKER).



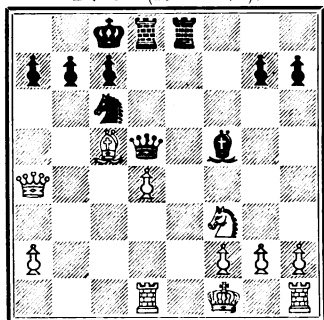
WHITE (S. ROSENTHAL).

The only instance of a Queen sacrifice by Amos Burn that I have come across occurred in a game with Albin at the Hastings Tournament of 1895 (Diagram No. 12). With fine judgment Burn gave up Q for R and Kt in order to get two passed Pawns on the Q side. The play is rather long, but very interesting. 29... P×P; 30 Kt—B 5 ch, R (B sq)×Kt; 31 R×Q, P×R; 32 Q—Kt 3, R—R 5; 33 Q—R 2, K—B 3; 34 K—Kt 2, R (B 4)—B 5; 35 K—Kt 3, P—Kt 5; 36 K—Kt 4, K—Kt 4; 37 K—Kt 5, R—R 3; 38 P—R 4, K—R 5; 39 Q—R sq, R (R 3)—B 3; 40 B—K 3, P—Kt 6, and White resigned.

Wisker brought off a fine win in his match with Rosenthal. The latter was playing to win his opponent's Queen, an enterprise in which he succeeded at the cost of the game, the concluding moves from the diagram (No. 14) being 29 Q—K sq, Kt×B; 30 R—K 8, B—Kt 3; 31 K—B sq, R×R; 32 R×R, K—Kt sq; 33 R×Q ch, K×R; 34 P—Kt 4, R—K 2; 35 Q—B 3, Kt—Kt 6; 36 P—Kt 5, B—Q 5; 37 Q—B 2, Kt (Q 2)—B 4; 38 P×P, P×P; 39 B—R 2, Kt—Q 6; 40 B×Kt, R—K 8 ch; 41 K—Kt 2, R—Kt 8 ch; 42 K—R 3, Kt—B 7 ch, White resigned.

No. 14.

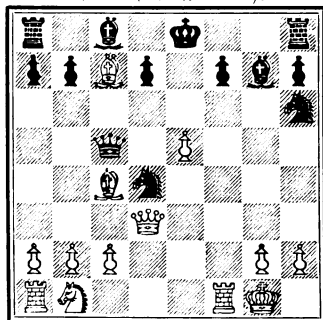
BLACK (S. BODEN).



WHITE (REV. G. A. MACDONNELL).

No. 15.

BLACK (H. E. BIRD).

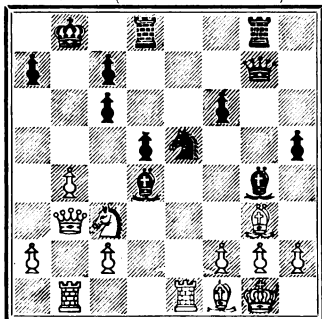


WHITE (REV. G. A. MACDONNELL).

Another surprising omission from Signor Ferraris' selection is Boden's famous ending against the Rev. G. A. MacDonnell (Diagram No. 14). 20... Q×Kt; 21 P×Q, B—R 6 ch; 22 K—Kt sq, R—K 3; 23 Q—B 2, R×P; 24 B×R, Kt×B, and White resigns. MacDonnell himself could be brilliant enough when the opportunity occurred, as the position on the next diagram shows. Bird had defended in the erratic style to which he was addicted, and MacDonnell finished the game neatly by 12 B—Q 6, Q—Kt 3 (the double check with Q and Kt achieves nothing); 13 K—R sq, K Kt—B 4; 14 Kt—B 3, Q×P; 15 Q×Kt (Q 4), Kt×Q; 16 Kt—Q 5, and Bird resigns.

No. 16.

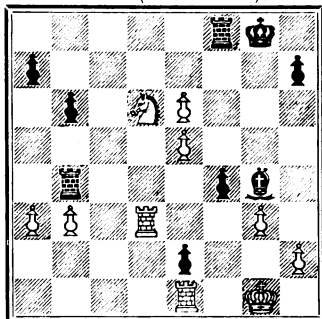
BLACK (G. H. D. GOSSIP).



WHITE (J. W. SHOWALTER).

No. 17.

BLACK (S. TINSLEY).



WHITE (I. GUNSBURG).

For the best game played in the first round of the New York Tournament a special prize was offered, which was awarded to Gunsberg

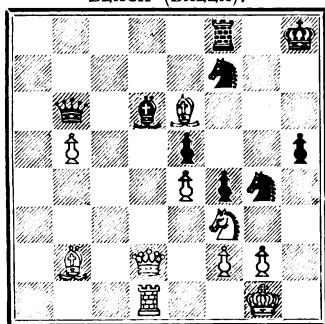
for his win against Mason. This decision was a sore disappointment to Mr. Gossip, who had confidently expected that his ending with Showalter would have had the preference over the "comparatively dull game," as he describes it, that was successful. But the award was for the "best" game, and the best games, like the best people, are not necessarily the most brilliant, and may even appear to be, superficially, "comparatively dull." No such charge, however, could justly be laid against Gossip's conduct of the ending, the concluding moves being as brilliant as the most exacting could desire.

The diagram (No. 16) represents the position after White's 23rd move, and Gossip let off the fireworks as follows: 23... P—R 5; 24 B×P, Kt—B 6 ch; 25 P×Kt, B×P dis. ch; 26 B—Kt 3, Q×B ch! 27 P×Q, R×P ch! 28 P×R, B×B P! 29 B—R 3, R×B ch! 30 K×R, R—R sq mate.

Tinsley's win against Gnnsberg at the Manchester Tourney of 1890 (Diagram No. 17) was in its way little less remarkable, and though it may be objected that the Q sacrificed was only a promoted Pawn, and that another took its place next move, still I think its inclusion is quite justified. 1 P×P, P×R; 2 R—B 8 ch, R×R; 3 P×P ch, K—Kt 2; 4 P×R (Q) ch, K×Q; 5 P Queens ch, and Black resigns.

No. 18.

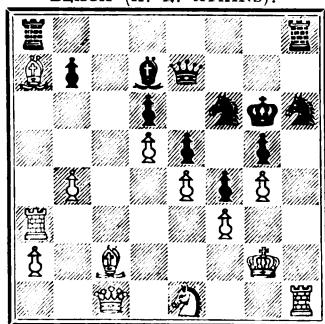
BLACK (BALLA).



WHITE (F. D. YATES).

No. 19.

BLACK (H. E. ATKINS).



WHITE (DR. TRESLING).

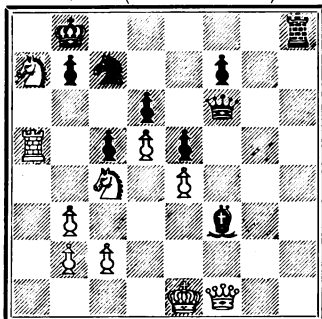
Though the Yorkshire champion's experience of international chess is not extensive, he earned the right to inclusion in the present honourable company through his game with Balla in the Postyen Tournament, where a clever sacrifice of the Queen enabled him to avert a dangerous attack, and should have won the game. Balla (Black) played Kt×P, a strong move threatening awkward consequences. Yates retorted with 33 Q×B, and the game went on 33... Kt×Q; 34 B×P ch, R—B 3. Now 35 B×R ch, followed by B—Q 4 would have left Yates with R and two minor pieces for Q and a probable win, but he played 35 R×Kt, Balla gave back the Q, and the game was ultimately drawn.

The Amsterdam Tournament of 1899 provided a signal vindication of the strength of British chess, for H. E. Atkins won the first prize by defeating outright every one of his opponents. It is true that the tournament was for amateurs only, but it was international, and the game with which Atkins secured the brilliancy prize therefore comes within the scope of this article. The ending is very similar to Kieres-

kitzky's famous win against Schulten, given in the August *B.C.M.*—by the way, with the names of the players reversed. From the position diagrammed (No. 19) the continuation was (Black to move) 29... Kt (R 3) $\times$ P ; 30 B—K Kt sq, R $\times$ R ; 31 K $\times$ R, Q—R 2 ch ; 32 K—Kt 2, Q—R 6 ch ; 33 K $\times$ Q, Kt—K 6 dis. ch ; 34 K—R 2, R mates.

No. 20.

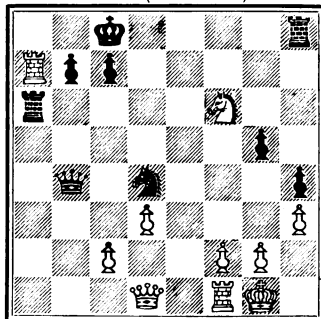
BLACK (S. ROSENTHAL).



WHITE (S. LOYD).

No. 21.

BLACK (GOLMAYO).

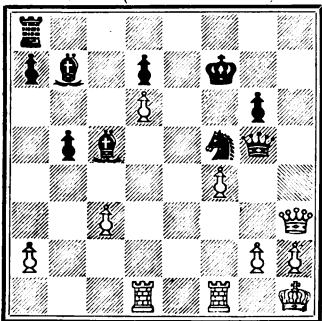


WHITE (S. LOYD).

Of the eight examples which follow from the play of American masters, two stand to the credit of Sam Loyd, both originating in the Paris International Tournament of 1867, the first and last occasion on which the great problemist sought fame amongst the master players. One of his victims was the great French player S. Rosenthal, who in the position shown on Diagram 20 was prettily mated by 1 Kt—Kt 6, Q—R 5 ch ; 2 K—Q 2, Q—Kt 5 ; 3 Q $\times$ B, Q $\times$ Q ; 4 Kt—Q 7 ch, K—R sq ; 5 Kt—B 6 dis. ch, Kt—R 3 ; 6 Kt—Kt 6 mate. The ending with Golmayo was extraordinary, inasmuch as Loyd announced mate in eight, and Golmayo resigned on the method being explained, though as a matter of fact there is no forced mate at all. On the contrary, White should lose if, instead of taking the Queen, Black plays K—R 2. The analysis which Golmayo accepted, and which therefore stands part of the game, was 1 R—R 8 ch, R $\times$ R ; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—Kt sq ; 3 Kt—Q 7 ch, K—B sq ; 4 Kt—Kt 6 ch, K—Kt sq ; 5 Q—B 8 ch, R $\times$ Q (?) ; 6 Kt—Q 7 ch, K—R 2 ; 7 R—R sq ch, Q interposes ; 8 R $\times$ Q mate.

No. 22.

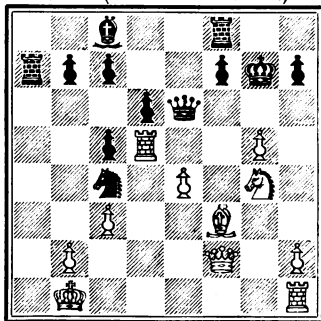
BLACK (C. F. BURILLE).



WHITE (H. N. PILLSBURY).

No. 23.

BLACK (G. H. MACKENZIE).



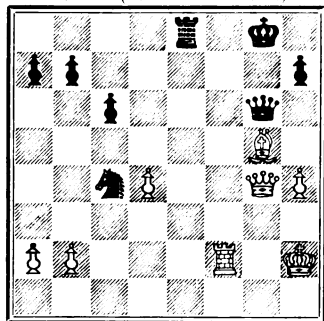
WHITE (J. H. BLACKBURN).

C. F. Burille's well-known ending against Pillsbury (Diagram 22) is a specimen of chess fireworks beloved of the "gallery." Brilliant in itself it gains further lustre from the strength of the opponent at whose expense it was produced. Black mates in three : 1... $Q \times P$ ch ; 2 $Q \times Q$, Kt—Kt 6 ch ; 3 $P \times Kt$, R—R sq mate.

A brilliancy of the late Capt. Mackenzie's worth recalling occurred in one of the games of his match with Blackburne in 1883 (Diagram 23). Mackenzie on his 29th move sacrificed by $Q \times R$, whereupon followed 30 $P \times Q$, B—B 4 ch ; 31 $Q-B$ 2, R—R 8 ch ; 32 $K \times R$, B $\times Q$, and mate cannot be averted.

No. 24.

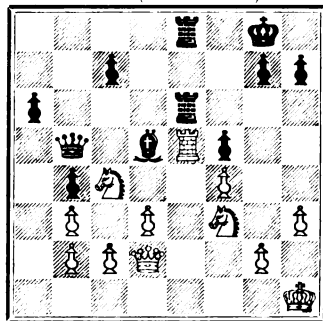
BLACK (T. VON SCHEVE).



WHITE (F. J. MARSHALL).

No. 25.

BLACK (E. DELMAR).



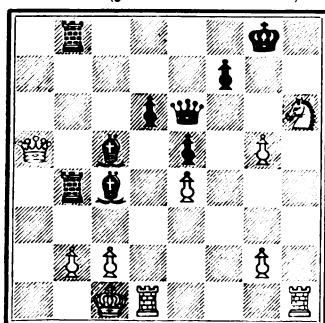
WHITE (D. G. BAIRD).

Amongst the few positions of interest that the various competitions promoted to exploit the Rice Gambit produced, the ending of the game between Frank J. Marshall and Von Scheve at Monte Carlo in 1904 is perhaps the best worth preserving (Diagram 24). Continuation (White to play), 1 $P-R$ 5, R—K 5 ; 2 B—R 6, $Q \times Q$; 3 R—B 8 mate.

The New York Tournament was responsible for the Baird-Delmar ending (Diagram 25), which Delmar (Black) won thus : 33... B $\times$ Kt (B 3) ; 34 $R \times Q$, R—K 8 ch ; 35 K—R 2, $P \times R$; 36 Kt—K 5, R—K 7 ; 37 $Q \times P$, $R \times P$ ch ; 38 K—R sq, $R \times Kt$, and White resigns.

No. 26.

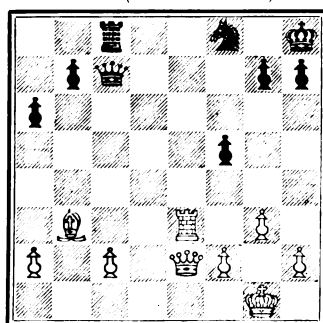
BLACK (J. W. SHOWALTER).



WHITE (D. JANOWSKI).

No. 27.

BLACK (E. SCHALLOPP).



WHITE (S. LIPSCHUTZ).

In a match with Janowski in 1899, Showalter in a deep combination sacrificed his Queen for two minor pieces in order to develop a strong attack on his opponent's King, which was carried to success in the following manner: 32... Q×Kt; 33 P×Q, B—K 6 ch; 34 K—Kt sq, R×P ch; 35 K—R sq, R (Kt 7)—Kt 3; 36 P—R 7 ch, K—R sq; 37 R×P, B—Q 5 ch; 38 R×B, P×R and wins.

The last example was won by S. Lipschutz during the B.C.A. Tourney in 1886. Black has a bad position, but the summary manner in which the game concludes is startling: 1 R—K 8, Q—Q 2; 3 Q—B 4, and whether Black take the Q or not he is mated next move.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We now repeat studies No. 251 and 252, which were published in the September number, and give their solutions.

Position 251, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—♔ at K R 4, ♚ at Q B 4, ♙ at Q R 6, K R 3, ♖ at Q R 2, ♜ at Q Kt 3, K 7, ♗ at Q B 2, K B 3. White to play and draw.

This is very deceptive, for when White, after fairly obvious sacrifices, seems to have an easy draw, Black has a move which causes difficulties from which escape is only possible by an obscure stalemate. Few solvers saw through both these resources.

Solution:—1 R×P ch, K—R sq; 2 R—B 8 ch, K—R 2; 3 R—B 7 ch, K×P! (B×R is stalemate and K—Kt sq allows 4 R—Kt 7 ch); 4 R—B 6, K—Kt 4; 5 R×P, B—Q sq; 6 K—Kt 5, B—Q 6 (and unexpectedly the Rook must fall); 7 P—R 4, K—B 4; 8 P—R 5, K—Q 4; 9 K—R 6! B×R stalemate. A study of classic simplicity.

Position 252, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—♔ at K B 4, ♚ at Q B 5, K Kt 3, ♙ at Q R 4, Q Kt 4, Q Kt 3, Q 5, ♖ at Q 3, ♗ at Q Kt 3. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 Kt—B 5 ch, K×P; 2 Kt—K 7 ch, K—Q 5! 3 K—Kt 5 and wins the Queen whatever Black play. If 1... K—B 2; then 2 P—Q 6 ch, K—B sq; 3 K—K 5, K—Q sq! 4 Kt—Q 4, K—K sq; 5 K—Q 5, Q—Q sq! 6 Kt (Q 4)—K 6, Q—R sq ch; 7 K—Q 4, and wins by advancing the Pawn. Or 2... K—Q sq; 3 K—K 5, Q×P; 4 K—Q 5, Q—Q 7 ch; 5 Kt—Q 4, Q—Q 8; 6 K—B 6, Q—R 8 ch; 7 K—Kt 6 and wins. There are several other variations which are not difficult to solve, for when once White has consolidated his position his force is in reality superior to Black's, and the only danger to be feared is a perpetual check.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.		No. 251.	No. 252.	Total.
Mr. W. T. Pierce	58	4	0	62	
Mrs. Sollas	44	4	1	49	
Mr. R. G. D. Addey	49	—	—	49	
Mr. H. T. Twomey	38	4	4	46	

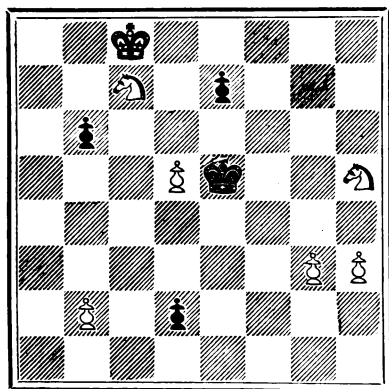
Mr. J. Gilchrist	35	..	4	..	1	..	40
Col. E. Kensington	34	..	4	..	2	..	40
Mr. R. Garby	31	..	4	..	0	..	35
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	26	..	4	..	4	..	34
Mr. C. H. T. Rowse	31	..	—	..	2	..	33
Mr. D. M. Liddell	32	..	—	..	—	..	32
Rev. A. Baker	18	..	4	..	4	..	26
Mr. F. W. Yelder	20	..	4	..	1	..	25
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25	..	—	..	—	..	25
Mr. E. Sammons	14	..	4	..	4	..	22
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20	..	—	..	—	..	20
M. Raoul Gaudin	16	..	—	..	—	..	16
Mr. A. C. Fellows	14	..	—	..	—	..	14
Mr. L. Illingworth	Cancelled	..	4	..	2	..	6
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	—	..	4	..	2	..	6

We congratulate our esteemed solver, Mr. Pierce, on again reaching the top of the list.

Solutions of the following studies should be posted by November 30th, 1917, and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2.

Position 255. Original.

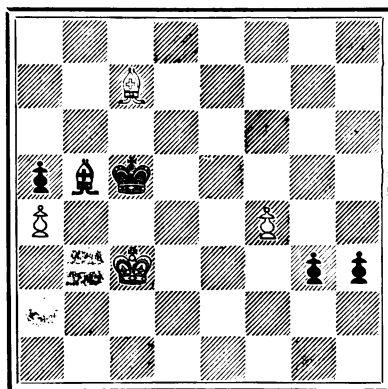
By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

Position 256. Original.

By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Will Mr. J. Harrison kindly send his present address ?

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR ON THE HALF CHESSBOARD.

Mr. Murray asks us to correct the following misprints in his article on *The Knight's Tour* in the October *B.C.M.*:—

p. 306, first table. The total of the first line should be 118, and the number of partial tours from g4 to h2 should be 8. Second table, foot of first column, read a4-a1.

p. 308, first tour: h2 is 22. Third tour: g2 is 63; f4 52.

OBITUARY.

The *Revue Suisse d'Echecs* announces the death on July 4th of Karl Müller, the strongest player and also one of the most popular members of the K.V. Chess Club, Berne. The deceased was a German by birth, but was long identified with Swiss chess.

Particulars reached us, too late for publication in our October issue, of the deceased Duke of Sermoneta, who died at Rome in September, aged 75. Don Onorato Gaetani, Duke of Sermoneta, president of the Italian Chess Union, contributed largely to the prosperity of the game in Italy as patron, propagandist, and enthusiastic player alike. His generous help and personal activity made possible the grand national tournament in Rome, in 1911, in which the best Italian players took part, including the late Arturo Reggio. The Duke himself indulged in the game constantly at the Accademia Scacchistica Romana, of which he was the honorary president. Outside chess, he was a talented writer, particularly on geographical subjects; but he was still better known as a politician. As member of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate, he played no small part in Italian politics. Becoming Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Rudini cabinet in 1896, after the Adowa disaster, he distinguished himself as an anti-Africanist and a strenuous opponent of Crispi.

Italian chess has sustained a severe loss by the death of the Duke of Sermoneta.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHESS AS A SOLACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR;

I regret to say that owing to strenuous duties I find it impossible to give enough time to the end-game studies, and am therefore reluctantly compelled to retire.

Although I was new to this form of competition, and was rarely able to give more than twenty minutes or more to the positions, I must say that it has improved my play, and more important still, has been a great solace to me out here for the last few months.

Hoping to be able to resume my place in the end-game list at an early date, and still greatly interested in the *B.C.M.*

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

E.E.F., September 30th, 1917.

J. E. PECKOVER, Sec. Lt.

CHESS MATERIALS FOR SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR;

If you can spare me a Chess Magazine for this month and onwards I shall be grateful. I play chess now and then with the soldiers, who come down from the trenches for a few days' repose. We have a Salle de Recréations for them open all the afternoon and evening, and they come in hundreds to play games, write and read. If any of your subscribers would like to send out another chessboard and men, we should be grateful, for we have only one set at present.

The French Red Cross would forward it to us. The address is—Hon. Sec., French Red Cross, 9, Knightsbridge, London. But you must put on the address that it is for Mrs. Sollas's Canteen.

We are very near the front, only about six miles from the nearest Germans, at a little village which serves as a shelter for troops, not having been destroyed much in the German retreat last March. I give you the address of our Headquarters at Compiègne, as we are beyond railway communication.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

*Œuvres des Dames Anglaises,
Bureau de la Place, Compiègne, Oise,
October 13th, 1917.*

AMABEL SOLLAS.

[Doubtless many of our readers who have attended the tournament meetings of the British Chess Federation will best recollect Mrs. Sollas as Mrs. Mosely, who won the British Ladies' Championship at Cheltenham, in 1913. Since her marriage to Professor Sollas, of Oxford, Mrs. Sollas has been constantly engaged in nursing wounded soldiers in France. We are sending her some copies of the *B.C.M.*, and we hope she will have a generous response to her appeal for chess materials.—ED., *B.C.M.*]

QUEEN SACRIFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I am going over with much interest your examples of Queen Sacrifices in Master Games, by Signor Ferraris, published in the August number of the magazine. I looked in vain, however, for "The Immortal Fiftieth Battle" example. It may be, however, that there is a reason for its not being included. I give the game below.

Yours faithfully,

Orange Walk, British Honduras,
September 3rd, 1917.

D. Q. BLAKELY.

WHITE. LA BOURDONNAIS.	BLACK. MACDONNELL.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P×P
3 P—K 4	3 P—K 4
4 P—Q 5	4 P—K B 4
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 Kt—K B 3
6 B×P	6 B—B 4
7 Kt—B 3	7 Q—K 2
8 B—K Kt 5	8 B×P ch
9 K—B sq	9 B—Kt 3
10 Q—K 2	10 P—B 5
11 R—Q sq	11 B—Kt 5
12 P—Q 6	12 P×P
13 Kt—Q 5	13 Kt×Kt (a)
14 B×Q	14 Kt—K 6 ch
15 K—K sq	15 K×B
16 Q—Q 3	16 R—Q sq
17 R—Q 2	17 Kt—B 3
18 P—Q Kt 3	18 B—Q R 4

19 P—Q R 3	19 Q R—B sq
20 R—K Kt sq	20 P—Q Kt 4
21 B×P	21 B×Kt
22 P×B	22 Kt—Q 5
23 B—B 4	23 Kt×P ch
24 K—B 2	24 Kt×Q R
25 R×P ch	25 K—B 3
26 R—B 7 ch	26 K—Kt 3
27 R—Q Kt 7	27 Q Kt×B
28 P×Kt	28 R×P
29 Q—Kt sq	29 B—Kt 3
30 K—B 3	30 R—B 6
31 Q—R 2	31 Kt—B 5 dis ch
32 K—Kt 4	32 R—K Kt sq
33 R×B	33 P×R
34 K—R 4	34 K—B 3
35 Q—K 2	35 R—Kt 3
36 Q—K R 5	36 Kt—K 6

(a) "The stroke of genius," Morache well terms it. and wins.



B.C.M. CHESS ANNUAL, 1916.

Price 3/- ; post free 3/3.

"The second volume of *The British Chess Magazine Chess Annual* has just reached us, and our words of praise in favour of the first volume must certainly be echoed with respect to the new volume before us ; indeed, we feel that it even surpasses its predecessor. The collection of the past year's best games is a first-class one, as is also the collection of prize problems. The article on early Oxford and Cambridge chess should be very interesting, not alone to the older generation, but also the juniors. A very complete collection of games illustrating the Vienna opening should be of great practical importance to the student. Even chess in Australia is by no means passed unnoticed, eight pages being devoted to its discussion, and four games by our Victorian champion are reproduced."—*Australasian*.

We have been offered the following chess-works for sale, and shall be pleased to consider prices for all or part :—*British Chess Magazine*; bound volumes, 1882, 1883, 1887 to 1900—16 vols. ; *Chess Exemplified*, *Chess Openings*, and *Chess Endings* (Freeborough) ; *Chess Bouquet* ; *Select Chess End-Games* (Freeborough) ; *Hastings Chess Tournament* ; *Chess Congress*, 1882 (Lowenthal) ; *Chess Players' Handbook* (Staunton) ; *Chess* (Hoffer) ; *Principles of Chess* (Mason). All bound in cloth and in excellent condition.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Pte. Cecil B. Head (Palestine).—The "Fifty Move Rule" in the *British Chess Code* reads as follows :—

A game in which checkmate has not occurred is treated as drawn if, before touching a man, the player whose turn it is to play claims that the game be treated as drawn and proves that the last fifty moves on each side have been made without a capture of a man or a move of a Pawn.—*The British Chess Code* (new edition by the Rev. E. E. Cunningham, M.A. ; Routledge & Sons, 1903), Part II., Rule 8 (b).

In the latest published work on chess, M. Henri Delaire's *Traité-Manuel des Echecs* (1917), the rule is as follows :—

Either player can, at any moment of the game, call on his opponent to mate him in fifty moves, and if the mate is not given in fifty moves the game shall be declared drawn. But the counting of the moves must begin afresh after every capture of any piece and after a move of a Pawn.

The first version, however, is the one which has been adopted in master tournaments of late years, *e.g.*, in substance if not wording, at San Sebastian in 1911 ; and it may, we believe, be taken as the authoritative rule in master play nowadays.

We are glad you appreciate the Queen Sacrifice article. We note your suggestion about more anecdotal articles, reminiscences, etc. But you must remember that writers of such articles are scarce. We catch them when we can !

THE CHESS WORLD.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

The annual meeting of the national chess society was held on October 20th, at the City of London Chess Club. The president, Sir John O. S. Thursby, presided, and was supported by Canon Gordon Ross, Messrs. W. D. Morton and W. W. White, vice-presidents, and delegates from the various units, and life members.

The report presented by the hon. secretary, Mr. L. P. Rees, stated that the Committee regretted to have again to record restricted work owing to war conditions. No congress had been held, and the opinion was expressed that the cessation would also probably extend to 1918.

During the past year arrangements had been made for establishing Correspondence Tournaments, and the project had met with a most satisfactory reception, upwards of sixty players having signified their intention to compete in the various contests, which will be divided into three classes. It is intended that championship honours shall be instituted and trophies provided, to be held in trust by the winners.

The Public Schools competitions were progressing successfully. Seven schools, St. Anne's (Redhill), Manchester Grammar, Rugby, Wilson's Grammar (London), Fettes College (Edinburgh), St. Alban's and Leeds Grammar Schools were all affiliated to the Federation, and the tournament medal winners for 1917, were J. J. B. Taylor, A. E. Levy, and G. F. Matheson, at the three first-named schools respectively. Matches by correspondence between five of the schools had proved so encouraging that it is intended to provide a suitable trophy carrying the title of "Champion School for Correspondence Chess."

The Library established during the year now contains 140 volumes, with promise of further extension.

Following a scheme to give Life Members official representation, Mr. H. Rodney, president of the Metropolitan Club (London), has been elected to a seat on the Council.

Reference was made to the efforts on behalf of the Permanent Invested Fund by Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson and other enthusiastic co-operators, whose organising of lightning tourneys at the Gambit Café, Budge Row, London, had resulted in a contribution of £20.

The work of co-opting over-seas chess organisations had met with encouraging results, and when the war is over it is expected that still closer relations will be established.

Gratifying evidence of the growing popularity of the Federation was indicated by the election of four new associate members—Mr. H. J. R. Murray (Birmingham), Rev. F. E. Hamond (Norwich), Mr. Charles Dawson (Greenock), and Dr. R. Dunstan, junr. (Lewes).

The financial status was reported to be excellent. The income for the year totalled £168 8s. 6d.; making with the balance (£116 12s. 2d.) brought forward the aggregate of £285 os. 8d. The expenditure amounted to £50 6s. 5d., leaving a surplus of £234 14s. 3d. Of this sum £94 4s. 3d. was paid to the trustees for investment, leaving a balance of £140 10s. 0d. to carry forward. Subsequently this was

reduced to £5 10s. od., it being decided to repay £135 to the president, who generously advanced £285 to enable the Federation to take up £300 in 5 per cent. War Loan. The Permanent Invested Fund now stands at £1,000 less, as just indicated, an outstanding debit of £150, which we hope will soon be liquidated by further donations.

In the details of the accounts we are pleased to notice the following items of income which should steadily increase :—Vice-Presidents, £15 10s. od. ; Associated Members, £9 19s. 6d. ; Donations to Permanent Fund, £24 7s. od. plus £20 raised by Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson and friends=£44 7s. od. ; Interest from invested funds, £20.

All the officials were re-elected, and a vote of thanks passed to the City of London Chess Club for its hospitality.

The Federation officials are :—president, Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart. ; hon. sec., Mr. L. P. Rees, St. Aubyn's, Redhill ; hon. treasurer Mr. H. E. Dobell, Robertson Street, Hastings.

We understand that the prospects of a match for the British Championship are encouraging, at any rate we are told that "the proposals are reasonably good."

At the annual meeting of the Exeter Club on September 29th the Rev. A. H. M. Hare was elected president, and Mr. G. F. Thompson hon. secretary. The financial statement disclosed a surplus of £5 5s. 5d.

Mr. F. J. Marshall is back at his Chess Divan, 118, West 49th Street, Manhattan, after a two months' sojourn at the Million-Dollar Pier, Atlantic City, where he played exhibition games at chess and draughts against all comers.

From *The Field* we learn that a double round tournament with six competitors was recently contested at Warsaw. Rubinstein was first with 9 points, Lowtzky 6½, Flamberg and Belsitzmann 6, Langleben 1½, and Kleczynski 1.

We are sure that it will interest some of our Edinburgh subscribers to learn that Lieut. Handasyde encountered all comers in a simultaneous exhibition at the Nairobi Chess Club on June 30th, and incidentally assisted the club to raise the sum of 100 rupees towards the war "Star and Garter" fund.

The *Revue Suisse d'Echecs* reports two exhibitions of simultaneous chess in Switzerland recently. On August 5th Richard Teichmann played 19 opponents at Arosa, winning 18 games and drawing one in 2¾ hours. On September 8th Hans Fahrni played 25 opponents at St. Gallen, winning 22 games and drawing 3.

At the annual meeting of the Torquay Club, on October 5th, Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood and Mr. C. Greville Page were re-elected president and hon. secretary respectively. The accounts showed a balance in

hand of nearly £7. Dr. R. Dunstan won the Championship contest and also first prize in the Handicap. It was decided to compete this season in the Bemridge Cup competition.

The annual meeting of the Barrow-in-Furness Club took place on October 2nd, when Alderman Bradshaw presided in the absence of the president, Colonel Strongitharm, who was re-elected. The Handicap prizes were divided by Messrs. F. Barker and M. Johnstone. Mr. J. Patterson won the Championship contest, and holds the Cup. The Club meets at the Barrow Institute. The hon. secretary is Mr. M. Johnstone.

One of our subscribers, a 2nd Lieut. in the Lancashire Fusiliers, would like to meet with an opponent "willing to play by correspondence with a 'lonely soldier' who is a very inefficient skittler." He says, "I am expecting to proceed to France shortly, but see no reason why games should not be continued whilst I am out there." We shall be pleased to put any reader in touch with "lonely soldier."

Another instance of the spread of chess to new places, through the medium of the Army! Private Francis, then attached to the 2nd West India Regiment at Lindi, East Africa, wrote to us in August that there were some nine players of the game at the "Carlyle Club," Lindi, apart from officers who played at their own quarters. Some of the players had come recently from Dar-es-salaam, where there had been a good deal of chess.

After the annual general meeting of the Birmingham Club, on October 9th, J. H. Blackburne gave a successful exhibition of simultaneous play. On December 10th next, the famous English veteran will complete his 76th year! Mr. S. J. A. Lane was elected president and Mr. J. T. Miles hon. secretary of the club for ensuing year. In vacating the presidential office, Mr. James Davidson stated that a gratifying increase of membership had occurred during his term of office.

From *The Brooklyn Eagle* we learn that Mr. Charles Broughton, vice-president of the New York State Chess Association, is raising a fund to provide chessmen and boards for all soldiers of New York State who are chess-players, or who desire to become students of chess. The Staten Island Club, of which Mr. Broughton is secretary, has headed the list with a donation of 25 dollars, in memory of the late president, Mr. Charles S. Taber.

In the twenty a-side correspondence match between Glasgow and Hull, we note with pleasure that Dr. R. C. MacDonald, who has been little seen in chess since the B.C.F. Congress at Hastings, in 1904, when he competed in the Amateur Championship, is leading the Scots. His opponent is Mr. G. Barron. On the next three boards Messrs. C. Wardhaugh, J. D. Chambers, and J. Borthwick, for Glasgow, oppose

Messrs. M. Jackson, J. Parker, and J. J. Shields, of Hull. Mr. I. M. Brown is referee in the match.

The annual meeting of the Hull Club was held on October 6th, at the De la Pole Café. During the season six matches were contested, of which five were won. Two matches were also played by correspondence. Plymouth was defeated by 11 to 5, but the other engagement against Rugby is still in progress. The contest for the Championship trophy was not completed, but it was decided to award the prizes to Messrs. G. Barron and R. H. Hanger respectively. Mr. G. W. Rawstorn was elected president and Mr. D. W. Edwards hon. secretary.

Mr. E. J. Winter Wood was re-elected president of the Paignton Club, and Mr. H. Erskine hon. secretary. Mr. F. Pitt Fox is match captain. Mrs. W. T. Baird has presented a copy of her work, "700 Chess Problems," as a prize for competitors, and other members have followed her example. Thanks were expressed to all the donors. The last contest for the championship of the club was won by Mr. E. Raymond, and that for the handicap prize was won by Mr. H. Erskine.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Club, Mr. John Burgess was again re-elected president and Mr. E. Issacs was elected hon. secretary. The meeting is claimed to be the 100th gathering, because of the amalgamation of the old Union Club with the Manchester Chess Club and the fact that the Union Club was established in 1817. To commemorate the centenary year a special committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the celebration, of which we hope to publish further details later on. The amalgamation referred to took place in the year 1875. The Manchester Chess Club was founded in the year 1852.

The Sheffield Weekly News, discussing Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski's suggestion for "restricted chess" in our September issue, says:—

We should hesitate to recommend the adoption of this idea for team matches, in which each player should, in the interests of his side, play the opening that he knows best. But for the purposes of club play we think the scheme would be excellent. It would, as the writer says, get players out of stereotyped openings. It would drag them out of the favourite ruts, and compel them to study all the openings in the book, and in this way it would probably have a beneficial influence of their play.

A correspondent writes to us from America to enquire why the famous game, Morphy *v.* the Duke of Brunswick and Count Isouard consulting, should not have been included in the collection of examples of the Queen sacrifice in master-play which we reproduced from Signor Ferraris's article in *L'Italia Scacchistica*. The answer, no doubt, is that the Duke and his ally were too far removed from the rank of masters of chess for the game to come within the limits which Signor Ferraris set himself; and, in addition, it was only an off-hand game, played during an opera performance.

We take from Mr. E. V. Lucas's new book, *A Boswell of Baghdad*, the following brief chess story. The Boswell in question, it may be noted, was one Ibn Khallikan, kadi of Syria, who was born in 1211 A.D., and devoted some of his leisure to writing short biographies of Baghdad notables. A chess champion of the day was a certain As-Suli, whose game the Khalif Ar-Radi ardently admired.

One day, for instance, walking with some boon companions through a garden filled with beautiful flowers, Ar-Radi asked them if they ever saw a finer sight. To this they replied, speaking as wise men speak to autocratic rulers, that nothing on earth could surpass it. The retort of the Khalif must have given them the surprise of their lives. "You are wrong," said he, "As-Suli's manner of playing chess is yet a finer sight, and surpasses all you could describe."

A new chess club has been formed at Sheffield in connection with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers' Institute, in Stanley Street. It proposes to enter the Sheffield Second League competition for the Weston Trophy. We note that at a committee meeting of the premier club in the neighbourhood, the Sheffield Chess Club, a proposal was brought forward in favour of suspending, for the duration of the war, the rule under which trophies are won outright by clubs gaining three successive victories. The question of holding the League competition or not was to be discussed at the general meeting of the club on the 29th ult.

On September 8th Mr. T. Whittard, J.P., of Cheltenham, attained his 95th year. In our report of the B.C.F. Federation at Cheltenham (B.C.M., September, 1913) we wrote:—

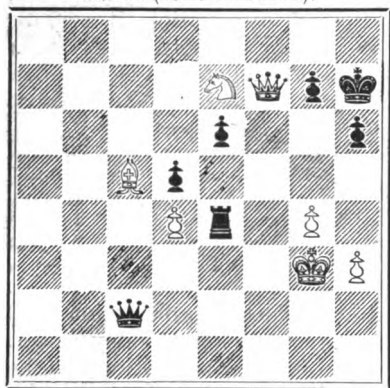
The prizes were distributed to the winners by Mr. Whittard, a veteran of ninety-two, who pluckily volunteered to fill a vacancy in the third class, and made an even score. He actually won his first four games off hand, but no doubt found the strain of daily play too exhausting.

The Cheltenham Chronicle, in a congratulatory note on his birthday, states that he has solved nearly all the problems in its chess column from its commencement early in 1914 until an illness laid him up last winter.

The Norfolk and Norwich Club annual meeting was held on October 5th. In his report the hon. secretary referred to the fact that the club has been in existence sixty years, and said he doubted whether any other club can equal this record. The chief events at the club last season were a match by correspondence against Lincolnshire, won by 11 points to 9, and a problem solving contest, in which prizes were won by Rev. F. E. Hamond and Messrs. Cannell, Adcock, Nicholls and Coulton. The accounts showed a deficit of £3 os. 10d., mainly due to increased cost of lighting.

The appended particulars of the age of clubs senior to Norwich in point of age will probably be of general interest:—Edinburgh established 1822, Nottingham 1829, Leeds 1834, Liverpool 1836, Glasgow 1840, Birmingham 1847, Newcastle-on-Tyne 1850, Huddersfield 1852, Manchester 1852, Bradford 1853. But Manchester's claim, set out in another paragraph in this issue, should be noted.

BLACK (R. C. GRIFFITH).



WHITE (A. CLARK).

Queen Sacrifices.—We supplement the position given last month on page 312 with an example from the play of the ex-British champion, Mr. R. C. Griffith. In a game contested on November 20th, 1908, in the Middlesex championship, the position shown on the appended diagram arose on White's 60th move, K—Kt 3.

The continuation was 60... R—K 6 ch; 61 K—R 4, Black mates in four.

The appended cutting is taken from the *Westminster Gazette* of October 20th. If any *B.C.M.* reader is able to furnish examples of the positions referred to we shall be glad to forward same, or they may be sent direct to the Chess Editor, *Westminster Gazette*, London.

"False Conclusions."—In games of chess "false conclusions" occur on very rare occasions. Complicated positions, hard play, shortness of time, powerful threats of the opponent which attain imaginary proportions, are the chief attributes. These attributes sometimes make the player resign or draw positions which, when coolly and intelligently examined, show that escape is easy and the danger purely imaginative. The following position from the International Masters' Tournament at Monte Carlo in 1902 gives a glaring example of a "false conclusion." Popil, White; Marco, Black.

White: K on K R sq; Q on Q 3; R on Q sq; B on Q Kt sq; Kt on K B 5; Ps on K R 2, K Kt 2, K 4, and Q R 2 (nine pieces).

Black: K on K R sq; Q on K 4; R on Q 2; Bs on Q 5 and Q Kt 2; Ps on K R 3, K Kt 2, Q Kt 4, and Q R 3 (nine pieces).

Marco (Black), imagining he could not save the K B, resigned the game; but he could have obtained a winning advantage by playing B to Kt 8!! winning the Queen for Rook and Bishop, viz. :—

36 B—Kt 8; 37 K×B, R×Q; 38 B×R, B×P, &c.

For the sixth time since its organisation, forty-four years ago, the Manhattan Chess Club changed its place of abode on August 29th, removing from Carnegie Hall Building to the Hotel Sherman Square, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, Manhattan. The members now have ample accommodation, says *The Brooklyn Eagle*, in a splendid suite of three rooms, consisting of an elegantly furnished lounge or reception room, with oil portraits of Paul Morphy and Aristides Martinez gracing the mantelpiece; a library, in the centre, wherein are also desks for the officers and most of the club's trophies; and a long, commodious playing-room, the walls draped with the Stars and Stripes.

The Manhattan Chess Club, which came into existence in 1877, with headquarters in the Café Logeling, 49, Bowery, moved to 110, East Fourteenth Street, in 1883; to 22, East Seventeenth Street, in 1885; to 22, West Twenty-seventh Street, in 1889; to 105, East Twenty-second Street, in 1893; and to Carnegie Hall Building in 1903.

The tournament for the championship of the Western States Association was contested at Lexington, Kentucky, U.S.A., during August, and resulted in victory for Edward Lasker, of Chicago, who repeated his success of last year. We append the full score. Lasker, who was suffering from severe cold, was decidedly fortunate in escaping defeat by Winter. This game, and the two games between Lasker and Showalter are given in the Game Department.

	1	2	3	4	5
1. E. Lasker	—	0 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	1 1
2. J. Showalter	1 0	—	0 0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1
3. J. Winter	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	—	0 1	0 1
4. W. Moorman	0 0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	—	1 1
5. J. Beckner	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	—

The 25th annual meeting of the Liverpool Central Club was held on September 27th, about 70 members being present. The Club now meets at the Bank Café, 14, Castle Street. The new rooms are very central, and an improvement on the late quarters. Visitors are cordially invited to call on any afternoon except Saturday or Sunday. The club nights are Mondays and Thursdays, from 6-30 to 9 p.m. It is hoped to arrange two tournaments and some inter-club matches. The balance sheet showed £10 invested in 6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, and cash in hand £2 11s. 10d. Last season's championship was won by the Rev. H. Peach, one of our subscribers, and he also won second prize in the knock-out handicap. First prize was taken by Mr. C. M. Phillips. The second and third class championship contests were won by Mr. C. M. Phillips and Mr. R. T. Hughes respectively. We are indebted to the hon. secretary, Mr. C. H. T. Rouse, for the foregoing particulars and copy of the printed report. The printed report records the fact that:—

The British Chess Magazine, subscribed for by the Club, was posted on the Notice Board each month, and seemed to be well perused.

On August 28th Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, presented the prizes in the Poona Y.M.C.A. chess tournament. The first, a handsome silver medal given by Brigadier-General Fowler, was won by Private H. M. Paulet, "A" Company, 2/6th Battalion, Devon Regiment. There were 20 entries altogether, including three from the Devons; but the winner's most formidable opponent was a private from the Middlesex Regiment, who only learnt chess since the war began, though it is true he acknowledges his indebtedness for his training to "several members of the City of London Chess Club." Private Paulet, by the way, is an old country member of the City Club, and has also belonged to the Glasgow, Cardiff, Swansea, Birmingham, and Cork Chess Clubs. In the winter of 1913-4 he won the chess championship and the Plunket Trophy of the city and county of Cork. It is evident, from what Private Paulet writes, that he has found chess a great solace in India—though he is probably no longer there now—and his experience of the spread of the game in the Army, as he says, "helps to corroborate the theory that the war will eventually prove to have been a blessing and not a curse as far as chess is concerned."

M 2a

We are sure that English chess-players will welcome the exile back heartily when he returns to try his skill against them again.

Among the apparent contradictions in chess is that it is the young player who is usually very confident as he makes his moves. This is not what one would expect. It is an inversion of what is considered the proper way to begin the game and flatly opposes the theory that it is best diffidently to push forward step by step. This is the advice usually given to the beginner, to progress slowly. It is a commonplace among chess players that the beginner at chess does not often lack counsel. There is nearly always someone at hand with this, and it is perhaps the excess of counsel that defeats its own object. It is half the zest of the game to find out for one's self. This should not be forgotten when there is a temptation to point out tactical errors in friendly games. It often results in lessening the confidence of the young enthusiast in his chess. The strong player would no doubt put a check on himself when noticing a blunder on someone else's board, if he would only remember how often they have been committed by chess masters. Curiously the chess champions who have provided most of the instances of unaccountable blunders in important games are those held in most esteem by the chess world. At least they retained the confidence of the young player, and enlivened dull accuracy with brilliance and imagination.—F. D. Yates in *The Yorkshire Post*.

A strong muster assembled for the annual meeting of the Bradford Club, which was held on October 9th at the head-quarters, Central Café, Tyrrel Street. Mr. Harry Sowden, president, was in the chair. A full and comprehensive printed report was presented by the hon. secretary, Mr. H. Ford. One match only was played during the season, Huddersfield being visited on January 30th, 1917, and defeated by 17 games to 4. The usual tournaments were suspended in favour of two lightning competitions and a knock-out tournament. Mr. A. G. Condé and Mr. G. E. Staynes took the first prizes in the lightning contests, and Mr. Wheelock carried off the first in the "knock-out." A problem solving contest attracted twelve competitors. Mr. I. M. Brown, Mr. A. G. Condé and Mr. H. L. Brooke won the first three prizes in the order named. The balance sheet showed a surplus of £50 6s. 3d., of which £47 10s. 0d. is invested in War Loan. All the officials were re-elected on the proposition of Mr. W. Clough, M.P. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the president on the proposal of Mr. I. M. Brown. Reference was made to the honour of baronetcy conferred on one of the past presidents of the club in the person of Sir James Hill, and deep regret was expressed at the continued absence of definite news of the fate of the late secretary, Mr. Clifford Guy, son of Councillor John A. Guy, who had been posted as missing since last June. Twenty-one members of the club had voluntarily joined the Army, of whom one had died and one had been killed. The membership now stands at 140. The customary three tournaments are to be revived this season, and the president has kindly given a donation of £5 to the prize fund.

The annual telegraphic match between the Canterbury and Wellington Chess Clubs, New Zealand, took place on July 21st and 28th, and ended in a victory for Canterbury by 7 points to 5. Eleven matches have now been played by these clubs "over the wires." Wellington have won 5, Canterbury 3, while 3 have been drawn. The following is the full score of the latest encounter :—

CANTERBURY.				WELLINGTON.			
Nightingale	..	..	*½	R. J. Barnes	..	..	*½
H. Kennedy	..	..	0	W. E. Mason	..	..	1
W. S. King	..	..	*½	W. Mackay	..	..	*½
T. Hawkins	..	..	1	Still	..	..	0
R. Lovell-Smith	..	..	0	F. K. Kelling	..	..	1
Barclay	..	..	*0	Fouhy	..	..	*1
Woodford	..	..	*½	Godtschalk	..	..	*½
W. H. Joyce	..	..	½	W. F. Barraud	..	..	½
A. Cant	..	..	1	McNair	..	..	0
H. Gourlay	..	..	1	White	..	..	0
E. H. Black	..	..	1	H. A. Ward	..	..	0
H. L. Anderson	..	..	1	G. A. Tyer	..	..	0

7

5

* Adjudicated by the Otago members of the N.Z. Adjudication Board.

The preliminary challenge to the match this year, sent by the Canterbury Chess Club and designed by its president, Mr. Roy Lovell-Smith, was distinctly Old English in flavour, being worded in knightly language and illustrated appropriately ; and Wellington's acceptance of the gage, designed by the local secretary, Mr. G. A. Tyer, was well in keeping with it. We regret that lack of space, in these times of war, prevents us from reproducing two very artistic efforts.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Devon County Association was held at Palmer and Edwards' Café, Exeter, on October 6th, when Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood presided over an excellent attendance of members. The report and financial statement presented by the hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. G. W. Cutler, showed a flourishing state of affairs, and a balance in hand of £60 16s. 11d., of which £47 10s. is invested in War Loan. The surplus on the year's working is £9 15s. 5d. from an income of £31 5s. 5d. During the season a friendly match by correspondence against Cornwall was won by 18½ points to 13½. In the Southern Counties' Union Correspondence championship contest Devonshire defeated Herts by 19 to 11, and scored 11 points to 9 against Sussex, with several games for adjudication, and upon the result of the award will depend whether Devon will proceed to the final stage of the competition. The Thomas Winter-Wood Memorial Trophy and the E. J. Winter-Wood Devon Championship Trophy were amalgamated for the past season and won by Mr. T. Taylor, Plymouth, the representatives of which club also carried off the Bremridge Cup. The Moyle Cup is jointly held by the Plymouth and Exeter Clubs. The president and hon. secretary and treasurer were both re-elected.

In reply to a cordial vote of thanks, Mr. Cutler said :—

" Your more than kind recognition of my services is very gratifying to me, and I highly appreciate it, and heartily thank you. Now, on my part, I most gratefully acknowledge the loyal support and the unvarying kindness which I

receive from the president, from my colleagues of the committee of the council, from the secretaries of all the clubs, and from the troops of friends which the Association has given me. 'The Brotherhood of Chess' is no mere phrase; it is a living, blessed reality, and sweetens life. Of course my posts of secretary and treasurer involve a lot of hard and painstaking work, but the work is to me a great pleasure, done under the conditions I have indicated. Once more, my best thanks to you for your vote."

After partaking of tea with the president, sides for a match were chosen by Messrs. T. Taylor and H. J. Stretton. The result was a drawn match—5 points each.

Just before going to press we learn that Devonshire will pass into the final stage of the Southern Union Correspondence Championship. Next month we shall publish the full score of the match against Sussex referred to above.

The annual general meeting of the Sussex Chess Association was held at Brighton on the 29th ult. The president, Mr. A. R. Waterhouse, was in the chair, and the attendance included Mrs. Lillie (Hove), the Rev. E. Griffiths (Lewes), Major Ryde (Hove), Lieutenant H. Barr, Dr. J. B. Drew, Dr. C. H. Hemming (Brighton), Dr. C. E. Whitcher (secretary, Hove Chess Club), Councillor A. L. B. Tindall (Brighton), Messrs. H. A. Ayling (Southwick), A. E. Barnett (London), T. Duff Barnett (Brighton), W. Bridger (Petworth), F. Brook (secretary, Christ Church Club, Brighton), J. Chandler (Lewes), H. E. Dudeney (Lewes), F. E. Purchas (Brighton), E. R. Willett (Bexhill), and A. J. Field (hon. secretary of the Association).

The chairman remarked that the good attendance that day, notwithstanding the restricted railway facilities and the expense of travelling, showed that in spite of everything there was still considerable interest in chess in the county of Sussex. He had heard from their secretary, Mr. C. J. A. Wade, who was on active service in France, and who was still very keen on chess, and he was with them in the spirit of the meeting. The Association seemed to have had a very good time in regard to "liveliness" going on in chess, they had had a boys' competition at Easter, and they had had "considerable liveliness" in regard to problems, which he hoped would also be successful. Mr. A. J. Field, in submitting the report, explained that he was asked to undertake the duties of hon. sec. immediately after the annual meeting last year, when Mr. Wade, their secretary, volunteered for active service in France. He stated that in the various competitions in which the Association had been engaged, they had enjoyed a considerable measure of success. The President's Cup secured 19 entries, which finally resulted in a win for himself. The County Championship, for which there were five entries, was won by Mr. A. A. Bowley. The membership of the Association showed a tendency to increase, the receipts having amounted to £13 1s. 6d. and the expenditure to just over £5. Mr. Waterhouse was re-elected president, Mr. H. King treasurer, and Mr. A. J. Field hon. sec.

The Victorian State Championship, which began in May last, has ended in the triumph of Mr. Gunnar Gundersen, for the third time in

succession and the seventh time in all. The entries this year were seven in number, Mr. Gundersen's opponents being Messrs. A. Burr, E. B. Loughran, C. Moulin, M. Read, C. G. Steele, and Henry Tate, all inter-state players; and a double-round tournament was contested. In the end the champion won 11 games and lost 1, to Steele in the first half of the tournament. *The Australasian* records that in the last three contests he has won 31 games, drawn 1, and lost 3 out of 35. He had a "narrow squeak" this year; for when he met Steele the second time, in the final round of the tournament, they stood level in the score, one point down each, and on the tenth move Gundersen made a mistake. Steele appeared to have a win. The champion fought on for more than 50 moves more, and, owing to the indiscretion of his adversary, was able to turn the tables and score a win after nearly eight hours' play, divided between three sittings. Steele, who had a clean score in the first half of the tournament, was not well served by luck.

We subjoin an interesting game from the tournament, with notes from *The Australasian*.

GAME No. 4,500.

Queen's Pawn.

WHITE. A. BURR.	BLACK. C. MOULIN.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—Q B 4
3 Kt—B 3	

An innovation due to Mr. Burr that merits serious attention. It seems to force Black to adopt a form of either the French or Sicilian defence.

	3 P—K 3
4 P—K 4	4 Kt—Q B 3

.....Now we have Marshall's favourite form of the Sicilian Defence, which arises thus: 1 P—K 4, P—Q B 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, P—K 3; 3 Kt—B 3, P—Q 4; 4 P—Q 4, Kt—Q B 3.

5 B—Q Kt 5

In the Janowski *v.* Marshall match, 1905, the following occurred a couple of times: 5 K P × P, K P × P; 6 P × P, Kt—B 3; 7 B—K 3, B—K 2; followed in one game by 8 B—Q Kt 5, and in the other by 8 P—K R 3. It was left to Mieses in a game with the same opponent to find the best continuation: 8 B—K 2, Castles; 9 Castles, R—K sq; 10 P—K R 3, B—B 4; 11 P—Q R 3.

6 Castles	5 B—Q 2
7 Kt × P	6 Q P × P
8 B × Kt	7 Q—Kt 3
9 P × P	8 B × B
10 Kt × B	9 B × P
11 B—K 3	10 Q × Kt
12 Q—Q 4	11 Q—K 2
	12 Kt—B 3

.....Q—B 3 may be suggested as possibly better.

13 Kt—K 5	13 B—K 5
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.....To avoid the isolation of the Pawn by Kt × B, but Q—B 2 would have served the same purpose equally well.

14 Q—R 4 ch	14 K—B sq
15 Q R—Q sq	15 K—Kt sq
16 B—Kt 5	16 Q—B 2
17 B × Kt	17 P × B
18 Kt—Q 7	18 Q—K B 5

.....18.., Q × B P; 19 Q × B, Q × Q; 20 Kt × P ch, would not do; but 18.., B × B P; 19 Q—Kt 4 ch, B—Kt 3, would have prolonged the game.

19 Q × B !	19 Q—Kt 4
20 R—Q 3	20 Resigns

GAME DEPARTMENT.

WESTERN CHESS ASSOCIATION (U.S.) CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lexington, Kentucky, was the scene of the meeting of the Western Chess Association this year. Commencing on August 20th, the championship contest (which is open to all players in the U.S., outside New York, Philadelphia and the New England States, and in Canada) ended in a victory for Edward Lasker, the holder of the title. The details are given in Chess World.

GAME No. 4,501.

Queen's Gambit.

WHITE. WINTER.	BLACK. ED. LASKER.		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	19 P—Q B 4	19 P—Q B 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P×P	20 P—B 4	20 P—B 4
3 Q Kt—B 3	3 P—K 4	21 B—B 3	21 Kt—Q 2
4 P—Q 5	4 B—Q B 4	22 Q—Kt 3	22 Q—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 Kt—K B 3	23 B P×P	23 P×P
6 Q—R 4 ch	6 Q Kt—Q 2	24 B—B 2	24 R—B 6
7 Q×B P	7 Castles	25 R×P	25 R×Q
8 Kt—B 3	8 Q—K 2	26 R×R	26 Q—Q sq
9 Q—K R 4	9 B—Kt 5	27 B—R 4	27 Kt×P
10 P—K 4	10 Kt—B 4	28 B (R 4)×Kt	28 Kt—B 6 ch
11 Q B—Kt 5	11 Kt—R 5	29 K—B sq	29 P—Kt 3
12 B—Q 2	12 B—Kt 5	30 R—Kt 7 ch	
13 R—Q Kt sq	13 B×Q Kt		
.....At this stage Lasker was short of time and saw too late that he could not play 15... Kt×Q P on account of 16 B—Kt 5, and for this reason the exchange of B×Kt is bad, and loses because it gives White superior mobility.		B×P would have won easily!	
14 P×B	14 B×Kt	31 B—Q B 6	30 K—B sq
15 P×B	15 Q—R 6	32 R×K R P	31 R—Kt sq
16 R—Kt sq	16 Kt—K sq	33 K—K 2	32 R—Kt 8 ch
17 B—Q B 4	17 Kt—Kt 3		33 Q—B 3
18 B—Kt 3	18 Q—Q 3		
		Evidently White overlooked this excellent reply when he played his 30th move, R—Kt 7 ch, instead of B×P.	
		34 K—K 3	34 Q×B ch
		35 K×P	35 R—K 8 ch
		36 K—B 4	36 Q—K 4 ch
		37 K—Kt 4	37 Q—B 4 mate

GAME No. 4,502.

Queen's Pawn (Queen's Gambit declined in effect).

WHITE. ED. LASKER.	BLACK. SHOWALTER.		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	4 Kt—B 3	4 P×Q P
2 K Kt—B 3	2 P—K 3	5 K Kt×P	5 Q Kt—B 3
3 P—B 4	3 P—Q B 4	6 P×P	6 P×P
		7 P—K Kt 3	7 B—K 3
		8 B—Kt 2	8 Kt—B 3

9 Castles	9 Q—Q 2	Kt—B 6 was the only move. White overlooked Black's following move altogether.	
10 B—Kt 5	10 B—K 2		
11 R—B sq	11 Castles K R		
12 Kt×B	12 P×Kt		
13 B—R 3	13 P—K R 3		24 Kt×P ch
14 B×Kt	14 B×B	25 Q×Kt	25 B×Kt
15 Kt—K 4	15 Q—K B 2	26 Q—Kt 5	26 B—B 4
16 Kt—B 5	16 Q R—K sq	27 R—B 2	27 P—Q 5
17 Q—Kt 3	17 Kt—Q 5	28 R—K 2	28 Q—Q 4
18 Q—K 3	18 P—Q Kt 3	29 P—Q Kt 4	29 P—Q 6
19 Kt—Q 3	19 P—K 4	30 R—K 3	30 Q×P
20 B—Kt 2	20 P—K 5	31 R×K P	31 R×R
21 Kt—Kt 4	21 Q—R 4	32 B×R	32 Q×P ch
22 K R—K sq	22 Q—K 4	33 K—R sq	33 P—Q 7
23 Q—Q 2	23 B—K 2	34 Q—B 4 ch	34 K—R sq
24 R (K)—Q sq		35 Resigns	

GAME No. 4,503.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. SHOWALTER.	BLACK. ED. LASKER.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	18 Q—B 2	18 Kt×Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	19 B×Kt	19 B×Kt
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	20 P×B	20 B×P ch
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3	21 K—Kt 2	21 R—Q 3
5 P—Q 3	5 P—Q Kt 4	22 R—K 4	
6 B—Kt 3	6 P—Q 3	Not P—K B 4 because of Q—Q 2.	
7 Kt—Kt 5		22 P—B 4	
Winning a Pawn but giving Black the advantage in development.		23 R—K R 4	23 Q—Q sq
8 P×P	7 P—Q 4	24 R×B	24 R×B
9 P—Q 6	8 Kt—Q 5	25 Q—B sq	25 Q—Kt 4 ch
10 P×P	9 Kt×B	26 K—R sq	26 K R—Q sq
	10 Q×B P	27 Q—K sq	27 K—R 2
.....Much better than Q—Q 4 which regains the Pawn but does not further the development.		To avoid Q—K 6.	
11 R P×Kt	11 B—Kt 2	28 Q—Q B sq	28 R (Q sq)—Q 3
12 Castles	12 P—R 3	29 P—Q B 4	29 Q—Q sq !!
13 Kt—K B 3	13 B—Q 3	This splits White's camp in two, and enables the decisive onslaught on the King's wing, which White cannot defend in time with the Q R.	
14 Q Kt—Q 2	14 Castles	30 Q—B 3	30 R—Q 8 ch
15 R—K sq	15 Q R—Q sq	31 R×R	31 R×R ch
16 P—B 3		32 K—Kt 2	32 Q—Kt 4 ch
If Kt—K 4, then Kt×Kt; 17 P×Kt, B—Q Kt 5;		33 K—R 3	33 R—K Kt 8
	16 P—K 5	34 Q—Q 4	34 Q—R 4 ch
17 P×P	17 Kt×P	35 Q—R 4	35 Q×P ch
		36 Resigns	

GAME No. 4,504.

Scotch Gambit.

WHITE. MOORMAN.	BLACK. ED. LASKER.	The ending after the exchange of Queens is lost for White.	
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	19 Q×Q	
2 K Kt—B 3	2 Q Kt—B 3	20 K—Kt 2	
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P	21 K×Kt	
4 Kt×P	4 B—B 4	22 B—B 5	
5 B—K 3	5 Q—B 3	23 R×R ch	
6 P—Q B 3	6 K Kt—K 2	24 R—Q sq ch	
7 Kt—B 2	7 P—Q Kt 3	25 P—Kt 3	
8 B—K 2	8 Q—Kt 3	26 B—K 3	
9 Kt—Q 2	9 Q×Kt P	27 P—B 5	
10 B—B 3	10 Q—R 6	28 K—B 4	
11 Q—K 2	11 P—Q 3	29 K×P	
.....Kt—K 4 is the correct move. White's answer to the text move should win the game.		30 R—Q 4	
12 P—K 5 !!	12 P—Q R 4	31 P—B 4	
13 B×B	13 Q P×B	32 Kt—K 4	
14 Castles Q R	14 Q—R 3	33 K—K 3	
15 Kt—K 3	15 B—R 3	34 P—R 4	
16 B×Kt ch	16 Kt×B	35 R—Q sq	
17 Q—B 3	17 Castles Q R	36 R—Q 4 ch	
18 Kt—B 5	18 Q—K 3	37 R—Kt 4 ch	
19 Q×Kt		38 Kt—Q 2	
White overlooks that he can win the exchange by Kt—Q 6 ch.		39 R—Kt sq	
		40 P—B 4	
		41 R×R	
		42 Resigns	

The following offhand game, ending with a curious mate, was played not long ago at a London lunch-time chess resort, the winner Mr. S. Cohen, being well known in London Chess League circles some years back. Mr. Cohen modestly observes that he only regards the game as an "awful example."

GAME No. 4,505.

King's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. S. COHEN.	BLACK. F. C.	10 B×P	10 Kt—Q 4
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	11 Kt—K 5	11 B×B
2 P—K B 4	2 P—Q 4	12 Q×B	12 Kt×B
3 Kt—K B 3	3 B—K Kt 5	13 R×Kt	13 Q—B sq
4 B—K 2	4 K P×P	14 R×P	14 Kt—B 3
5 P×P	5 Q×P	15 Kt×Kt	15 K×R
6 Kt—B 3	6 Q—Q 3	16 Q×B ch	16 K—Kt sq
7 Castles	7 B—K 2	17 R—B sq	17 Q—K sq
8 P—Q 4	8 Kt—K B 3	18 Kt×B P	18 Q—Kt 3
9 Kt—Q Kt 5	9 Q—Q 2	19 Q—B 8 ch	19 R×Q
		20 Kt—K 7 mate	

Extremely interesting games sometimes turn up from little-known chess centres. The following was played at the chess club in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in August last, the contestants being Otto Hesse, the local champion, and Roland Horner, a Philadelphia expert. We take the score and the notes marked (B.) from *The Bethlehem Times* chess column.

GAME No. 4,506.

Evans Gambit.

WHITE. OTTO HESSE.	BLACK. ROLAND HORNER.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B×P
5 P—B 3	5 B—B 4
6 Castles	6 P—Q 3
7 P—Q 4	7 P×P
8 P×P	8 B—Kt 3
9 P—Q 5	9 Kt—R 4
10 P—K 5	

Quite a novelty to risk against an expert like Mr. Horner.—(B.)

11 Q—R 4 ch	10 Kt×B
12 Q×Kt	11 B—Q 2
13 P—K 6	12 Kt—K 2
	13 Castles

.....Black is satisfied with two Pawns for his Bishop and prospects of winning a third Pawn, with White's attack seemingly broken.—(B.)

14 P×B	14 Q×P
15 B—Kt 2	15 Q—B 4
16 Kt—B 3	16 Kt—Kt 3
17 Kt—K 2	17 P—K B 3
18 Kt—Kt 3	18 Q—Q 2
19 Q—B 3	19 R—B 2

20 Q R—Q sq	20 Kt—K 4
21 Kt—Q 4	21 R—K sq
22 Kt (Kt 3)—B 5	22 B×Kt
23 Kt×B	23 Kt—Kt 3
24 P—B 4	24 P—K B 4
25 Kt—K 6	25 P—K R 3

.....Black prepares to play Kt—B sq to rid himself of the annoying enemy Knight.—(B.)

26 R—Q 3

White prepares a very fine combination.—(B.)

27 Kt×Kt P	26 Kt—B sq
28 R—Kt 3	27 R×Kt
29 Q—R 8 ch	28 R×R
30 P×R	29 K—B 2
31 B—Kt 7	30 R—K 7

This unexpected move is the crux of the entire combination, and wins.—(B.)

32 Q×P	31 Q—K 2
33 B×Kt	32 R×R P
34 Q—R 7	33 Q×B
	34 K—K 3?

.....Bad. It is not quite clear how White can force a win against 34... Q—Kt 2, and if 35 Q×P ch, Q—B 3.

35 R—K sq ch 35 Resigns

We give below three games from the match Olland-Marchand, of which the result was a victory for Dr. A. G. Olland by 5½—3½, as stated in our September issue. The notes to two of these games are specially contributed to the *B.C.M.* by Mr. Max Marchand, who was Dutch champion last year.

Third game of the match. Of the notes, those marked (T.) are from the *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond* (abbreviated), those marked (F.) from *The Field*.

GAME No. 4,507.

French Defence.

- | WHITE.
OLLAND. | BLACK.
MARCHAND. |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 3 |
| 2 P—Q 4 | 2 P—Q 4 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 P×P | 4 P×P |
| 5 B—Q 3 | 5 B—Q 3 |
| 6 B—K Kt 5 | 6 P—B 3 |
| 7 K Kt—K 2 | 7 Castles |
| 8 P—B 4 | |
| | 8 B—K Kt 5 |
| 9 Castles | 9 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 10 P—K R 3 | 10 B×Kt |
| 11 Kt×B | 11 P—K R 3 |
| 12 B—R 4 | 12 Q—B 2 |
| 13 P—B 4 | 13 P×P |

Leaving weaknesses at K 3 and K 4 (T.).

.....13.., P—B 4, would give Black a good game (T.).

- | | |
|--------|------------|
| 14 B×P | 14 Kt—Kt 3 |
|--------|------------|

.....Not good. White could have obtained a strong advantage with 15 B×Kt, Kt×B; 16 Q—Q 3, and if 16.., Kt×P; 17 Q—K Kt 3, P—K Kt 3; 18 Q—R 4, K—R 2; 19 P—Kt 4, Kt—Q 6; 20 P—Kt 5, P—K R 4; 21 Kt—Kt 3, Kt×P; 22 R×Kt, B×R; 23 Kt×P, B×P; 24 B×B, P×Kt; 25 Q×P ch, K—Kt 2; 26 B—R 6 ch, &c. (T.).

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 15 B—Q Kt 3? | 15 Q Kt—Q 4 |
| 16 Q—Q 3 | 16 Q R—K sq |
| 17 Q B×Kt | 17 Kt×B |
| 18 R—B 3 | 18 Kt—Q 4 |

.....Up to this point Black had the better position, but instead of the text-move he should have played 18.., R—K 5, threatening 19.., B×P, followed, if 19 Q R—K B sq, by 19.., K R—K sq, or if 19 P—K Kt 3, by 19.., Q—Kt 3, threatening 20.., KR—K sq (F.).

Better was 18.., R—K 2; 19 Kt—B 3, K R—K sq (not B×P, because of 20 Q R—K B sq, B—Kt 4; 21 B—B 2, followed by R×Kt).—(T.).

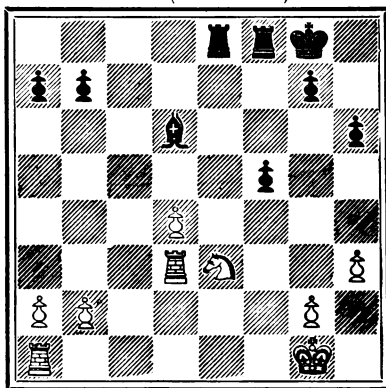
- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 19 B×Kt | 19 P×B |
| 20 Kt—B 3 | 20 Q—B 5 |
| 21 P—Q Kt 3 | 21 Q×Q |
| 22 R×Q | 22 B×P |
| 23 Kt×P | 23 B—Q 3 |
| 24 Kt—K 3 | 24 P—B 4 |

.....Weakening. *The Field* here gives as the correct move R—Q sq, the *Tijdschrift* R—K 5.

Position after Black's 24th move:—

P—B 4.

BLACK (MARCHAND).



WHITE (OLLAND).

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 25 Kt—B 4 | 25 B—B 2 |
| 26 P—Q R 4 | 26 R—B 2 |
| 27 P—Q 5 | 27 R—Q 2 |
| 28 P—Q 6 | 28 B—Q sq |
| 29 R—Q 5 | 29 B—B 3 |
| 30 R—K B sq | 30 P—K Kt 3 |
| 31 P—K Kt 4 | 31 R—K 7 |
| 32 P×P | 32 P—K Kt 4 |
| 33 R—B 2 | 33 R—K 8 ch |
| 34 K—Kt 2 | 34 K—B 2 |
| 35 K—B 3 | 35 P—K R 4 |
| 36 R—K 2 | 36 R×R |
| 37 K×R | 37 K—K sq |
| 38 K—B 3 | 38 R—R 2 |
| 39 K—K 4 | 39 P—Kt 5 |
| 40 P×P | 40 P—R 5 |
| 41 R—Q 2 | 41 P—R 6 |
| 42 R—K R 2 | 42 K—Q 2 |

- 43 K—Q 5 43 B—Kt 4 50 P—Kt 5 50 B—B 6
 44 Kt—K 5 ch 44 K—Q sq 51 P—B 6 51 R—R 4
 45 Kt—Kt 6
- A blunder which loses the Rook, but Black had obviously a lost game whatever he played. White was threatening to win the Bishop at once by 52 P—B 7 ch, followed, on 52..., K×P, by 53 P—Q 7. If instead of the text-move Black had played 51..., R—R 2, then 52 Kt—B 4, R—R 5; 53 R×P, and wins (F.).
- 46 K—K 5 45 R—R 3 52 Kt—Kt 7 ch 52 Resigns
 47 Kt—B 8 ch 46 K—Q 2
 48 Kt—K 6 47 K—K sq
 49 K—Q 5 48 B—B 3 ch
 49 R—R 5

Fourth game of the match. Notes by M. Marchand.

GAME No. 4,508.

Queen's Pawn.

- | WHITE.
MARCHAND. | BLACK.
OLLAND. | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 | 14 B—B 4?? |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 P—Q B 4 | A mistake whereby White loses a piece. After 14 B×Kt White would have had an equal game. |
| 3 P—B 4 | 3 P—K 3 | 14 P—K Kt 4 |
| 4 B P×P | 4 K P×P | 15 Kt×Kt 15 P×Kt |
| 5 P—K Kt 3 | 5 Kt—K B 3 | 16 B—K 5 16 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 6 B—Kt 2 | 6 B—K 3 | 17 P—B 4 |
| 7 Castles | 7 Kt—B 3 | If 17 B—Q 4, of course P—Q B 4. |
| 8 Kt—B 3 | 8 B—K 2 | 17 Kt×K P |
| 9 P×P | 9 B×P | 18 Q—R 5 18 K—R 2 |
| 10 B—Kt 5 | 10 B—K 2 | 19 P×P 19 B×P |
| 11 Kt—Q 4 | 11 Castles | 20 P—K R 3 20 Kt×B |
| 12 R—B sq | 12 Q—Q 2 | 21 K×Kt 21 B×R |
| 13 P—K 3? | | 22 R×B 22 R—K Kt sq |
| The usual move is Kt×B. The text-move is soon proved not to be good. | | 23 Kt—K 2 23 R—Kt 4 |
| | 13 P—K R 3 | 25 Resigns |

Fifth game of the match. Notes by M. Marchand.

GAME No. 4,509.

French Defence.

- | WHITE.
OLLAND. | BLACK.
MARCHAND. | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 3 | 8 Q—Q 2 8 R—K sq |
| 2 P—Q 4 | 2 P—Q 4 | 9 Castles (K R) 9 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 | 10 P—B 4 10 Q—Kt 3 |
| 4 P×P | 4 P×P | 11 P—Q R 3 11 P—B 4 |
| 5 B—Q 3 | 5 B—Q 3 | 12 K—R sq 12 P—B 5 |
| 6 B—K Kt 5 | 6 P—B 3 | If 12..., P×P, then 13 Kt—Kt 5, B—B 4; 15 P—Q Kt 4, and White gets his Pawn back. |
| 7 K Kt—K 2 | 7 Castles | 13 B—B 5 13 Q—B 3 |

14 Kt—Kt 3 14 P—Kt 4
 15 Q R—K sq 15 B—Kt 2
 16 Q—B 2

By 16 R—K 5 White could obtain the better game. Black could not take the Rook, *e.g.*, 16... B×R; 17 B P×B, Kt—K 5; 18 K Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 19 B×P, and White's attack is irresistible.

16 P—Q R 4

17 K B×Kt

Not good. Black's game improves.

18 Kt—B 5 18 B—K B sq
 19 B—K 7 19 P—Kt 5
 20 P×P 20 P×P
 21 Kt—Q sq 21 Q—K Kt 3
 22 Kt—R 4 22 Q—Kt 3
 23 B×B 23 K×B
 24 Kt—B 5 24 Q—Kt 3
 25 Kt—Kt 3 25 Q—K B 3
 26 P—B 5 26 R×R
 27 R×R 27 R—K sq
 28 R×R ch 28 K×R
 29 Kt—R 5 29 Q—K R 3
 30 P—Kt 4 30 K—Q sq
 31 Kt—K 3 31 P—Kt 3
 32 Kt—Kt 3 32 Q—Kt 4
 33 Kt—K 2 33 Q—B 3
 34 Q—B 4 34 P—Kt 4
 35 Q—Kt 3 35 Q—K 2
 36 K—Kt sq 36 B—B 3

.....Black has now the superiority.

37 K—B 2 37 K—B sq
 38 Q—B 3 38 Q—Q 3
 39 Kt—K B sq 39 Kt—B 3
 40 Kt (B sq)-Kt 3 40 K—Q 2

.....Much better would have been B—R 5.

41 P—R 3 41 B—R 5

.....Now that White's K Kt P is protected, this move is no longer so strong.

42 P—Kt 3 42 B—Kt 4
 43 Q—K 3 43 P—R 3
 44 Q—K 5 44 P×P

.....Black has played well up to this point, and with 44... Q—Q Kt 3 he would have maintained his superiority.

45 Q×Q ch 45 K×Q
 46 P×P 46 B×Kt
 47 K×B 47 K—B 3

.....This and the following moves were made by Black under extreme time pressure.

48 K—K 3 48 K—Q 3
 49 Kt—K 2 49 Kt—K 5 ? ?

.....This loses. The game was quite level, and Kt—Q 2 secured the draw.

50 Kt—B sq 50 K—B 3
 51 Kt—Q 3 51 K—Kt 4
 52 Kt—K 5 52 Kt—Q 3
 53 K—Q 3 53 K—R 4 ?

.....After 53... P—B 3, the game would again have been drawn.

54 Kt—B 6 ch 54 K—Kt 4
 55 Kt—K 7 55 Kt—K 5
 56 Kt×P 56 Kt—B 7 ch
 57 K—K 3 57 Kt—Q 8 ch

.....Kt×R P equally lost.

58 K—Q 2 58 Kt—Kt 7
 59 Kt—B 6 59 Resigns

.....Black cannot save his Knight.

Notwithstanding interference in chess-club life by war conditions, we are pleased to notice that some societies are doing their utmost to "carry-on." At the Hampstead Club the Winter Season opened on October 16th, and from a circular sent us by the hon. secretary (Mr. J. H. White) we observe that three tournaments are to be contested: (a) Championship, (b) Vice-President's tourney, and (c) The North Tournament. The fight for the Championship will be restricted to twelve competitors selected, if necessary, by the Handicap Committee. A challenge to a match of two games by correspondence has been accepted from the Cambridge Club, and a challenge has been sent to

Birmingham for a match of two games by correspondence. Last season Hampstead "took-on" Glasgow, Brighton, and Birmingham, scoring 2 wins, 3 draws, and 1 loss (to Birmingham). During the season Mr. J. du Mont will lecture on the Centre Counter Defence, of which he has made a special study.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

We were rather tempted last month to quote from the *Brisbane Courier* an uncommonly pretty miniature given as the composition of Mr. E. R. Scott, of Sydney. This is the position—White : K at Q R 8 ; Kts at Q 5 and Q B 3 ; Ps at Q Kt 2 and 4. Black : K at Q R 3 ; Kt at Q R 2. Mate in three.

Mr. Borders in the *Natal Mercury* says the little dainty was published in that paper in March, 1916, by Mr. C. A. L. Bull. He further mentions that this three-mover had been incorporated in a four-mover by Dr. A. W. Galitzky. This is indeed a case of "some anticipation." It must be very disappointing to Mr. Scott, as he is a new comer who shows unusual aptitude for the art. Such happenings must not discourage, but should make one chary in devoting too much study to the light and airy morsels, which though delightful to compose and solve, may prove to be mere echoes of the past.

The problem editor of the *L'Eco degli Scacchi*, Mr. V. de Barbieri, a specimen of whose work we recently published, has opened a chess column in an Italian paper, *Il Cintraco*, and has secured the co-operation of the young composer Mr. G. Guidelli. A two-move tourney is announced. Entries to be sent not later than 28th February next addressed to G. Guidelli, Laveno, Lago Maggiore, Italy. Positions to be submitted on diagrams with full solutions. Prizes : 25, 15 and 10 lire respectively.

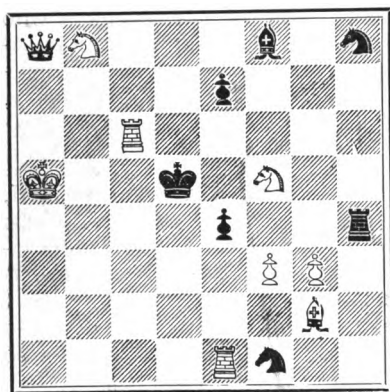
Mr. H. Hosey Davis has called our attention that the three-mover by A. E. Stromberg is incorrectly given at page 296. We see a White Pawn is missing at Q B 7. He also points out that the correct continuation after 1... R—Q 6, is 2 Q—R 4 ch, in Mr. Havel's problem, and not Kt 4 as we gave at page 343. A by-play variation was omitted—1... Kt—Kt 4 ; 2 Kt × Kt ch, &c. He shows the cooks in Nos. 3,030 and 3,033, as well as the impossibility of solution in Nos. 6 and 7, by D. Pirnie, at page 338.

No. 3,030 unfortunately succumbs to 1 Kt × P and 1 B—Kt 6. We have since seen Mr. Pirnie (who is serving in the Army) and he suggests the addition of a Black Pawn at K R 2.

We regret to learn from Mr. Murray Marble that our Transatlantic contributor, Mr. D. J. Densmore, died last August. We have no particulars, but the news comes as a surprise, as it is not long since we received quite a succession of letters from him. We have several of his problems intended for publication in our pages which we shall give in due course. It has no doubt been noticed by our solvers his work was quite of an unconventional style.

Mr. Marble writes concerning Mr. Bernard's recent article on "Fringe Mates" that it seems to be based on an unsatisfactory definition. I do not see that a fringe mate is any less fringy because it is employed to stop a flaw. It is merely more excusable. The device is scarcely more satisfactory than using an entirely idle "plug piece." He suggests an off-hand definition. "A fringe variation is one that has no relation to the theme or themes of a problem." Mr. S. S. Blackburne in his *Terms and Themes of Chess Problems* says: "A variation which does not spring naturally from the position, but has been tacked on by the employment of men which have otherwise no effect upon the solution, is known as a Fringe Variation, and is detrimental to the problem."

By C. MANSFIELD.



Mate in two.

We have recently received a cheery letter from Gunner C. Mansfield, who has sent us the annexed position from "Somewhere in France." So far we are glad to say he is unharmed and not unarmed of chess paraphernalia. The position is on task lines suggested by Mr. A. C. White, and as such will be considered, we are confident, as a capital achievement. To name the task would rob solvers of pleasure. Mr. Mansfield has mastered a good many two-move difficulties which on first sight have seemed preposterous propositions to expect satisfactory accomplishment.

Through the tardiness and irregularity of the mails—a state of affairs which we can all understand—we have only just received the award (published in the *Brisbane Courier* 25th August) of the seventh tourney connected with the Australian chess columns. These competitions were instituted by Mr. A. C. White to encourage composers of the "fifth" Continent. Mr. Arthur Mosely adjudicated and awarded the following three-movers their respective places.

First prize, by J. A. Erskine, Melbourne.—White: K at K R sq; Q at Q Kt 2; B at Q R 4; Kts at K Kt 4 and K 4. Black: K at

Q B 5; Kts at Q sq and Q R 7; Ps at K B 3, Q B 4, Q Kt 3 and Q R 3. Mate in three.

Second prize, by Dr. J. J. O'Keefe, Kogarah, N.S.W.—White: K at K 8; Q at K Kt 8; Kts at K 6 and Q 7; Ps at K Kt 3 and Q B 5. Black: K at K B 4; R at K Kt 8; B at K R 8 and Q B 6; Kts at K B 8 and Q 8; Ps at K Kt 7, K B 7, K 6, Q 5, 7, Q B 7 and Q Kt 5. Mate in three.

Hon. mens. were accorded to T. D. Clarke (Merino) and H. J. Tucker (Blyth, South Australia).

The October monthly assembly of the Sussex Chess Problem Federation duly took place, with Mr. H. E. Dudeney in the chair, in the absence of Mr. F. E. Purchas through ill-health. The secretary, Mr. H. W. Butler, sends us a very detailed account of the proceedings, and as interesting as this is, it is more than we have space for. The solving competitions, with some novelties in handicapping, were eagerly contested, the chief successes being earned by Messrs. Butler and Dudeney. The Fraternity already is gaining recruits from the ranks of those who have hitherto been supine in regard to problems, and the hope is fostered that the example set by Sussex will be followed by other counties, and that before long natural and pleasant rivalry will spring up, culminating in solving matches between associations, all of which will have one common object, the propagation of the cult of the problem. With this in view a tentative scheme is being drawn up, with the assistance of the Very Rev. Canon Deane ("East Marden"), in order to regulate projective jousts and solving competitions generally; it will have the advantage of showing the way to other counties, and there are not a few who can claim a respectable number of problem students, with many players who merely want, in order to become interested, the gentle persuasion of explanation of the virtues of the constructive art and the pleasures to be derived by the solving propositions for which problems are set.

Next month's meeting will complete the first six months of the Fraternity's existence, and there should be some good probability that now the winter months are upon us these gatherings will be looked forward to with genuine anticipation.

SOLUTIONS.

By D. Przepiorka (p. 336).—1 Q—K 2, R—R 8, B—Kt 4, &c.; 2 Q×Kt ch, &c. If 1.., R—R 7; 2 Kt—Q 5, &c. If 1.., R—Kt 7; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1.., Kt moves; 2 Q×Kt ch, &c.

By G. H. Morano (p. 336).—1 K—R 6, P—Kt 5, B—Kt 8, &c.; 2 Q—R 8, P×P, &c. (if 2.., B×P; 3 Q—Q 4 ch, &c.); 3 Q—R 8, &c. If 1.., B—R 2 or Kt 3; 2 K×P, any; 3 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1.., P—B 7; 2 Q—K 2, B—K 6; 3 Q×B ch, &c.

By Mrs. F. F. Rowland (p. 337).—1 P—K 4, &c.

By F. S. Moore (p. 338).—1 R×Kt ch, K moves; 2 P—Q 4 ch, &c.

By D. Pirnie (p. 338, No. 5).—1 P—Q 4, &c.

By D. Pirnie (p. 338, No. 6).—1 P—Q 4, &c. Defeated by 1.., K P×P *en pass*.

By D. Pirnie (p. 338, No. 7).—1 P—K 4, &c. Defeated by 1... B × P.

By D. Pirnie (p. 338, No. 8).—1 P—B 4, &c.

By D. Pirnie (p. 339, No. 9).—1 P—Kt 4, &c.

No. 3,032, by V. de Barbieri.—1 Q—Kt 5, &c.

No. 3,033, by A. S. Little.—A Black Pawn is required at K R 3 to answer 1 K × P at R 4. 1 R—Q Kt 7, K—Q 4; 2 R—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1... K × B; 2 R—K 7, &c.

No. 3,034, by N. M. Gibbins.—1 Q—B 6, Kt—Kt 3; 2 Q—B sq, &c. If 1... Kt × K P; 2 Kt—B 2 ch, &c. If 1... Kt—K 4; 2 R × Kt dbl. ch, &c. If 1... Kt × Kt P; 2 R—Q B 5 dis. ch, &c.

No. 3,035, by N. M. Gibbins and B. G. Laws.—1 B—B sq, K—Q 6; 2 R—Kt 3, K—B 6 (if 2... K—K 5; 3 Kt—Q 5 dis. ch, &c.); 3 Kt—B 4 dis. ch, &c. If 1... K—B 6; 2 Kt—B sq, K—B 7; 3 B—K 3 ch, &c. If 1... K—B 5; 2 Kt—Kt 4 dis. ch, K—B 4 (if 2... K—B 6; 3 Kt—R 2 or K 5 ch, &c.); 3 Kt—R 6 ch, &c. If 1... K—K 4; 2 Kt—Q 5 dis. ch, &c.

A NEW FIELD FOR PROBLEMISTS.

BY C. D. LOCOCK.

(Continued from p. 342.)

The prize for solutions of the September problems has been sent to Rev. A. Baker (Jersey), who has solved successfully Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 13, 14, 18, 21. In No. 4 Mr. Baker saved a move in the "preliminary," and also in (d). No. 5 he "cooked," badly in 23 moves, and No. 18 in 22, both by means of a process which I had used in another problem. But his most remarkable feat is the following fine solution of No. 7 :—2 Se5; 5 f4, P; 6 f3, P; 8 d3; 10 Sg5; 11 c3, B; 16 g3, B; 17 h4, B; 18 h5, S; 19 h6, S; 20 g7, Be5 mate. This problem of Mr. Baker's is the shortest "non-sideboard" mate, with one White man, known to me. My own No. 7 requires the altered condition "mate on d3," while the conditions of Nos. 5 and 18 are also easily amended.

SOLUTIONS OF OCTOBER PROBLEMS.

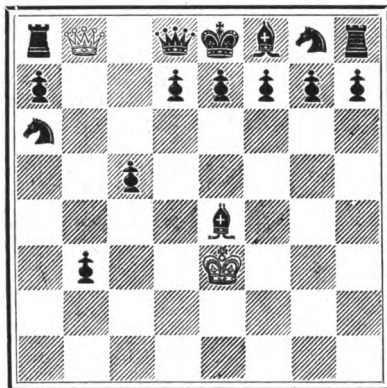
- (24) fg (11)—1 O—O—O; 3 a3, P × ×; 9 g1; 10 Pf3, B; 11 h1, Qh4 mate.
 (25) ab (19)—1 Pb4; 5 a4, P; 6 b3; 7 a4, P; 8 b2, P; 9 b1, P; 10 c2, P=S; 11 c1, S; 12 b1, S; 14 c3, S × ×; 16 a2, Sc3; 17 a3, S × ×; 18 a4, Sc3; 19 a5, S or P mates.
 (26) ac (13)—4 a4, P; 6 c3, P; 7 b3; 9 Pa5; 10 a2, P; 11 a3, P × ×; 12 a4, Q; 13 Pc4, Q × P mate.
 ["X" found other solutions, in the same number of moves, to both the above.]
 (27) af (30)—4 a4, P; 10 g2, B; 11 f1, B; 13 d2; 15 Pa5; 16 Pf3; 17 c3, P; 18 c2, P; 19 c1, P; 20 d2, P=S; 23 b3, S; 25 c1, S; 26 b2; 27 Pf4; 28 a2, S; 29 a3, P × ×; 30 a4, Bc6 mate.
 (28) cd (32)—2 Pc5; 6 a4, P; 7 b3; 8 Pd4; 9 c3, P; 10 c2, P; 13 f3, B; 16 c1, P; 17 d2, P=S; 19 b2; 20 Pc6; 22 Pd6; 23 b3, S; 25 a1, S; 26 a2, S; 27 b2, S; 28 c2, S × ×; 30 a3, S; 31 a4, B × P; 32 a5, P × P dis. mate.
 (29) cf (28)—2 Pc5; 6 a4, P; 11 f3, B; 12 g3; 13 Pc6; 16 Pf6; 17 h4, P; 18 h3, P; 20 f2, P; 21 f1, P; 22 e2, P=S; 23 e1, S; 24 f1, S × ×; 25 g2, B × P; 26 h3, B; 27 h4, S; 28 h4, S × P mate.
 (30) K R, aP (34)—2 Re5; 5 d4, Sc6 (or A); 6 e3; (1) 7 Re4; 8 d3, S × ×; 10 f2, S × (×); 12 h1, Sf2; 13 g1, S; 17 e3; 18 Re5; 19 d4, P; 20 e3; 22 Rf6; 24 c2; 25 Rb5; 26 b3, P; 27 b2, P; 28 a1; 29 Rb1; 31 Pa5,

- Q×P mate.** (2) 7 Rd5; 10 h3, P; 11 g3; 12 Rf5; 14 e2, S; 17 h2, S; 18 g2, Se1 (if...Sh4; 24 c3; 26 Pa5, as below); 19 f2, S; 21 h1, S; 22 g1, S; 26 c3; 28 Pa5; 30 Rb6; 31 b3, B; 32 b4, P; 33 a3; 34 Rb2, Q×P mate.
- (A) 5... Pc5; (1) 6 d3, P; 7 c2; 8 Rb5; 9 b2, P; 10 a1; 11 Rb1; 13 Pa5, Q×P mate. (2) 6 e3; 7 Rd5; 10 h3, P; 11 g3; 13 Rb4! 14 Pa4; 19 b2; 20 Rb3; 21 a2; 22 Rb2, B; 23 a3; 24 Pa5, Q×P mate.
- (31) K R, bP (48)—2 Rd5; 5 e4, P (or 5... Sf6; 8 h2, S; 9 g3; 11 Rf6; 12 h4, P; 13 h3, S; 15 g1, S; 16 h2; 18 Rg4; 20 f3, as below); 6 f3; 7 Re5; 8 f4, P; 9 g3, P; 10 g2, P; 11 g1, P; 12 h2, P=S; 13 g2, S; 14 f2, S××; 16 h1; Sf2; 17 g1, S; 19 g3; 21 Rg4 22 f3, S; 24 d3; 27 Pb6; 28 c4, P; 29 b3; 33 Rd7; 36 e3, P; 39 b3; 40 Rd6, B; 41 b2; 44 Rb1; 45 c1, S; 47 a1, P×P; 48 b2, Raz mate.
- (32) K R, cP (45)—2 Pc5; 4 Rd5; 7 e4, S (7... Pf5; 8 e3, P; 9 e4, S; 10 d3; 13 Rf3; 17 h2, S; 18 h1, S; 19 g1, S; 21 e2, S; 23 c1, S; 26 f1, S; 30 b3; 31 Rc3, as below); 10 h2, S; 11 g2, S; 13 e4, P; 15 f2, S××; 16 g3, P; 17 h3, Sf2; 18 h2, S; 19 h1, S; 20 g1, S; 21 f1 23 Rf3; 24 e2, S; 26 c1, S; 29 f1, S; 33 b3; 24 Rc3; 35 b4, Pa5! 36 b3, P; 37 b4, S××; 39 a2, Sb4; 40 a1, S; 41 b1, S; 42 b2, S; 43 c2, S××; 44 d3; 45 Pc6, P×P mate.
- (33) K R, dP (37)—1 Pd4; 3 Re5; 6 f4, P; 7 f3, P; 9 d3; 10 Rd5; 11 c4, P; 12 c3, P; 13 c2, P; 14 b1; 15 Rg5; 16 c1, P; 17 d2, P=S; 20 b3, S; 22 a1, S; 23 a2, S; 27 e1, S; 29 g1; 30 Pd5; 32 Rf1; 33 h1, S; 34 h2, P; 35 g2; 36 Pd6, B; 37 g1, Sh3 mate. [The Castled position again. With K R, fh Pawns, this mate can be obtained in 25 moves.]
- (34) K R, dP—(a) 2 b2, B; 5 e4; 6 Pd3; 7 Rc6, Pd5 mate. (b) The solution takes 10 moves only, as pointed out by Mr. W. H. Gunston: 1 e4; 3 Pd5; 4 Rh6; 5 Pd6; 6 f5, P; 8 h5; 9 Rg6, P×R; 10 g4, Rh4 mate. (c) 2 b3; 3 Pd4; 4 b4, Pa5! 5 b3, P; 6 b4, S××; 8 a2, Sb4; 9 a1, S; 10 b1, S; 11 b2, S; 12 c2, S××; 13 d3; 14 Rb5; 15 e4, P; 16 e5, Q, B or either S mates.
- (35) K R, eP—(A) (a) 6 e3, P; 7 d2; 9 Re6; 10 c2, P; 11 c1, P; 12 d1; 14 Rc2; 15 Pe3, Bg4 mate. (b) 6 e3, P; 7 f2; 8 Re5; 10 f4, P; 12 f2; 14 Rd7; 15 Pe4, P×P; 16 f3, P; 18 h2, P; 19 g1; 21 Rg2, Qd1 mate. (c) 7 f2; 9 Pe5; 11 f4, P; 12 f3, P; 13 f2, P; 15 d2, B; 18 g2; 19 Pe6; 21 Rh1; 22 h3, B×P; 23 g2, B; 24 g1, Be3 mate. [Compare No. 2.] (d) 6 e3, P; 7 f2; 9 Rh2; 10 f1, B; 11 f2; 12 Pe3, P×P; 13 g1, Qd1 mate. "X" obtained a similar mate.
- (B) (a) 6 e3, S××; 8 c2, S×(×); 10 a1, Sc2; 11 b1, S; 13 d1; 14 Pe4; 16 f3; 18 Pe6; 19 g4, P; 20 g5, P; 21 g6, Rh6 mate. (b) First 18 moves as above; 19 f4, P; 20 f3, P; 21 f2, P; 23 f4, B; 24 g4, R; 25 h3; 27 Rg6; 28 h4, B; 30 g2; 32 Rh2; 33 h1, P; 34 g1, Be3 mate.
- (36) K S, cP (28)—2 Se5; 5 f4, P; 6 f3, P; 7 f2, P; 9 d3; 11 Sb6; 12 c4, P; 13 b3; 15 Se5; 16 c3, P; 17 b2; 19 Sg5; 22 e1; 23 Pc3; 24 Sf3; 25 e2, P; 26 d1; 27 Se1, B; 28 d2, Bh6 mate.
- (37) K S, dP (34)—First 7 moves as above; 8 f1, P; 9 e2, P=S; 10 f2, S; 11 e1; 13 Sg5; 14 Pd3; 17 b3; 19 Se5; 20 a3, P; 21 b3; 23 Se7; 24 b2, B; 25 Pd4, B×P; 26 c2; 30 Sd2; 31 d1, S; 32 e1, S; 33 f1, Q; 34 Sf3, Q×S mate.
- (38) K S, dP (37)—First 6 moves as above; 9 c4, Pb5 (A); 10 c3, P; 11 b3; 14 Sb5; 15 c4, P; 16 b3; 17 Pd3; 20 Se5; 21 c2, P; 22 c3, P; 23 b2; 25 Sg5; 26 c1, P; 27 d2, P=S; 28 c2, S; 30 e2; 33 Sf1; 34 f2, P; 35 e1, S; 36 d2, B; 37 e2, Bg4 mate. (A) 9... Pd5; 10 c3, P; 11 b2; 12 Sd7; 14 c4, P; 16 b2; 17 Sc5; 18 a3, P; 19 b2; 20 Pd3; 22 Sg5, etc., as above (35).
- (39) K S, hP (25)—First 6 moves as above; 7 e3, B; 9 e1, B; 10 f1; 11 Ph4; 13 Se3; 15 g3, B; 16 g2; 18 Sf2; 19 h2, P; 20 g2; 22 Sg5; 23 Ph5; 24 h3, P××; 25 h5, Pg2 dis. mate. [The discovered check from the rear is a urique feature.]
- (40) K B, eP (18)—3 Pe6; 5 Bg6; 9 g5, P [the opening is unusual]; 10 f4; 11 Be4, P; 12 f3, P; 13 f4; 14 Bc6; 15 f5, fP×P; (1) 16 g6; 17 h5, S; 18 g6, Rg8 mate. (2) 16 f4, P; 17 e3; 19 Bg6 mate.

- (41) K B, eP (33)—2 Bd5; 5 c4, P; 6 c3, P; 8 e3; 9 Be6; 10 f4, P; 11 g3; 12 Bd5; 13 f3, P; 15 f1; 17 d1; 18 Pe3; 19 c2, P; 20 c1, P; 21 d2, P=S; 22 d1, S; 23 e1; (1) 24 Bh1; 25 Pe4; 26 f1, B; 27 g2, B; 28 g1, S; 29 h2, Pg3 mate. (2) 24 Bc4; 25 Pe4; 28 h1; 30 Bh3; 31 Pe5, B; 32 g1, S; 33 h2, Pg3 mate.
- (42) K B, eP (37)—First 6 moves as above; 7 c2, P; 8 c1, P; 9 d2, P=S; 12 b3, S; 14 a1, S; 15 b2; 16 Be6! 18 a4, S; 19 a3; 20 Bc4; 21 Pe4; 28 g2; 29 Bd5; 30 Pe5; 31 h3, P; 32 Pe6, B×P; 33 h2; 35 Bh5; 36 g3, S; 37 h4, Pg5 mate.
- (43) K B, eP (48)—3 Pe6; 5 Bd5; 8 c4, P; 10 e3; 12 Bh5; 15 g4, S××; 16 h3; 18 Bd5; 19 h2, Sg4; 20 g2, S; 21 f2, S××; 24 c2, Se3; 26 a1, S; 27 b1, S; 32 f4, P; 33 f3, P; 34 f2, P; 36 h3; 38 Bh5; 39 g4, R; 41 g2, B; 42 g1; 43 Bf3; 44 f1, P; 45 g1; 47 Bh3; 48 h2, P=B mate [or with dP in 47 or eP in 49, the finish being slightly different].
- (44) Q, cP (16)—2 Qe6; 5 h4, P; 6 h3, P; 7 h2, P; 8 h3; 9 Qd6; 12 Pc6, P×P; 13 g2, B; 14 g1; 15 Qd5; 16 Qh1, Qd1 or 4 mate.
- (45) Q, fP (11)—1 Qd6; 4 c4, P; 8 g2, B; 9 h2; 10 Qg6, P×Q; 11 g1, Rh1 mate.
- (46) Q, aP (41)—3 Pa6; 5 Qc5; 9 a4, P; 10 a3, P; 11 a2, P; 16 f3, B; 22 a4, B; 23 b4, S×P; 26 b1, B; 28 c3; 29 Qe5; 30 d4, P; 31 e3; 32 Qb8 (see diagram):—

Position after White's 32nd move:—

BLACK (16).



WHITE (2).

- (a) 33 Qb6; 38 a4, B; 39 a5, P or Q×Q mate.
- (b) 34 c1, P; 35 d2, P=S; 36 c1; 37 Qc8; 38 b2, R; 39 a1; 40 Qc7; 41 Qa5, Q×Q mate.
- (c) 34 f1, B××; 37 c1, P; 38 d2, P=S; 39 e1; 40 Qb2, Q; 41 Qd2, Q×Q mate.
- [The first example of a pinned Black Q. If a "Black option" is not objected to the results can be obtained in 29 moves only, and without the Pawn, by 2 Qc5; 6 a4, P; 7 a3, P; 8 a2, P; 10 b4, Sa6 (if 10 Sc6 or Pa5; 11 a3; 12 Qc3, P××; 13 a4, Q; 14 Qc4, Q×Q mate); 14 f3, B; 15 e3; 16 Qe5; 17 d4, P; 18 e3; 20 f1 or Qb6, etc.]
- (47) Q S, hP (18)—1 Ph4; 3 Sd5; 6 e4, S (if 6... Pf5; 7 e3, P; 8 e2, P; 9 f2; 11 Sg2; 12 g1, P; 13 h2, P=S; 14 h3, Pd5 or 6 mate); 9 h2, S; 10 g2, S; 11 g3, Sf1 (if 11... Sf4, White saves a move); 12 f2; 14 Sg2; 16 h1, S; 17 h2, S; 18 h3, Pd5 or 6 mate.
- (48) Q S, bP (40)—3 Sc5; 6 b4, Pa5; 7 b3, P; 8 b4, Sa3! 10 c2, S; 13 f2, S; 15 h1, S; 16 g1, S; 20 c3; 21 Pb4; 22 b2, P; 23 b3; 25 Sb6; 26 c4, P; 27 b3; 28 Sd7; 31 e3; 32 f3, Sg1! 35 e1, S; 36 d1; 38 Sd3; 39 c2, S; 40 b3, Q or B mates. [40, not 41 as stated.]

- (49) Q S, fP (46)—2 Sd5; 5 e4, Sf6 (5... Pf5; 6 e3, P; 7 d3; 8 Sb6; 9 c4, P; 10 c3, P; 11 d2; 12 Pf3; 16 Se1; 17 e2, P; 18 f1, B; 19 f2, Qd4 mate); 6 d3; 8 Sf5; 9 e3, S××; 11 c2, S× (×); 13 a1, Sc2; 14 b1, S; 17 e2; 18 Pf3! 21 g4, P; 22 g3, P; 24 e1, S; 28 a2, S; 29 b3; 31 Sb5; 32 c4, P; 33 c3, Sa2 (33... Pd4; 34 d2; 37 Se1; 38 e2, P, as below); 35 e3, P; 36 d2; 40 Sd3; 41 c2, S; 43 e2; 44 Se1, P; 45 f1, B; 46 f2, Qd4 mate.
- (50) Q R, dP (38)—1 Pd4; 3 Rd5; 6 c4, P; 7 c3, P; 8 c2, P; 10 e3; 11 Re5; 12 f4, P; 13 e3; 14 Rd5; 15 f3, P; 16 f2, P; 17 f3; 18 Rg5, B; 21 c1, P; 22 d2, P=S; 24 b2; 26 Rc6; 27 b3, S; 29 a1, S; 30 a2, S; 34 e1, S; 35 f1, P; 36 g1; 38 Rh1, P×R (=R) mate. [With the addition of the fP this takes about 20 moves.]
- (51) Q R, eP (30)—1 Pe4; 3 Re5; 6 f4, P; 7 f3, P; 8 f2, P; 9 f1, P; 10 e2, P=S; 13 b2; 14 Rc5, B; 15 b3; 16 Pe5; 17 b4, Pa5! 18 b3, P; 19 b4, S××; 20 a3; 21 Rc3; 22 a2, Sb4; 23 a1, S; 24 b1, S; 25 b2, S; 26 c2, S××; 27 d3; 28 Rc4; 29 Pe6, P×P; 30 Rd4, Q×R mate.
- (52) Q R, eP (36)—2 Rc5; 3 Pe4; 6 b4, Sa6! (after 6... Sc6, or 6... Pa5; 7 b3, P; 8 b4, White saves a move); 8 c2, S; 11 f2, S; 13 h1, S; 14 g1, S; 19 b4, P; 20 b3, P; 21 c3; 23 Pe6; 24 Rb5; 25 e4, P; 26 c3, P; 27 b2, P; 28 c1; 31 Rd2; 32 c2, P; 33 d1, S; 34 c1; 35 Rd1, P; 36 c2, Qd3 mate.
- (53) Q R, gP (36)—2 Rd5; 5 h3, P; 11 c4, P; 12 c3, P; 13 b2; 15 Re6; 16 c2, P; 17 c1, P; 18 d2, P=S; 19 c2, S; 20 b2, S; 22 d3, S××; 24 c1, Sd3; 25 d1, S××; 26 e1, Sd3; 29 h2; 31 Pg5; 32 g3; 33 Rf6; 34 Pg6; 35 h4, P×P; 36 g5, Rh5, or either P×R mate. [I regret that the mating square was erroneously given as f5 instead of g5.]

III.

White has King and more than two men.

- (54) bcf (11).
 (55) cgh (24).
 (56) def (15).
 (57) fgh (16).
 (58) cdh (29). h4 mate.
 (59) fgh (20). g5 mate.
 (60) bce (20). b5 mate by P—c6.
 (61) cdef (25). e3 mate (pure).
 (62) KS, fh Pawns.—Obtain in 18 moves the following position: *White*, K—f3, S—f5, P—h2; *Black*, eP—f6, remainder unmoved. White now, at his option, forces self-mate in any of the following ways:—
 (a) By check from the Q (8) pure mate.
 (b) By check from a Pawn (10).
 (c) By check from the gP (34).
 (d) By check from the Q B (9).
 (e) By discovered check from the K B (22).
- (63) Q, cd Pawns (54). Mate by Q; K on e1, a1 or h2, at White's option.
 (64) Q B, fg Pawns (11). Non-sideboard mate. ..
 (65) Q B, ef Pawns (22). e3 mate.
 (66) Q S, fg Pawns (15). f2 mate.
 (67) K B, cfh (26). e1 mate by B.
 (68) K B, efh (29). f5 mate by S, B or P.
 (69) Q B, fgh (22). Black can mate by gP—h 6 or otherwise.
 (70) K S, K B, hP (20). P=S mate.
 (71) K S, K B, dP (37). Q—c 3 mate.
 (72) K B, Q R, bdf (33). Q—e1 or Q—a2 mate at Black's option. In the latter case the White Rook is to be lost.

The above completes my list of selected problems.

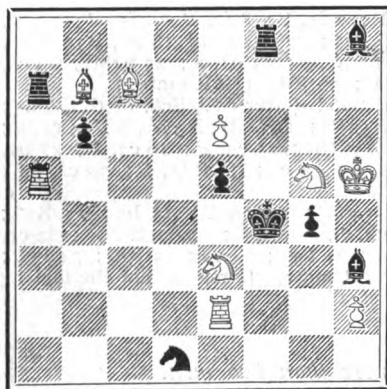
(To be concluded.)

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,036.

By N. E. KNOTT,
Birmingham.

BLACK.



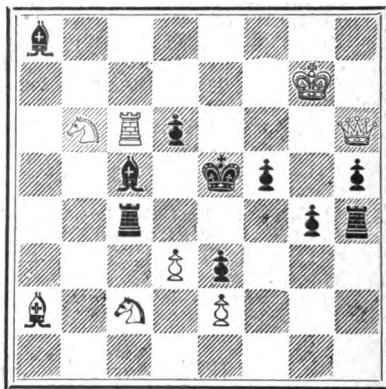
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,037.

By FRANK JENET,
New York.

BLACK.



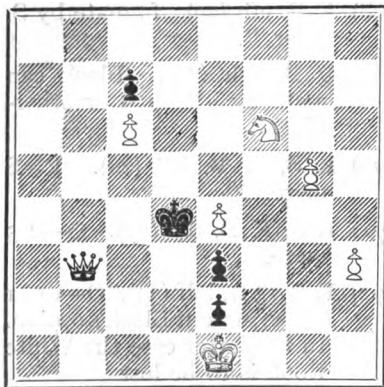
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,038.

By N. R. S.

BLACK.



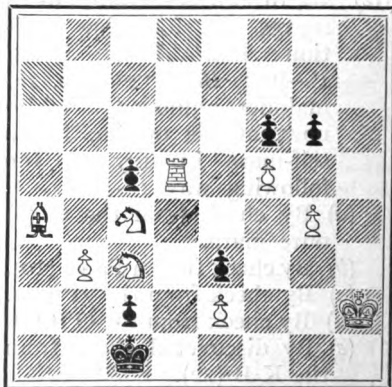
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,039.

By T. G. HART,
Withernsea.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

DECEMBER, 1917.

A CHESS TRAGI-COMEDY.

At the sixth congress of the German Chess Association, Breslau, 1889, Dr. Emmanuel Lasker, present holder of the world's championship, won his mastership according to the rules of the G.C.A., by securing the first prize in the *Hauptturnier*. The curious point about this achievement is that, but for an incident apparently unparalleled in the history of chess tournaments, it would probably never have been possible. It is no disparagement of Lasker's success to say that it was a "fluke" that he, and not a Viennese amateur, whose name is unfamiliar to the vast majority of chess-players to-day, gained at Breslau the right to call himself a master. The entry in the *Haupt* class in 1889 was very strong. Twenty players competed, mostly Germans, with a sprinkling of Austrians. They were divided into two sections of ten players each, of whom the first four were to meet in a final pool. The sectional results were as follows :—

Section I.—1st, E. Lasker (Berlin), 8 ; 2nd and 3rd, Dr. Seger (Berlin) and Mabillis (Munich), $5\frac{1}{2}$; 4th, Steif (Munich), 5.

Section II.—P. Lipke (Magdeburg), $8\frac{1}{2}$; 2nd, Dr. Ed. (Lübeck), 7 ; 3rd and 4th, von Feyerfeil and von Popiel (both of Vienna), $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Dr. Ed retired, taking the 8th prize, and accordingly the remaining seven competed in the final. This ended in a tie between Lasker and von Feyerfeil, who both scored 4 points out of 6 ; Dr. Seger being 3rd with $3\frac{1}{2}$; Stief 4th, with 3 ; Lipke and von Popiel, 5th and 6th, with $2\frac{1}{2}$; and Mabillis 7th, with $1\frac{1}{2}$. Lasker and von Feyerfeil played a game to decide the tie, and Lasker won.

Now, in the last round of the final, von Feyerfeil, who had scored 4 out of 5, and required only half a point to make certain of victory, met Lipke. The game—a highly interesting one—follows, and it will be seen that, through the carelessness of the players when the move was sealed at the adjournment, the position was wrongly recorded. Von Feyerfeil was credited with a Pawn less than he really had, and, having already before the accident missed a win, now could not even

L I

draw, though on the real position a draw seems the most likely result of the game. Thus the Viennese only made an even score with Lasker, and a tie-game became necessary, ending as has been related. The name of von Feyerfeil was, therefore, never added to the masters' roll.

GAME No. 4510.

French Defence.

WHITE. VON FEYERFEIL.	BLACK. LIPKE.	31 K B × Kt	31 R × B
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3	32 K—K 3	32 Kt—R 5
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4	33 K R—B sq	33 B—Q 2
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	34 R—Kt 3	34 P—Kt 5
4 P—K 5	4 K Kt—Q 2	35 P × P	35 P × P
5 Q Kt—K 2	5 P—Q B 4	36 R—B 7	36 Kt—B 4
6 P—Q B 3	6 Kt—Q B 3	37 R—Kt sq	37 B—K B sq
7 P—K B 4	7 Q—Kt 3	38 R—R 7	38 B—Kt 4
8 Kt—B 3	8 P—B 3	39 Kt—B sq ?	
9 P—Q R 3	9 B—K 2		
10 Kt—Kt 3	10 Castles		
11 B—Q 3	11 P × Q P		
12 B P × P	12 P × P		
13 B P × P	13 R × Kt		

Why not 39 R × Kt P ?

40 R—R 8	39 Kt—Q 2
41 R—B 8	40 K—Kt 2
	41 B—K 2

.....L. Paulsen's sacrifice *v.* Schallop, Leipzig, 1877. There followed 14 Q × R, Q × Q P; 15 Kt—K 2, Q—R 5 ch; 16 P—Kt 3, K Kt × P; 17 Q—K 3, Kt × B ch; 18 Q × Kt, Q—B 3, with advantage to Black.

.....The game seems to have been adjourned at this point, at the end of the morning's sitting, and the diagram to have been taken down wrongly, as mentioned in the note on the 53rd move.

14 P × R 14 Q × Q P
.....Kt × Q P is better.

42 Kt—R 2	42 P—Kt 4
43 P × P	

Inferior to 43 Kt × P, when might have followed P × P ch; 44 K—K 4, B × Kt; 45 R × B.

15 P—B 4	15 Kt—B 4		
16 B—B 2	16 B—Q 2		
17 Q—K 2	17 Kt—R 4		
18 R—Q Kt sq	18 Kt (R 4)—Kt 6		
19 B—K 3	19 Q—B 5		
20 Q × Q	20 P × Q		
21 R—Q sq ?	21 B—Q B 3		
22 R—K B sq	22 P—K Kt 3		
23 K—K 2	23 Kt—R 5		
24 R—Q Kt sq	24 Kt (Kt6)—B 4		
25 B—Q 4	25 R—Q sq		
26 K—K 3	26 Kt—Kt 3		
27 Kt—K 2	27 Kt—Q 4 ch		
28 K—Q 2	28 P—Q Kt 4		
29 P—Kt 4	29 P × P <i>c.p.</i>		
30 B × Q Kt P	30 P—Q R 4		

44 K—K 4	43 B × P ch
45 R—B 7	44 B—Q R 3
46 R—R 7 ?	45 B—Q sq

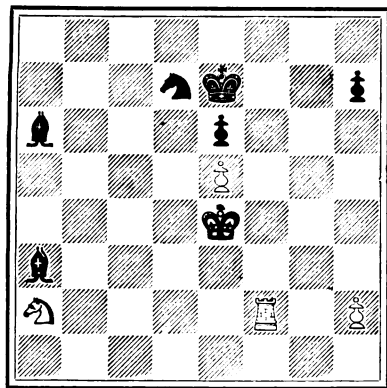
And this is a bad blunder. White feared, if the R retired to the first rank, 46.., B—Kt 2; but that was adequately met by 47 R × P!

47 K × R	46 R × B ch
48 K—K 4	47 B—Kt 3 ch
49 R × P	48 B × R
50 R—Kt 2	49 B—B 4
51 R—Kt 2 ch	50 B—R 6
52 R—B 2 ch	51 K—B sq
	52 K—K 2

Position after Black's 52nd move :—

K—K 2.

BLACK (LIPKE).



WHITE (VON FEYERFEIL).

53 R—K R 2

This was the move actually made, though, as the annexed diagram shows, it is an impossible one. Therefore the White P at R 2 must have been omitted from the players' diagram at the adjournment, and the mistake must have been unnoticed by either player on resumption of the game. In the true position White should be able to draw. As the game was played, Black's passed Pawn had a decisive influence.

54 K—Q 4	53 Kt—B sq
55 Kt—B 3	54 K—B 2
56 Kt—K 4	55 B—Q B 8
57 R—R 2	56 K—Kt 2
58 R—K B 2	57 B—Q Kt 4
	58 B—K sq

59 Kt—B 6	59 B—Kt 3
60 R—K Kt 2	60 K—B 2
61 R—Q R 2	61 B—B 4
62 K—B 5	62 B—B 5
63 R—R 7 ch	63 K—Kt 3
64 K—Q 6	64 P—R 4

.....Forcing White to give up the Exchange to win the Pawn. The game is now clearly won for Black.

65 R—Kt 7 ch	65 K×R
66 Kt×P ch	66 K—R 3
67 Kt×B	67 K—Kt 4
68 Kt—K 2	68 B—Kt 5
69 Kt—Q 4	69 K—B 5
70 Kt—B 6	70 K—K 5
71 Kt—Q 8	71 B—B 4
72 K—K 7	72 Kt—Kt 3 ch
73 K—B 6	73 Kt—B 5
74 Kt—B 7	74 K—Q 5

.....Schallopp points out, in the book of the Breslau Congress, a quicker win by 74... Kt—Q 4 ch; 75 K—Kt 7, B—Kt 5; 76 K—Kt 6, B—Q 8; 77 K—R 6, K—B 4; 78 K—Kt 7, B—R 4, &c.

75 K—Kt 5	75 Kt—Q 4
76 K—R 5	76 B—B 7
77 K—Kt 5	77 B—R 2
78 K—R 5	

At this point Black again had a quick win, as Schallopp shows, by 78... B—Kt sq; 79 Kt—R 6, K—P! So Kt×B, Kt—B 3 ch. Instead, he only won White's Pawn on the 87th move and mated on the 121st with Bishop and Knight.

We have said that this incident in the Breslau *Hauptturnier* is apparently unparalleled in the history of chess tournaments. We have a recollection, which unfortunately we cannot verify, of a game in a masters' tournament on the Continent being won by an illegal Knight's move; and we saw the same thing happen (not so surprisingly) in a lightning tournament at the B.C.F. Congress at Cheltenham, this departure from the normal securing for the player a much higher place than he would otherwise probably have obtained. The incident at Breslau, however, was more curious and more momentous in its results than either of the other cases.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We now repeat Positions 253 and 254, which were published in the October number, and give their solutions.

Position 253, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at K R 4, ♙ at Q R 7, ♘ at Q 3, ♚ at K B 5, ♜ at Q R 5, ♞ at Q 4, K Kt 7. White to play and draw.

Solution :—1 K—R 3! K—B 6; 2 B—Kt sq! B—B 7; 3 P—Q 4, B—B 5 ch; 4 K—R 2! B—Q 2; winning the Bishop, but, 5 B—B 2, K×B stalemate. Some of White's losing alternatives may be given. Thus 4 K—R 4? B—Q 2; 5 K—Kt 4, K—K 7; 6 K—B 4, K—B 8, &c. Or 2 K—R 2? B—B 7; 3 P—Q 4 (if the Pawn falls Black has a lost game), K—B 7 and wins. Or 1 B—Kt sq? B—Q 2! 2 P—Q 4, K—B 6, &c. A very natural position and one which is, as M. Rinck says, of some theoretical importance.

Position 254, by A. Troitzky.—♔ at K R sq, ♚ at Q Kt 5, ♙ at K B 3, ♘ at Q R 4, Q Kt 4, K Kt 5, K Kt 2, ♚ at K Kt 3, ♜ at K B sq, ♞ at Q B 2, K B 2, K Kt 2, K R 4. White to play and win.

Solution :—1 B—K 4 ch, P—B 4; 2 B—B 2! and now there is threatened R×P, followed by a discovered check winning the Queen. It is easily seen that Black's best move is 2... Q—K Kt sq; then follows 3 R×P, Q—R 7; 4 B—K 4! (the difficult move of the study), Q—K 7 or B 5; 5 R—K 5 ch, K—B 2; 6 B—Q 5 ch, and wins the Queen. We must examine the move 2 B—Kt sq? which was proposed by several solvers. It fails on account of 2... Q—K Kt sq; 3 R×P, Q—Kt 6; 4 B—K 4, Q×Kt P; 5 B—B 2, Q—Kt 7! 6 B—Q 3, Q—B 6! 7 B—Kt sq, Q—R 8! and draws easily. A very remarkable "try." The presenec of the Pawn at Q Kt 4 enables Black to play Q—Kt 6 safely, and afterwards he can keep on attacking the Bishop without having to play to the fatal White square, Q B 4.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

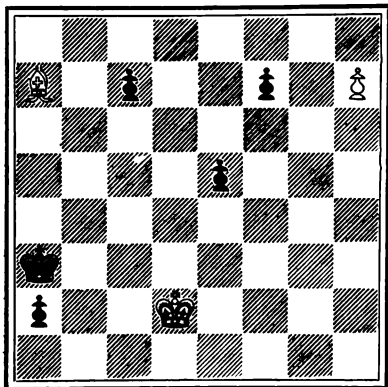
Name.	Previous Score.	No. 253.	No. 254.	Total.
Mr. R. G. D. Addey	49	—	—	49
Mrs. Sollas	49	—	—	49
Mr. J. Gilchrist	40	4	4	48
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46	—	—	46
Col. Kensington	40	0	2	42
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	34	4	4	42
Mr. R. Garby	35	4	0	39
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	33	0	0	33
Mr. D. M. Liddell	32	—	—	32
The Rev. A. Baker	26	4	0	30
Mr. F. W. Yelder	25	—	—	25
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25	—	—	25
Mr. E. Sammons	22	1	0	23
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20	—	—	20
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	6	4	4	14
Mr. L. Illingworth	6	4	1	11
Mr. W. T. Pierce	Cancelled	4	0	4

Mrs. Sollas and Mr. Addey reach the top of the list with equal scores, but a ballot gives the prize to the latter.

Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," and posted by December 31st, 1917, addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2.

Position 257. Original.

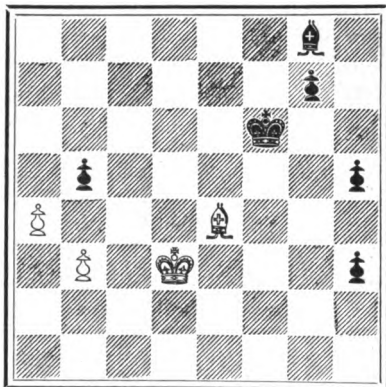
By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

Position 258. Original.

By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

OBITUARY.

L'Eco degli Scacchi announces the deaths of Commendatore Giovanni Tonetti, the Nestor of Italian chess players (a pretty game won by whom we published in *The Chess Annual*, 1915, p. 107); and of Lieutenant Rugger O. Jona, of Trieste, who escaped to join the Italian Army in 1915 and has now lost his life for Italy. Lieut. Jona was a foundation member of the "Luigi Centurini" Chess Club, Genoa, and won the second prize in its first championship tourney.

It is with great regret that we have to record the death, at his home in St. Lawrence, Jersey, on November 8th, of the Rev. Arthur Baker, M.A., a subscriber to the *B.C.M.* for many years and a frequent winner in our End-Game competition. Mr. Baker was born in India, his father being, when he retired, Under-Secretary of State for the Bombay Presidency. Educated at Clifton and at Balliol College, Oxford, Mr. Baker was himself intended for the Indian Civil Service, and indeed passed the examination, but subsequently altered his mind and entered the Home Civil Service instead. This career, however, proved not to be permanent, and he became in turn schoolmaster, Army coach, and Congregationalist minister. He was a good classical scholar and a remarkable linguist, having a working acquaintance with thirteen languages!

While master at the Almondbury Grammar School, near Huddersfield, Mr. Baker played his first match-game at chess, in the "Watkinson Trophy" competition; and before leaving Yorkshire he got into the semi-final round of the County Championship. Later he became identified with Devon and Cornish chess, twice winning the championship cup of the latter county. He was frequently seen at British Chess Federation Meetings, winning his section in the 3rd Class at Hastings in 1904, and sharing the first prize in the 2nd Class at Oxford in 1910. He was also for a time a member of the City of London Chess Club, where in 1904 he succeeded in winning the Russell Cup (3rd Class). In the following year he entered for the Mocatta Cup, and in the course of that competition won the game of which he was most proud among his victories. We subjoin below the score, which has never yet been published.

In 1912, when his health had become very bad, Mr. Baker went to live in Jersey. In 1913 and again in 1914 he was given up by the doctors. But when the war broke out he was so far alive that he took a post on the staff of Victoria College, Jersey, to fill a gap left vacant by the requirements of the Army. In his Jersey days he went in much for correspondence chess, taking part both in county championship contests and in the competitions of the British Correspondence Chess Association. He was a genuine chess enthusiast and will be much missed by those who knew him.

GAME No. 4511.

Played in the Mocatta Cup Competition at the City of London Chess Club in 1905 :—

Vienna Game.

WHITE.		BLACK.			
W. H. WATTS.		Rev. A. BAKER.			
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4	20	P—Q 4
2	Kt—Q B 3	2	Kt—K B 3	21	P—Q 5
3	B—B 4	3	Kt×P	22	P—Kt 3
4	Q—R 5	4	Kt—Q 3	23	P×B
5	B—Kt 3	5	B—K 2	24	R×R
6	Kt—B 3	6	Castles	25	Q—Kt 6
7	Kt×P	7	Kt—B 3	26	R—B 4
8	Castles	8	Kt—Q 5	27	R—K 4
9	B—R 4 ?	9	P—Q Kt 4	28	Q×K Kt P
10	Q—Kt 4	10	P—Q B 4		
11	B—Kt 3	11	P—K R 4 !		
12	Q×R P	12	P—B 5		
13	Kt—Kt 6	13	P×Kt		
14	Q—Q 5 ch	14	Kt—K 3		
15	Q×R	15	P×B		
16	R P×P	16	P—Q R 3		
17	P—Q 3	17	B—Kt 2		
18	Q—R 7	18	B—K B 3		
19	B—K 3 !				

To save the Queen.

19	B—K 4
20	B—B 5
21	Q—Kt 4 !
22	B×B
23	R×R ch
24	Kt—Q sq
25	Kt—B 4
26	Q—K 2
27	Q—B sq
28	Kt—K 2

..... A well-known City player was sitting by as the game was being played. Black wrote down the actual continuation and passed it over to him, whereon he wrote in reply, "It takes two to play that ending!" But the ending was played !

29	Q—Q 6 !	29	Kt×P
30	Q—K Kt 6	30	Kt×Kt
31	R—K 8	31	Kt—K 7

mate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MANCHESTER CHESS CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,—In your November issue you state "The Manchester Chess Club was founded in the year 1852." I cannot understand how you have fallen into this error. I have before me the printed official report of the "Annual Meeting of the Manchester Chess Club for 1817," in which I find the names of gentlemen holding office for that year, also the "Rules of the Manchester Chess Club for 1817." The meeting was held at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, just 100 years ago, and the Union Club was then unheard of.

I beg to enclose a programme of the Centenary Celebration.

Shaftesbury House,
Cheadle Hulme.

Yours truly,

JOHN BURGESS.

[Reference to the above matter will be found in the "Chess World" of present number.—ED. B.C.M.]

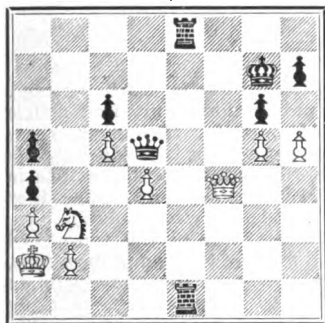
STALEMATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

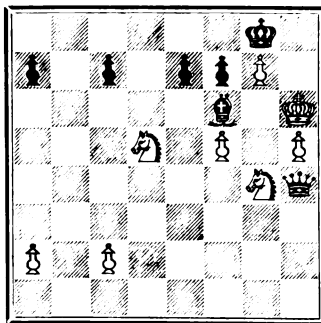
DEAR SIR,

In view of Dr. Schumer's very interesting collection of over-the-board stalemates, it seems worth while adding to his list the three following which happened to linger in my memory.

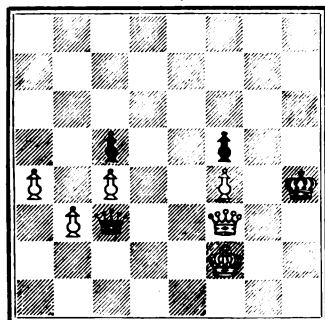
I.



II.



III.



I.—White (M. Abkin) played 1 Q—B 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, K×Q; 3 P—R 6 ch, K moves, stalemate. I cannot now recall anything of the history of this position, but remember with certainty it was given as from play.

II.—Occurred in a game, F. Amelung v. G. von Helmerson. White draws by 1 K Kt×B ch (not 1 Q Kt×B ch, P×Kt!), Q×Kt ch; 2 Kt×Q ch, P×Q; 3 P—R 4, and it is soon stalemate.

The credentials of this position seem dubious, especially as Amelung was an end-games composer; but I have seen it repeatedly given as from play. *Vide B.C.M.*, 1893 or 1894.

III.—Walbrodt v. Charousek, Budapest Tournament, 1896, Oct. 14th. Black drew by 1... Q—K 8 ch!

81, Norman Road,

Birkby, Huddersfield,

November 3rd, 1917.

Yours, &c.,

T. R. DAWSON.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR ON THE HALF CHESS BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I have read with interest Mr. H. J. R. Murray's article on Knight's Tours in your October issue. His claim to have been the first to give a rigid mathematical proof of the two facts he mentions on p. 305 cannot, unfortunately, be substantiated. Simple and clear proofs were given by Flye Sainte-Marie in Vol. V. (1877) of the *Bulletin de la Société Mathématique de France*, p. 144 *et seq.* Table M, there set out, is identical, figure by figure, with Mr. Murray's first table as he has amended it on p. 355 of your November issue.

I do not understand, therefore, how Mr. Murray finds that Sainte-Marie's figures differ from his own. So far as I recollect the memoirs, perused by me years ago, it was only at a later date that M. Laquière (not "Lacquière") extended the figures so as to demonstrate the complete number of tours (composed of two distinct half-tours) over the whole board. Laquière's investigations, tabulated with care, will be found in Vol. IX (1881) of the *Bulletin*, pp. 1-17. The total number of tours which he there establishes is 31,054,144. Mr. Murray only reckons 29,859,204. I do not presume to say which is right; but the calculations of Laquière are set out with such precision that Mr. Murray should find no difficulty in ascertaining definitely whether he himself has overlooked an odd million or so, or whether Laquière has exaggerated.

Field and Queen, Ltd., London, E.C.,
November 9th, 1917.

Yours, &c.,

ERNEST BERGHOLT.

[We submitted Mr. Bergholt's letter to Mr. Murray and append his reply.—ED., *B.C.M.*]

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I have never succeeded in seeing M. Flye Sainte-Marie's paper, and only learnt of its existence some time after the publication of my first article on the Knight's Tour on the half-board in the *B.C.M.* for November, 1911, through the loan of an offprint of M. Laquière's two papers in the *Bulletin de la Société Mathématique de France*. When four years later I wrote the article in the October *B.C.M.*, my recollection was that M. Laquière only stated that M. Sainte-Marie had shown that the tour on the half-board was resolvable into two partial tours and had calculated the number of these partial tours. Of course, if M. Sainte-Marie gave a rigid mathematical proof of the two propositions, there is nothing more to be said. I should be the last to dispute his claim to prior demonstration. I may add that I only published my proofs after making many inquiries as to their novelty.

Mr. Bergholt's recollection of M. Laquière's extension of the figures is, however, at fault. M. Laquière did not attempt to calculate the total number of tours on the half-board, but only the total number of *re-entrant* tours of the kind. This he gave as 1,940,884, and, since each of these can be placed on the board in 16 different ways, he obtained the figure which Mr. Bergholt quotes. My figure was the total number of distinct tours, *re-entrant* and *non-re-entrant*.

But M. Laquière's calculation is wrong. My own investigations have convinced me that it requires the greatest care to avoid counting a given tour more than once. M. Laquière has done this repeatedly in his calculation of the number of tours on the half-board.

Since the publication of my article I have submitted my analysis to a thorough examination *de novo*, and have got a friend to check all the subsequent arithmetic. I can find no flaw in the analysis, but we have found a slip in multiplication which makes a small difference in the final figures. The number of tours on the half-board from a4 to b4 is 936 (not 928), and from a4 to a1 is 930 (not 922). There are accordingly 7,772 distinct tours on the half-board, 29,925,588 distinct half and half tours of which 1,156,144 are *re-entrant*, and 74,668,680 tours based on partial tours. If Mr. Bergholt cares to see the details of the calculation, they are at his service.

Birmingham,

24th November, 1917.

Yours truly,

H. J. R. MURRAY.

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

With the present number we bring to a close another volume of the *B.C.M.*, and take the opportunity of thanking our helpers and subscribers for their support. It is exceedingly difficult to cope successfully with existing conditions, and we shall only be able to do so with the co-operation of our supporters. Quite recently the costs of production have gone up to over fifty per cent. above the pre-war rates. To meet this advance it has been suggested that we should increase our subscription rate. But this is a procedure we wish to avoid if at all possible. We think we can do so if each subscriber will endeavour to persuade one chess lover to support the magazine. In furtherance of this suggestion we shall be pleased to supply gratis specimen copies, or send same direct to addresses furnished to us.

The subscription for Volume XXXVIII. is now due, and it will lighten our labours if the amount (8/-) is remitted promptly. On account of the shortage of paper, it is absolutely necessary for us to forecast our requirements to the closest possible margin, as there is every prospect that the shortage will become still more acute.

We shall esteem it a favour if our friends will remit early, and if possible before December 22nd. Where postal orders are sent the numbers of the orders should be kept for reference. American subscribers should remit \$2 in U.S.A. notes in payment of one year's subscription. All communications to be addressed Editor, *British Chess Magazine*, 15, Elmwood Lane, Claypit Lane, Leeds.

The annual Louisiana State Championship was held at New Orleans this year, and was won by Judge L. L. Labatt.

At the end of the first round in the quadrangular correspondence contest organised by the *Algemeen Handelsblad* the score was :—Dr. W. Fick, 2½ ; Dr. A. G. Olland, 2 ; J. W. te Kolsté, 1 ; M. Marchand, ½.

The 70th annual meeting of the Belfast Club was held on November 10th, when Mr. James Gamble, J.P., was re-elected president, and Mr. R. Olley hon. secretary. The prizes in the handicap contest were won by Messrs. B. Allen, M.A., and R. Olley.

We have received from Mr. G. W. Cutler, the hon. sec. and treasurer of the Devon County Chess Association, the Association's *Year Book* for the year ended 30th September, 1917. and offer him our hearty congratulations upon its continued excellence.

Mr. Newell W. Banks, the draughts champion of the United States, who made his first appearance in master chess in the Rice Memorial Tournament last year, is taking up the study of law ; but he is also anxious to join the U.S. air service, which may delay his legal studies.

At the Brooklyn Y.M.C.A. Chess and Checkers Club on September 14th Edward Lasker gave a simultaneous exhibition against 42 opponents, winning 36 games, drawing 4, and losing 2—one of the losses being to Louis Ginsberg, a leading American draughts expert, who has recently taken up chess.

Last month in our reference to the annual meeting of the Manchester Club we stated that Mr. E. Isaacs had been elected hon. secretary. The fact is Mr. J. T. Nicholls was elected to the position. How the error crept into our record we cannot say, so we must credit the mis-statement to the vagaries of the "printer's devil."

We are pleased to notice that a strong revival of chess has recently taken place at the Y.M.C.A., Fargate, Sheffield. Mr. H. W. Westlake is the hon. secretary, and a knock-out tourney with 16 competitors has been started. On November 21st Mr. W. Batley, chess editor, *Sheffield Weekly News*, delivered a lecture on "Some Famous Chess Brilliances."

The championship of the Metropolitan Chess Club has commenced with a smaller entry than usual, viz., Messrs. J. M. Bee, F. S. Dunkelsbuhler, R. N. Le Fanu, J. Macalister, W. P. MacBean, E. A. Michell, and D. Miller. Mr. W. Winter, the holder, is not defending his title.

The club is now domiciled at the Mecca Café, 50 and 51, Fore Street, London, E.C.

At the annual general meeting of the Cheltenham Chess Club on October 12th, the president, Sir J. Agg Gardiner, M.P., in the chair, the officers were all re-elected as follows:—President, Sir J. Agg Gardiner ; treasurer, Mr. T. A. Foxwell (who has again won the club championship) ; secretary, Mr. F. J. Perrins. The report announces an increase in membership during the year.

At the annual general meeting of the Hertfordshire County Chess Association at St. Albans, on October 6th, the president, Major E. Montague Jones, in the chair, the following officers were elected for the ensuing season:—President, Major E. Montague Jones ; treasurer, Mr. W. H. Ward ; assistant hon. sec., Mr. E. C. Harris ; match captain, Mr. E. T. A. Wigram. The report stated that the county club championship had been won by the Hertford Chess Club for the fourth year in succession.

Mr. E. Austin Gibb, writing to *The Morning Post* the other day, pointed out that a game published in that paper's chess column on April 17th, 1916, H. Bernstein v. W. Winter (conceding Pawn and

move at the City of London Chess Club), was identical with one reproduced in the *B.C.M.*, May, 1903, from the *Novoe Vremya*. Mr. Gibb remarked that, while unconscious duplication of problem-positions is rare enough, the duplication of whole games is rarer still. This is certainly the case; but Mr. Winter had never seen the game, which, by the way, is a brilliancy in eight moves, won by I. A. Zybin, conceding Pawn and move to an anonymous opponent.

The entries for the championship of the City of London Chess Club, in which play began officially on November 10th, are:—Messrs. E. G. Sergeant (holder), Th. Germann, Herbert Jacobs, E. T. Jesty, E. Macdonald, P. W. Sergeant, G. E. Wainwright, and W. H. Watts. Of these Mr. Jesty is a new-comer, being hitherto known as one of the leading players at the West London Chess Club.

The Murton Cup (handicap) contest at the City Club has ended in a victory for Mr. J. H. Blake (I.A), who scored $2\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 3 in the final. The second prize has fallen to Mr. C. Andrae (V.A), with 2 out of 3. Messrs. E. A. Michell and M. C. Barton take 3rd and 4th prizes.

At a meeting of the members of the Melbourne Chess Club, held on September 10th, the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. C. G. McCutcheon, M.L.A.; vice-president, Mr. H. E. Grant; hon. secretary, Mr. Henry Tate; hon. treasurer, Mr. L. V. Biggs. Great regret was expressed by the members at Mr. H. E. Grant's resignation from the position of secretary and treasurer, which he has held for 20 years.

The Australasian, from which we take the foregoing details, understands that Mr. Gundersen, the Victorian champion, has received a challenge for his title from Mr. Steele, who in the last tourney just failed by half a point to tie for the honour. Mr. Gundersen has accepted the challenge, subject to the committee's approval.

A correspondent writes: "In connection with your answer to Pte. C. B. Head about the Fifty Move Rule this month, it may be of interest to note that in George Walker's edition of Philidor's *Analysis of Chess* the rule reads:—

'Toward the end of the game, if you remain with a small numerical superiority you are found to give Mate in fifty moves, or the game must be relinquished as drawn. With a greater force, as for instance with the Queen against the King, the same rule must be observed.'

And also that in the first number of the *B.C.M.* (January, 1881), there was an article on 'The Law of Counting Fifty Moves,' by Mr. Thomas Long."

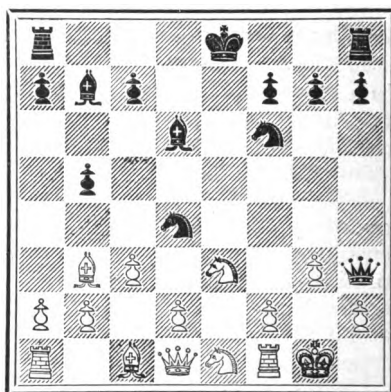
The functions of Pawns appear to cause special difficulty to the non-chessplaying writer who wishes to embellish his work with a reference to chess, though Pawns are far more frequently referred to than any of the pieces. Writing a few weeks ago in one of the Sunday papers about the problem of young men returning to civilian life after the war, Mr. Horace Annesley Vachell, the well-known novelist and playwright, said that "it is not likely that they will be content to be

moved back like Pawns into positions hardly tenable before the war." The only class of chess in which Pawns are moved back into positions, tenable or untenable, is that of the coffee-house and the drawing-room, where moves are freely retracted—with or without the specious plea of "*J'adoubé!*" Otherwise the backward-moving Pawn is on a par with the backward-grazing cattle which Herodotus alleged to exist, if we remember rightly, among the Scythians, and to graze that way because the abnormal growth of their horns prevented them grazing forward.

The most recent example of the Queen sacrifice in mastergames of which we know occurred in a game played on March 3rd last, in the course of the double-round tournament at Warsaw, mentioned in our November issue. In the position illustrated in the diagram it was Black's (Rubinstein's) turn to move, and he played 14. ., P—K R 4! The continuation was:—

15 P×Kt, P—R 5; 16 Q—K 2? (16 P—B 3 was essential, but even then, after P×P; 17 Q—K 2, P×P ch; 18 K—R sq, Kt—R 4, White was lost), Q×R P ch! 17 K×Q, P×P dbl. ch; 18 K—Kt sq, R—R 8 mate.

BLACK (A. RUBINSTEIN).



WHITE (M. BELSITZMANN).

MANCHESTER CHESS CLUB CENTENARY.

"It is rarely that the *B.C.M.* makes mistakes, but in the November issue it records that the Union Club (Manchester) was established in 1817 and the Manchester Club in 1852. As a matter of fact, these dates should be reversed. When the fusion took place under the Union Club's management in 1875, the Union Club took over the name of the older club and the present Manchester Chess Club is the continuation of that club."—*Manchester Weekly Times*.

We plead guilty and tender our sincere apology for having unwittingly reversed the dates.

To mark the centenary of the club, a special programme was arranged for November 31st and December 1st. On November 31st the proceedings were to be started at 6-30 with "chess exhibitions and tournaments." Next day (Saturday), at 2-30 p.m., the president, Mr. John Burgess, holds a reception of members and friends. From 3 to 6 p.m. there will be various contests—Lightning, Odds, Kriegspiel, etc., with prizes. Dinner will be served at 6-15, and from 7-30 till 10 p.m. there will be a smoking concert, organised by Mr. Edward Isaacs. In the printed programme, a copy of which has been kindly sent to us by Mr. Burgess, attention is drawn to the fact that "ladies are especially invited" to the gathering on November 31st.

The annual general meeting of the Durban Chess Club was held on September 11th. According to the report, the only event of any significance in the past season was the club championship, which was won by Mr. G. W. Gray, with the fine score of 11 points out of 11. During the 24 years of the club's existence the championship has been held by the following :—1903, the Hon. H. Escombe (it is not stated whether this was a championship tourney, but 47 members took part) ; 1894, S. C. Chard (14 entries) ; 1895, L. Ford (5 entries) ; 1896, no contest ; 1897, no contest ; 1898, no contest ; 1899, C. A. L. Bull (9 entries) ; 1900, no contest ; 1901, no contest ; 1902, C. A. L. Bull (13 entries) ; 1903, C. A. L. Bull (9 entries) ; 1904, no contest ; 1905, C. A. L. Bull (8 entries) ; 1906, no contest ; 1907, Major Duhan (13 entries) ; 1908, R. W. Borders (14 entries) ; 1909, S. C. Chard (6 entries) ; 1910, C. A. L. Bull (16 entries) ; 1911, R. W. Borders ; 1912, R. W. Borders ; 1913, S. Rogerson ; 1914, Dr. McCord ; 1915, Dr. McCord ; 1916, G. W. Gray.

Commenting on the annual report, *The Natal Mercury* says :—

“As a purely patriotic effort, the War Bridge competition, held in May last, is worthy of ranking next, and is an unique event in the annals of the Club, resulting as it did in adding £60 to the Governor-General's Fund. The Club also donated from its funds the sum of 10 guineas to the same cause. This is all very commendable, but there is no valid reason why a chess contest, open to everyone, for the same laudable purpose, could not also have been held. On general principles we do not hold with a chess club, as a club, diverting its efforts to other pastimes and neglecting its legitimate functions.”

We cordially agree with the *Mercury's* criticism.

Following the lead of the local chess press, we stated last month that first prize in the handicap contest at the Torquay Club had been won by Dr. R. Dunstan. Since then we have received a communication from one of the competitors, Mr. F. Pitt Fox, protesting strongly against the action of the committee in declaring Dr. Dunstan winner of the contest. It appears that Dr. Dunstan's score of 7 points included a game won against the Rev. F. Buss, who retired without meeting any other competitor. Two players, Messrs. F. Pitt Fox and W. J. Bearne, each scored 6 points, and Mr. Pitt Fox claims, and we think very justly, that they should each be credited with one point by default against Mr. Buss, thus making the record of each equal to that of Dr. Dunstan. Mr. Pitt Fox says in his letter :—

I was unable to attend the annual meeting, but on hearing that Dr. Dunstan had been awarded the first prize I immediately wrote the hon. secretary, protesting. To my surprise I received an answer saying Dr. Dunstan was willing to play off the tie. There is no rule making this compulsory, and Mr. Bearne and myself declined, whereupon Dr. Dunstan handed the prize (£1 1s.) to the Paignton Cottage Hospital, although he had no right to the whole of the money. Upon my remonstrating the hon. secretary of the Torquay Club replied that the matter cannot be re-opened.

In the absence of any definite rule for dealing with ties, there can be no doubt that Messrs. Pitt Fox and Bearne are fully entitled to have their names recorded with that of Dr. Dunstan as joint winners of the contest, and the prize-money should have been equally divided.

Owing to want of space last month we were unable to publish the appended full score of the match Devonshire v. Sussex in the semi-final round of the seventh contest for the Southern Counties' Union Correspondence Championship. Middlesex is opposing Devon in the final round.

DEVON.		SUSSEX.	
Henry Erskine	1	F. E. Purchas	0
P. Motley	1	A. J. Field	0
G. F. Thompson	$\frac{1}{2}$	H. J. F. S. Stephenson	$\frac{1}{2}$
Walter Turner	$\frac{1}{2}$	H. E. Dobell	$\frac{1}{2}$
H. J. H. Cope	*1	J. A. Watt	*0
R. S. Owen	1	A. A. Bowley	0
Spencer Cox	* $\frac{1}{2}$	H. W. W. Hore	* $\frac{1}{2}$
G. F. H. Packer	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. Creevey	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lient. G. C. Woods, R.G.A.	* $\frac{1}{2}$	C. Leaver	* $\frac{1}{2}$
K. J. Mansfield	0	W. R. Andrews	1
F. Pitt Fox	$\frac{1}{2}$	H. T. Grover	$\frac{1}{2}$
E. L. Jackson	1	J. Chandler	0
R. C. McCarthy	0	Col. E. Kensington, R.A.	1
Thos. Whitby	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mrs. Arthur Smith	* $\frac{1}{2}$
W. E. Baines	* $\frac{1}{2}$	H. S. Hewett	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. H. R. Kruger	* $\frac{1}{2}$	W. B. Fison	* $\frac{1}{2}$
W. J. May	0	L. E. Hewett	1
W. H. Maunder	1	E. R. Willett	0
A. Leonard Noake	*1	W. Harris	*0
Rev. A. H. M. Hare	*1	F. W. J. Ford	*0
Thos. W. Bourne	*1	G. Gillam	*0
Edwin Palmer	1	Dr. C. E. Whitcher	0
A. P. Waterfield	1	Miss Ruchon	0
Dr. F. B. Fisher	1	Miss G. Watson	0
Dr. W. Makeig-Jones	0	R. Lucas	1
Robt. Austin	0	H. S. Fooks	1
J. Alfred Moyle	*1	A. H. Jones	0
S. W. A. Moyle	0	B. Lennard	1
W. P. W. Hems	$\frac{1}{2}$	W. Willett	$\frac{1}{2}$
R. Glasson	$\frac{1}{2}$	A. Dorlencourt	$\frac{1}{2}$
18 $\frac{1}{2}$		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	

* 5 wins and 5 draws claimed by Devon.

On the 16th October, 1917, the Sussex Secretary wrote the Union Secretary that he did not intend to contest Devon's claims.

The correspondence match between Hampshire and Middlesex, the semi-final of the seventh competition for the championship of the Southern Counties' Chess Union, resulted in a very exciting finish, Middlesex winning the match by one point. Hampshire was robbed of victory in the last week of the match by a slip of the pen. In the game in question the player sent as his 59th move Q—B 5 ch, in the following position :—White : K on Q 2, Q on Q B 5, P on Q Kt 4. Black : K on K 3, Kt on K B 3, P on K Kt 4. Of course Q B 6 was intended. Thus a certain win was thrown away and once again Hampshire failed to beat Middlesex in the semi-final, this time, however, through very hard luck. In the previous match, two seasons ago, the score was 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. The following is the score :—

MIDDLESEX.		HAMPSHIRE.	
J. du Mont	0	F. J. H. Elwell	1
W. Ward	*1	J. S. West	*0
J. M. Cochrane	$\frac{1}{2}$	Spencer Clarke	$\frac{1}{2}$

R. C. Griffith	*1	H. D. Osborn	*0
P. Healey	*0	F. N. Braund	*1
Dr. Schumer	*1	H. G. Bockett-Pugh	*0
H. V. Buttfield	*½	W. S. Mackie	*½
E. D. Palmer	1	J. S. Flower	0
E. J. Brooks	½	S. D. Caws	½
W. H. Bell	0	H. A. Way	1
T. McCreath	1	E. Parsons	0
H. H. Kinze	½	H. W. Daws	½
E. T. Alexander	½	A. H. Yerbury	½
A. A. Sainsbury	*0	W. F. Masom	*1
W. A. Boulger	†1	E. L. Watkin	†0
A. C. Smith	0	A. C. Whitaker	1
J. J. Chambers	†0	F. G. Binning	†1
E. de Castelberg	½	P. E. J. Talbot	½
T. C. Taylor	0	W. J. Fry	1
R. F. Whitehead	*½	E. C. Miller	*½
H. J. Rigden	†1	E. E. Weedon	†0
F. J. Thornton	0	W. A. Way	1
W. H. Ford	†0	E. H. McGrath	†1
Mrs. J. H. Cousins	1	Rev. W. H. Yorke	0
E. H. Bliss	0	H. Overmas	1
E. Strugnell	†1	W. B. Withers	†0
A. A. Kennedy	*1	A. J. Taylor	*0
E. Crouch	†½	P. Grimshaw	†½
C. G. Hull	0	G. Hopkins	1
L. A. Paish	1	G. Burnard	0
H. Grover	1	L. Herbert	0

16

15

* Adjudicated by Mr. Blackburne. † Agreed.

The annual meeting of the Hampshire Association was held on October 27th, when Mr. P. E. J. Talbot, of Andover, and Mr. H. J. Penwill, Southampton, were re-elected president and hon. secretary respectively.

The printed report stated that the year will be a memorable one, as Hampshire succeeded in winning the fifth contest for the championship of the Southern Union. During the series of five competitions Hampshire has defeated Somerset, Gloucester, Devon, Herts, Sussex and Surrey—a splendid record.

The County Trophy Competition attracted eight teams, and we append the results of the matches, the teams being divided into two sections :—

N.W. Division.	Score	S. E. Division.	Score
Southampton "A"	2	University College	3
Winchester	2	Portsmouth "A"	1
Southampton "C"	1½	Portsmouth "B"	1
Southampton "B"	½	Portsmouth "C"	1

The semi-final to decide the tie in the N.W. Division was won by Southampton "A" by 3½ to 1½.

The match between the winners of the two Divisions was won by the University College by 3½ to 1½, who became holders of the trophy for the year.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

This example of a Queen sacrifice in first-class tournament play occurred in the Scandinavian Chess Federation's master contest at Christiania in June last, the winner being placed 2nd and the loser 3rd on the prize-list.

GAME No. 4,512.

Four Knights.

WHITE. K. BERNDTSON.	BLACK. O. SWEDAL.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3
4 P—Q 4	4 P×P
5 Kt×P	5 P—Q 3
6 B—K 3	6 B—K 2
7 Kt×Kt	7 P×Kt
8 B—Q 3	8 Castles
9 P—K R 3	9 R—K sq
10 Castles	10 B—B sq
11 P—B 4	11 P—Kt 3
12 Q—B 3	12 B—K Kt 2
13 P—B 5	13 B—Kt 2
14 B—K Kt 5	14 P—K R 3
15 B—Q 2	15 Kt—Q 2

See Diagram.

.....Giving White the opportunity for a fine combination.

16 P×P	16 P×P
17 Q—B 7 ch	17 K—R 2
18 Q×P ch!!	18 K×Q

.....If K—Kt sq; 19 P—K 5, Kt—B sq; 20 R×Kt ch, K×R (if R×Kt, of course 21 P—K 6); 21 R—B sq ch, &c.

19 P—K 5 dis ch	19 K—R 4
20 R—B 5 ch	20 Q—Kt 4

.....If K—Kt 3, mate in four follows by 21 R—B 6 dbl. ch, 22 B—Kt 6 ch, 23 B—K sq ch, and 24 Kt—K 4.

21 P—Kt 4 ch	21 K—R 5
22 R×Q	22 R×P

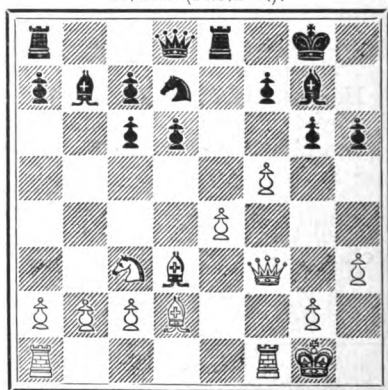
.....If P×R; 23 K—Kt 2, P—B 4 dis. ch; 24 B—K 4, B×B ch; 25 Kt×B, and mate next move. And if 22..., B×P, then 23 R—R 5 ch, K—Kt 6; 24 Kt—K 2 ch, K—B 4; 25 R—B 5 mate.

23 R×B	23 Resigns
--------	------------

Position after Black's 15th move :—

Kt—Q 2.

BLACK (SWEDAL).



WHITE (BERNDTSON).

Alfred Schroeder, who was one of the competitors in the Rice Memorial Tournament, successfully defended his title of "Captain of Class Special A" at the Brooklyn Chess Club, defeating by 2—1 his challenger, F. K. Perkins, the club champion. We take from *The Brooklyn Eagle* the score and notes of the deciding game.

GAME No. 4513.

Ruy Lopez.

It is a remarkable position, in which White can bide his time, seeing that the Knight cannot possibly escape. If the Knight moves at this point, B-K 4 mates prettily.

- | WHITE.
SCHROEDER. | BLACK.
PERKINS. |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 P-K 4 | 1 P-K 4 |
| 2 Kt-K B 3 | 2 Kt-Q B 3 |
| 3 B-Kt 5 | 3 P-Q R 3 |
| 4 B-R 4 | 4 Kt-B 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 Kt×P |
| 6 P-Q 4 | 6 P-Q Kt 4 |
| 7 B-Kt 3 | 7 P-Q 4 |
| 8 P×P | 8 B-K 3 |
| 9 P-B 3 | 9 Kt-B 4 |
| 10 B-B 2 | 10 B-Kt 5 |
| 11 R-K sq | 11 P-Q 5 |
| 12 P-K R 3 | 12 B-R 4 |
| 13 P-K 6 | 13 P×P |
| 14 P×P | 14 B×Kt |
| 15 Q×B | 15 Kt×P |
| 16 Q-R 5 ch | 16 K-Q 2 |
| 17 R-Q sq | |

This ground has been trodden before, but, of course, the ins and outs are known intimately only to the bookworm.

- | |
|----------------|
| 23 P-K 5 |
| 24 Kt-Q 2 |
| 25 Q R-B sq |
| 26 K-Kt 3 |
| 27 B-B 3 |
| 28 B×Kt |
| 29 Kt-Kt 3 ch |
| 30 R×B |
| 31 R(Q)-Q B sq |
| 32 R-B 6 ch |
| 33 R×R ch |
| 34 B×P |
| 35 P-Kt 3 |
| 36 B-Kt 4 |
| 37 R-B 5 |
| 38 K-Kt 2 |
| 39 R×P ch |
| 40 R-Kt 7 ch |

.....Black has seemingly relieved the situation to the extent of removing the attacking Pawn, but meanwhile White has developed in a manner which leaves the foe completely at his mercy.

Another neat waiting move and quite necessary before plunging farther into the depths of the complications.

- | |
|------------|
| 23 P-K 5 |
| 24 Q-Q B 6 |
| 25 Q×P |
| 26 K-Kt 3 |
| 27 B-B 3 |
| 28 B×B |
| 29 K-Kt 3 |
| 30 R-K 4 |
| 31 Q-K B 5 |
| 32 R×R |
| 33 K-R 2 |
| 34 P-R 4 |
| 35 Q-B 4 |
| 36 Q-Q 4 |
| 37 Q-Q 6 |
| 38 P-R 5 |
| 39 K-Kt 3 |
| 40 Resigns |

At last the object is attained and in lieu of the sacrificed Queen, White can show three pieces, all posted to the best possible advantage.

- | |
|----------------|
| 31 R(Q)-Q B sq |
| 32 R-B 6 ch |
| 33 R×R ch |
| 34 B×P |
| 35 P-Kt 3 |
| 36 B-Kt 4 |
| 37 R-B 5 |
| 38 K-Kt 2 |
| 39 R×P ch |
| 40 R-Kt 7 ch |

Another pretty stroke, forcing the King out into the open. Black cannot capture on account of Kt-B 5 ch.

- | |
|-------------|
| 41 B-B 3 ch |
| 41 Resigns |

.....For if K-Q 3, White again sacrifices his Rook, this time at Q 7, forcing the win of the Queen.

- | |
|------------|
| 17 K-B 3 |
| 18 Q-B 3 |
| 19 B-Kt 2 |
| 19 R-Q sq |
| 20 P-K R 4 |
| 21 Q×Kt |
| 21 R×Q |
| 22 P-K 4 |
| 22 B×R |
| 23 B-K 3 |

A developing move, which turns out much better than the capture of the Kt, bringing out Black's K B to a most commanding square

A truly brilliant continuation and one which, owing to the cramped position of the Black King, yields White a return of three pieces for the Queen thus sacrificed.

The *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond* gives the following game, which was played at the Budapest Chess Club last November between the Dutch amateur, Dr. J. F. S. Esser (then on a visit to Hungary) and G. Breyer, whose victory in a small tournament held about the same time, was recorded in our February issue, p. 43. The notes are mainly derived from the *Casopis Ceskych Sachistu*, through our Dutch contemporary.

GAME No. 4,514.

Queen's Pawn Game.

- WHITE.
J. F. S. ESSER.
- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4
- This defence is due to Mr. Istan (Stephen) Abonyi, Secretary of the Budapest Chess Club, and has been taken up by Breyer and Barasz, another local crack, so that it has been called "the Budapest Defence."
- 3 P×P 4 Q—Q 4
If 4 Kt—K B 3, B—B 4; 5 P—K 3, Kt—Q B 3, and Black must recover the lost Pawn.
- 5 Kt—K B 3
6 Kt—B 3
7 Q—Q 5
8 B—B 4
9 R—B sq
P—K 3 was better.
- 10 P—K R 3
11 P—R 3
12 R×B
13 P—K 3
14 B—Kt 5
- BLACK.
G. BREYER.
- 1 Kt—K B 3
2 P—K 4
- 3 Kt—Kt 5
4 P—K R 4
5 B—Kt 5 ch
6 Kt—Q B 3
7 Q—K 2
8 P—Q Kt 3
9 B—Kt 2
10 Kt—R 3
11 B×Kt ch
12 Castles (Q R)
13 Q R—Kt sq!
14 P—B 3

..... Leading to a highly interesting and complicated position, which turns in Black's favour.

See Diagram.

- 15 P×P 16 B×Kt 17 Q—Q 4
The Q should have gone to Q sq.
- 18 P×Kt 19 R—R 2 20 Q—B 4 21 Q×Q 22 K—K 2
- 15 P×P 16 Kt—K 4 17 Kt×Kt ch 18 B×P 19 R×B 20 Q—K 5! 21 B×Q 22 R—Kt 8

..... Stopping 23 P—B 5, for then would follow B×P ch.

- 23 P—B 5?
R—B sq was necessary.
- 23 B—Kt 2!
24 P×P 24 R P×P
- Not, of course, B—R 3 ch; 25 K—B 3, R (or B)×B; 26 R×P ch, K—Kt sq; 27 P×P ch, for then White has more than sufficient compensation for his piece. In reply to the text-move White attempts to escape with the loss of the Exchange.

- 25 R—Q 3 25 B—R 3
26 B—Kt 2 26 R—Kt 8
27 B—K 4 27 R×P ch
28 K—B 3

But this loses a piece. 28 K—K sq was the only move in furtherance of White's design.

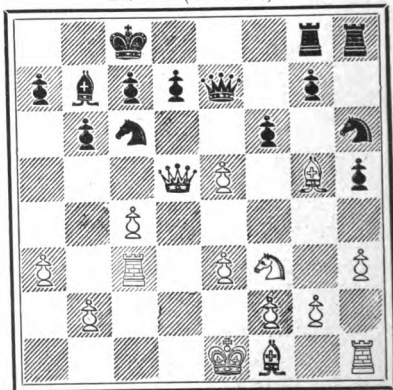
- 28 P—K B 4!
29 B×P 29 R—K B 3
30 R×P 30 R×B ch

And White ultimately resigned.

Position after Black's 14th move:—

P—B 3.

BLACK (BREYER).



WHITE (ESSER).

MATCH: MARCHAND *v.* OLLAND.

Sixth game of the match. Notes by M. Marchand, whose best performance in the contest this is.

GAME No. 4515.

Four Knights.

- | WHITE.
MARCHAND. | BLACK.
OLLAND. |
|--|-------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 Kt—B 3 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 B—B 4 |
| 5 Kt×P | 5 Kt—Q 5 |
| A correct Pawn sacrifice. | |
| 6 B—K 2 | 6 Castles |
| 7 P—Q 3 | 7 P—Q 4 |
| 8 Castles | 8 R—K sq |
| 9 Kt—B 3 | 9 P×P |
| 10 P×P | 10 K Kt×P |
| 11 Q Kt×Kt | 11 R×Kt |
| 12 B—Q 3 | 12 R—K sq |
| 13 Kt×Kt | |
| By 13 Kt—Kt 5 White could have obtained a superior position, threatening both 14 Kt×B P, K×Kt; 15 Q—R 5 ch, and 14 B×P ch. Black would have been forced to compromise his game by 13..., P—K Kt 3. | |
| | 13 B×Kt |
| 14 Q—B 3 | |
| Not good, for after Black's reply White is obliged to exchange Queens and Black has the better game. | |
| | 14 Q—B 3 |
| 15 Q×Q | 15 B×Q |
| 16 P—Q B 3 | 16 B—Kt 5 |
| 17 P—B 3 | 17 B—K 3 |
| 18 B—K 4 | 18 Q R—Q sq ! |
| 19 B—K 3 | |
| [If 19 B×Kt P, <i>The Field</i> points out, B—B 5 wins the Exchange.] | |
| | 19 B—Q 4 |
| 20 B×B | 20 R×B |
| 21 K—B 2 | 21 R—Q Kt 4 |
| 22 Q R—Kt sq | 22 R—Q sq |
| 23 K R—K sq | 23 P—K Kt 3 |
| 24 P—Q B 4 ! | |

Giving White the superiority, for if 24..., R×P; 25 R×R, B×R; 26 R—Q Kt sq, the end-game is in White's favour.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| | 24 R—K R 4 |
| 25 P—K R 3 | 25 P—B 4 |

.....If Black plays otherwise White has the advantage of the open Q file.

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 26 K R—Q sq ! | 26 B—Q 5 |
| 27 B×B | 27 P×B |
| 28 P—Q Kt 4 | |

He must prevent R—R 4.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| | 28 R—K 4 |
| 29 R—Kt 3 | 29 R—K 2 |
| 30 R (Kt 3)—Q 3 | 30 R (K 2)—Q 2 |
| 31 K—K 2 | |

Black's isolated Q P is bound to fall eventually.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| | 31 P—B 4 |
| 32 R (Q sq)—Q 2 | 32 K—B 2 |
| 33 K—Q sq | 33 K—B 3 |
| 34 K—B 2 | 34 P—K R 4 |
| 35 P—B 5 | 35 P—R 5 |
| 36 K—Kt 3 | 36 P—K Kt 4 |
| 37 K—B 4 | 37 K—K 4 |
| 38 P—R 4 | 38 R—Q 4 |
| 39 R—K 2 ch | 39 K—B 3 |

.....If 39..., K—B 5, there might follow 40 R—K 7, K—Kt 6; 41 P—B 4 dis. ch and wins; for if K×B P; 42 R—B 3 mate, and if K×Kt P; 42 R—K 2 ch, K—B 8; 43 R—K R 2, K—Kt 8; 44 R—R 2, &c.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 40 P—Kt 5 | 40 R (Q 4)—Q 2 |
| 41 P—R 5 | 41 R—Q 4 |
| 42 P—R 6 | 42 P×P |
| 43 P×P | 43 R (Q 4)—Q 2 |
| 44 R—Kt 2 | 44 K—K 4 |
| 45 R—Kt 7 | 45 K—K 3 |

.....Forced. If 45..., P—B 5, White simply replies 46 R—Q 2, and Black must lose a Pawn.

L 2a

46 R×R	46 R×R	58 P—B 7	58 P—Kt 5
47 R×P	47 R—Q B 2	59 B P×P	59 P×P
48 R—Q 6 ch	48 K—K 4	60 R—Kt 7	60 P—Kt 6
49 R—K Kt 6	49 K—B 5	If 60., P×P, then 61	
50 K—Q 5	50 R—Q 2 ch	P—R 7, P—R 7; 62 P—R 8 (Q),	
51 R—Q 6	51 R—K 2	P—R 8 (Q); 63 R—Kt 4 ch,	
52 P—B 6	52 R—K 4 ch	winning the Queen.	
53 K—Q 4	53 R—K 7	61 R—Kt 4 ch	61 K—Kt 4
54 R—Q 7	54 R—Q B 7	62 P—R 7	62 R—K 7 ch
55 K—Q 5	55 R×Kt P	63 K—Q 7	63 R—Q 7 ch
56 R×P	56 R—Q 7 ch	64 K—B 6	64 Resigns
57 K—K 6	57 R—Q B 7		

Eighth game of the match. Notes by M. Marchand.

GAME No. 4,516.

Petroff (Three Knights).

WHITE. MARCHAND.	BLACK. OLLAND.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 B—Kt 5
4 Kt—Q 5	

White has now Bird's Defence in the Ruy Lopez, with a move in hand.

5 P×Kt	4 Kt×Kt
6 B—K 2	5 P—Q 3
7 P—B 3	6 P—Q B 3
8 P×P	7 B—R 4
9 Castles	8 P×P
	8 Kt—Q 2

.....9., Castles was better. Now Black's position becomes difficult.

10 P—Q 4	10 P—K 5
11 Kt—Q 2	11 P—Q 4
12 P—B 3	12 P—K B 4
13 P×P	13 B P×P
14 Q—R 4!	

The beginning of a sound combination.

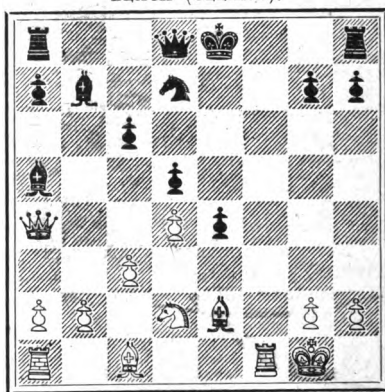
14 B—Kt 2

.....14., Q—B 2; 15 Kt—Kt 3, B—Kt 3; 16 B—K B 4, Q—Kt 2 is no better.

Position after Black's 14th move:—

B—Kt 2.

BLACK (OLLAND).



WHITE (MARCHAND).

15 Kt×P	15 P×Kt
16 Q—Kt 3	16 Kt—B 3
.....Best. If 16., Q—B sq,	
17 B—K Kt 5, Kt—B 3; 18 R×	
Kt, P×R; 19 B×P and wins.	
17 Q×B	17 Castles
18 Q×B P	18 R—Kt sq
19 P—Q Kt 4	19 B—Kt 3
20 B—K Kt 5	20 R—B sq
21 Q—K 6 ch	21 K—R sq
22 Q R—B sq	21 R—K sq

23 Q—R 3

After 23 B×Kt, P×B; 24 Q×P ch, Q×Q; 25 R×Q, R×P, the game would have been drawn. [The Field gives, in place of the last move, 25..., B×P ch! winning the Exchange].

23 Q—Q 4

24 R—B 5

24 Q×R P

25 B—Kt 5

25 R—B sq

26 R×Kt

Not 26 B×Kt, P×B; 27 R×B, B×P ch! and Black wins.

26 B×P ch

.....If 26..., P×R, then 27 B×P ch, R×B (K—Kt sq; 28 Q—Kt 3 ch, K—B 2; 29 Q—Kt 7 ch, and mate in a few moves)! 28 Q×R ch, K—Kt 2; 29 Q—Kt 4 ch, followed by Q×P, and White wins.

27 P×B

27 R×R ch

28 B×R

28 P×R

29 Q—Q B 3

29 R—K Kt sq

30 B—B sq

30 R—Kt 3

31 Q—B 8 ch

31 R—Kt sq

32 Q—K B 5

32 Q—B 2

33 Q×K P

33 R—K sq

34 Q—B 3

34 R—K 8

35 B—Kt 5

Very good. Black cannot defend the Pawn, for on 35..., K—Kt 2, follows 36 B×P ch, Q×B; 37 Q—Kt 3 ch, and on 35..., R—K 3, 36 B—Q B 4.

35 P—B 4

36 B—B 4

36 R—K 5

37 B—K 5 ch

37 K—Kt sq

38 Q—B 3

38 Q—Q 2

39 Q—B 4 ch

39 K—B sq

40 Q—B 5 ch

40 K—B 2

41 P—Kt 5

41 R—Kt 5

42 B—B 4 ch

42 K—K sq

43 B—Q 5

43 Q—Q sq

44 B—B 6 ch

44 K—B 2

45 Q×P ch

45 K—K 3

46 Q—R 2 ch

46 K—K 2

47 Q—R 3 ch

47 K—B 2

48 Q—Kt 3 ch

48 K—Kt 3

49 Q—Q 5

49 Q—K B sq

50 Q—Q 6 ch

Simplest.

50 Q×Q

51 B×Q

51 R×Q P

52 B—B 7

52 R—Q B 5

53 B—K 8 ch

53 Resigns

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

We offer two chess volumes for the best set of solutions received by the end of the month, but we shall give special credit for the mastery of Mr. Dudeney's position.

Mr. Janet sends Problem No. 3,040, with Christmas greetings. He refers to it as an illustration of the "Blanche" theme, which "investigates the maximum mating power of the White Queen at all angles to the Black King. There are 33 such angles."

Australian Columns Tourney.—Dr. J. J. O'Keefe, acting in the place of Mr. A. C. White, as Judge has given his award in this competition for two-movers. 1st prize, H. J. Tucker, Blyth; S.A. and 2nd, H. Beechey, Burwood, Sydney. Hon. mentions, in order of merit, H. J. Tucker, D. Harris, Lidcombe, Sydney; H. J. Tucker, W. J. McArthur, S. Australia; and C. G. Watson, Melbourne.

The following is the first prize position, by H. J. Tucker.—White: K at Q 7; Q at Q R 4; R at K sq; Bs at K R sq and K B 4; Kts at

K R 3 and K 3. Black : K at K B 6 ; Q at K B 8 ; B at Q R 6 ; Kt at K Kt 7 ; Ps at K 5 and 7. Mate in two.

Italia Scacchistica International Problem Tourney for two-movers. No more than three positions accepted, each to be on diagram with Solution ; no sealed envelope or motto necessary. To be received up to 31st March, 1918. Address : Sig. A. Batori, Divettoredell, *Italia Scacchistica*, Viareggio, Italy. Judges : Messrs. Vittoriode Barbieri and E. E. Westbury. Prizes : 50, 30, 20 and 10 francs, Two Years of the Magazine and One Year's ditto respectively. Each competitor will be sent copy of the Magazine containing their entries and will receive a copy of the Judges' Award.

Tidschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond.—Two competitions for two and three-movers. Result—two-movers : 1st prize, A. Ellerman ; 2nd prize, J. Openoordt ; hon. mens., W. B. H. Meiners, P. F. Kuiper, and A. Ellerman. Three-movers : 1st and 2nd prizes (*ex æquo*), H. van Beek and W. Korteling ; hon. mens., H. Weenink, J. Klaver, and H. Weenink.

The prize positions are :—

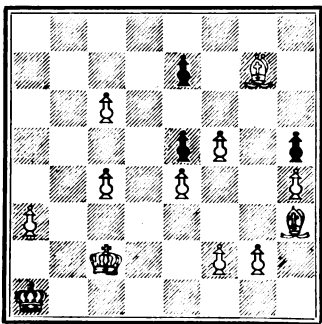
By A. Ellerman.—White : K at K Kt 3 ; Q at Q Kt 3 ; Rs at K 2 and Q sq ; Bs at K R 3 and Q 6 ; Kts at K 5 and Q B 4 ; P at Q 4. Black : K at Q 4 ; Q at Q B 2 ; B at Q Kt 2 ; Kts at K 8 and Q sq ; Ps at K Kt 3 and Q R 3. Mate in two.

By J. Openoordt.—White : K at Q Kt 3 ; Q at Q R 7 ; R at K B 8 ; Kts at K B 4 and K 3 ; Ps at K Kt 6 and Q B 4. Black : K at K 4 ; Bs at Q 3 and Q R 3 ; Kts at K Kt 6 and K B 7 ; Ps at K 2, 5 and Q Kt 5. Mate in two.

By H. van Beek.—White : K at K B 2 ; B at K R 4 ; Kts at K 7 and Q B 6 ; Ps at K R 3, 5, K Kt 5, K 5 and Q 3. Black : K at K B 5 ; B at Q B 4 ; P at Q 5. Mate in three.

By W. Korteling.—White : K at K R 2 ; Q at Q 7 ; B at Q R 3 ; Kt at K R 3 ; Ps at K R 5 and Q 3. Black : K at K 4 ; Kts at K R 2 and Q R 5 ; P as K B 6. Mate in three.

By HENRY E. DUDENEY.



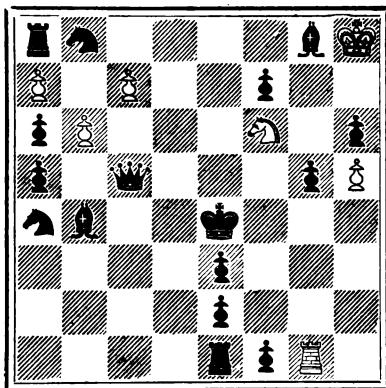
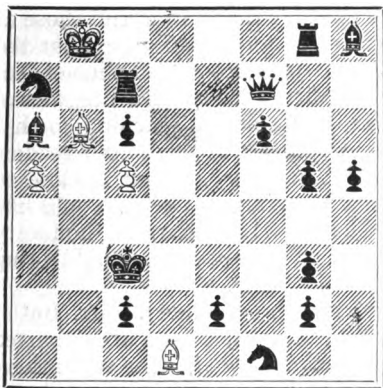
White mates moving only
his Bishops.

As a change from the ordinary is generally appreciated at this season, we have pleasure in submitting the following interesting propositions, which have been kindly contributed for the purpose. We specially call attention to Mr. Dudeney's problem. It is an exceedingly clever piece of Bishops' play, and will not be found particularly difficult, though to effect the mate in the fewest number of moves is not so easy.

The next brace of positions appears to us to be most novel. A little bit of chess and much of zag-zaw puzzle. We thank the author for his complimentary dedication.

By T. R. DAWSON.

Cordially inscribed to A. C. White. Cordially inscribed to B. G. Laws.

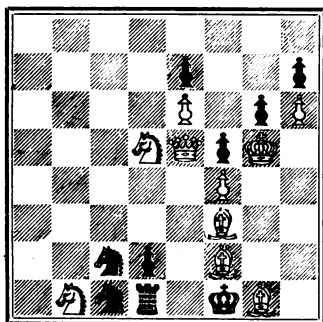


In each position it is required to regroup the LETTERS (all the men forming any letter being moved bodily without changing their relative positions one to another) so that a legal position is formed in which White mates on the move.

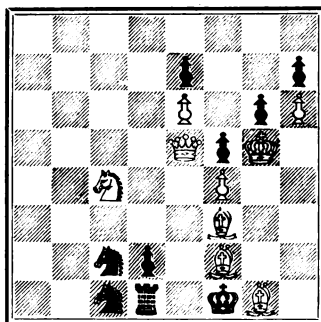
The concluding pair of positions are specimens of ordinary problems excepting that the composers have overstepped constructive restrictions by employing three White Bishops. The effect caused by the change stipulated is curious, namely, to replace the two Knights in the first diagram for one on Q B 4.

By Dr. J. SCHUMER and Lieut. G. F. ANDERSON, R.F.C.

"The Chameleon Twins."



Mate in two.



Mate in two.

Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity.—The sixth monthly meeting of this Association was held at Brighton on the 10th November. There is ample evidence that there is much "push" in its vitality. The meeting was well attended, and a three-move solving competition took place, the best score being made by Mr. B. Fison. At the suggestion of Mr. Stanley Smith, it was agreed the next gathering should take

place on 8th December in London. He has placed accommodation at the disposal of the Fraternity for the purpose at Canonbury, which is in "Merrie" Islington, easily accessible from the central parts of the Metropolis. The object is to entice problem admirers and those at all interested in the subject to be present as guests, in order that the activities of the new organisation may be understood and thus endeavour to create a desire to become identified with such a progressive movement. The idea also is to make its ambitions reaching so that other counties may be stimulated to emulation. If any of our readers who are within reasonable distance of Canonbury, which is close to Highbury, and but a few minutes' walk of Islington Green, would like to be present, a card addressed to Mr. W. H. Butler, the honorary secretary, at 30, North Road, Brighton, or to ourselves, would bring a reply giving address of the meeting place, time, etc.

The scope of the Society is intended to be extended. Mr. Butler proposed that those who are interested in the project and are debarred by the originally framed rules from participating in the advantages offered by membership through not being born in Sussex or being a non-resident of that county, may become associates on payment of an annual subscription of half-a-crown, which would entitle them to all the privileges of membership excepting, naturally, to competitions restricted to Sussex members solely. We hope this offer, if not concession, will prove a welcome innovation.

As we go to press, we learn the meeting is fixed for three o'clock, at Mr. Stanley Smith's house, 50, Beresford Road, Highbury, N.5, quite handy to Canonbury Station (North London Railway). 'Bus routes Nos. 30, 38 and 21. Light refreshments will be provided.

OBITUARY.

It is with a deep sense of sorrow that we received from a member of the family the news of the death of Mr. Max J. Meyer, which occurred on the 2nd November, after a serious illness extending nine months. For thirty-five years the deceased had been an invalid, the result of an accident caused by a fall from the ship's rigging on which he was following the profession so dear to him. The sea had always a great charm for him, and with sadness he used to deplore the incident of his life which deprived him of marine ambitions. Born in 1865, the deceased was second son of the late Rev. Theodore Meyer (Presbyterian Minister and Missionary), his brother, Sir William Meyer, being at present time Finance Minister in India. He was educated at the City of London School and Highgate Grammar School, afterwards the Thames Nautical Training College, where he distinguished himself very much. It was on his first voyage in 1882 he met with the mishap which disabled him, his spine being fractured; he remained paralysed from the waist downwards. At the outbreak of the war he volunteered his services as Naval Instructor to the Admiralty, but the necessity of being accompanied by an attendant rendered acceptance not feasible. However, he privately instructed a friend who is now commanding on one of H.M.'s ships. For a number of years Mr. Meyer gave to the

chess world some really good problem work, and though he did not attain the very first rank, his positions were in the main carried out with excellent judgment, and proved quite popular. After the relinquishment of the chess editorship of *Brighton Society* by Dr. Hunt, he took it over, and subsequently transferred his efforts to the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* till health dictated retirement. Both these columns were managed with conspicuous ability, as were also the important tourneys which he conducted through their medium. He was a believer in the modern school of composition, and advocated his convictions whenever opportunity obtained. Mr. Meyer was a most genial man, with beaming contentment in his physical infirmity, delighting to entertain his chess friends when this was possible, and was occasionally a keen spectator at such chess festivals as he could attend, but unfortunately distance and other circumstances rendered this indulgence impracticable excepting on rare occasions.

We will shortly give a selection of his work.

SOLUTIONS.

By C. Mansfield (p. 378).—1 K—Kt 4, &c. Unluckily 1 K—Kt 6 also solves this. Perhaps the author intended a White Pawn should occupy this square. It will be noticed the idea is for the White King to be so placed that Black Pawns can open checks from Rook and Bishop with four counter replies giving mate. Mr. H. H. Davis has reproduced this 2-er in the *Bristol Observer*, amended by a Black Pawn at Q R 5, which is better than a W. P. at Q Kt 6.

By J. A. Erskine (p. 378).—1 B—Q 7, K—Q 4; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 6; 2 Q Kt—B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K Kt moves; 2 B—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Q Kt moves; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—Q 6 ch, &c.

By Dr. J. J. O'Keefe (p. 379).—1 K—K 7, K—K 5; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×P; 2 Q—R 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 6; 2 P—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—R 7; 2 Kt—B 4, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 6, &c.

No. 3,036, by H. E. Knott.—1 P—K 7, &c.

No. 3,037, by F. Janet.—1 Kt—Q 4, &c. 1..., R—R 6 spoils this, probably a Black Pawn should be at K R or K B 6.

No. 3,038, by N.R.S.—1 P—K 5, K—B 4; 2 Q—R 4, &c. If 1..., K×P; 2 Q—Q 5 ch, &c.

No. 3,039, by T. G. Hart.—1 B—K 8, P×P; 2 B—Kt 6, P moves; 3 R—Q sq ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 4; 2 P—Kt 4, P×P; 3 R—R 5, &c.

A NEW FIELD FOR PROBLEMISTS.

By C. D. LOCOCK.

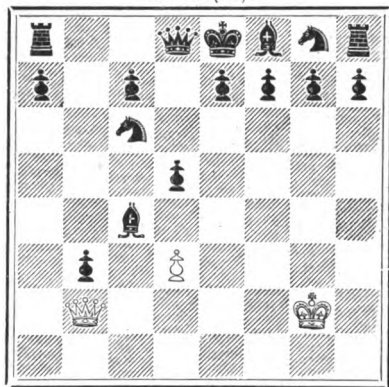
(Continued from p. 383.)

SOLUTIONS OF NOVEMBER PROBLEMS.

- (54) bcf (11)—1 O—O—O; 3 Pf5; 4 Pc4; 6 Pb5; 8 a3, P××; 9 a4; 10 Pb6, P; 11 b5, R or P mates.
- (55) cgh (24)—2 Pc5; 6 a4, P; 8 c3, P; 9 c2, P; 10 c1, P; 11 d2, P=S; 12 d1, S; 13 e1; 14 Ph3; 17 Pg6; 18 Pc6; 19 f1, B; 20 g1, S; 21 g2, S; 22 f3, B; 23 g3, S; 24 h4, P mates.
- (56) def (15)—2 Pe5; 5 Pd6; 8 Pf6; 11 f4, P; 12 f3, P; 13 e3, B; 14 e4, S×P; 15 f5, Pe6 mate.
- (57) fgh (16)—4 a4, P; 9 f1; 11 Pg5; 12 g2, B; 13 h3, B; 15 f4, P; 16 g3, Q×P mate.
- (58) cdh (29)—2 Pc5; 4 Pd5; 7 c4, P; 8 c3, P; 9 c2, P; 10 c1, P; 11 d2, P=S; 14 b3, S; 16 a1, S; 19 a4, S×P; 20 a3; 21 Ph3; 26 e2, B; 27 f3, B; 28 g3, S; 29 h4, Pe5 or 6 mate.
- (59) fgh (20)—3 Pg6; 5 Pf5; 7 Ph5; 10 g4, S××; 12 h2, Sg4; 13 h1, S;

- 14 g1, S; 15 g2, S; 17 g4; 18 Pf6, P××; 19 h4, S××; 20 g5, e, g or hP mates.
- bce (20)—2 Pb5; 4 Pc5; 6 Pe5; 9 d4, S; 12 a2, S; 13 a1, S; 14 b1, S; 15 b2, S; 16 c3; 17 Pb6; 18 b4, P; 19 a4, S××; 20 b5, Pc6 mate.
- (61) cdef (25)—2 Pe5; 5 f4, P; 6 f3, P; 7 g3; 8 Pf4; 9 f2, P; 14 a4, P; 15 b3; 16 Pd3; 17 c3, P; 18 d2; 19 Pc3, P×P; 20 d1, P; 21 e2, P=S; 22 f3, B; 23 e3; 24 Pd4; 25 Pf5, Bh6 mate.
- (62) KS, fh.—*Preliminary*: 3 Pf6; 6 Se6; 7 O—O—O! [This opening is called the "Rubicon." The Castling device enables the King to cross the dangerous file for the first time.] 9 a3, P×P; 11 c2; 14 Se3; 17 f3; 18 Sf5.—(a) 2 Ph5; 5 h4, P; 6 h3, P; 7 h4; 8 Sg3, Pf5 mate. (b) 1 g2; 4 Ph6; 6 h4, P; 7 g4, S×P; 8 h5; 10 Sg6, f or h P×S mate. (c) 1 g4, S (1..., Ph5; 2 h4, P, as at move 22); 2 f3; 3 Se7; 4 f2, S; 5 g2, S; 8 e1, Sg2; 10 c2, S××; 12 a1, Sc2; 13 b1, S; 15 d1; 17 Se3; 19 f3; 20 Sf5; 21 g4, P; 22 h4, P; 23 h3, P; 24 g2; 25 Se7; 26 g3, P; 27 f2, P; 28 f3; 32 Sg1; 33 g2, P; 34 h1, Pg2 mate. (d) 3 Ph6; 4 g4, S×P; 5 h3; 6 Sd4, P××; 7 Sf5, B×S; 8 h4, P; 9 h5, Bg4 or 6 mate. [A mate by Bf3 is obtainable in 17 moves.] (e) 1 Se7; 2 f4, P; 5 f1; 7 Se3; 8 Ph4; 9 e1, B; 10 f2, B; 11 f3, P; 12 g2; 14 Sf2; 15 h2, P; 16 g2; 17 Sg4; 18 h3; 19 Ph5; 20 Sh6, P××; 21 Sf5, B×S; 22 h4, Pg2 mate. [Compare No. 39, where the Knight acts as a block, instead of being sacrificed.]
- (63) Q, cd (54)—2 Qd5; 5 c4, P; 6 c3, P; 7 b3; 8 Qb7; 9 c4, P; 10 b3; 12 Qe6; 16 e2, B; 17 e1; 18 Pc4; 20 c2, P; 21 b2; 23 Qc5; 25 b4, S; 28 b1; 30 Qb2; 34 f1, B×P; 35 f2; 36 Pd3; 37 g2 [see diagram].

BLACK (16).



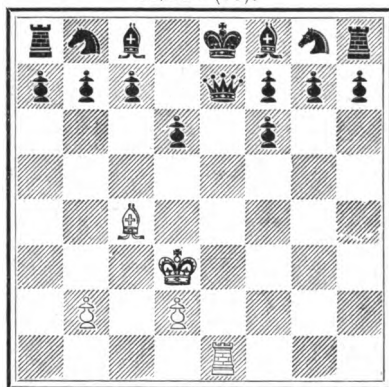
WHITE (3).

Position after White's 37th move.

- (a) 40 Qb8; 41 h3, Q [the first example of a pinned Queen moving, in this case *laterally*]; 45 d2; 47 Qf2; 48 Pd4; 49 e1, Q; 50 Qe2, Q×Q mate.
- (b) 40 Qb8; 41 h3, Q; 43 f1, B×P; 46 c1, P; 47 d2, P=S; 48 c1; 49 Qb4; 51 a1, Q; 52 Qa3, Q×Q mate. [It is curious here that the promoted Knight takes no part in the mate.] (c) 39 Qe6; 41 h4, P; 42 h3, P; 43 g2; 45 Qb8; 46 h2, P; 47 h3, Q; 48 g2; 49 Pd4, B; 50 g1; 53 Qf2, P×Q; 54 h2, Q h3 mate.
- (64) Q B, fg (11)—2 Bf6; 4 Pg5; 5 Pf4; 8 h3, P××; 9 h4; 10 Pg6, P×P; 11 g5, R or either P×B, mate. [The above is the shortest non-sideboard mate with moderate force known to me].
- (65) QB, ef (22)—1 Pe4; 3 Be5; 6 f4, P; 7 f3, P; 9 d3; 10 Pf4; 11 Bd6; 12 c4, P; 13 d3; 14 Be5; 15 c3, P; 16 d3, B; 17 d4, S or P; 18 e3; 21 Bf2; 22 Pf5, Bh6 mate.
- (66) QS, fg (15)—1 Pf3; 2 Pg3; 4 Sb5; 7 c4, P; 8 c3, P; 9 d2; 12 Se1; 13 e2, P; 14 f1, B; 15 f2, Qd4 mate.
- (67) KB, cfh (26)—2 Be6; 5 f4, P; 6 e3; 8 Bh1; 11 b2, B; 12 c1, B; 15 f3, P; 16 g2; 17 Ph3, P×P; 18 g1, P; 19 g2; 20 Pc3; 21 g3; 22 Bf3, P=S; 23 g2; 24 Bd1; 25 f1, S; 26 e1, B×P mate.

- (68) KB, efh (29)—3 Pe6; 6 Ph6; 8 Bg6; 12 g5, P×P; 14 e3; 16 Bd5; 18 c3, B; 20 e2; 21 Pf4; 24 h4, B; 25 g4, P; 27 e4; 28 Bc4, P; 29 f5, S, B or P mates. [The idle Bishop may be atoned for by the curious opening and multiple mate.]
- (69) QB, fgh (22)—3 Pg6; 5 Pf5; 7 Ph5; 8 Bg5; 11 g4, S××; 13 h2, Sg4; 14 h1, S; 15 g1, S; 16 g2, S; 18 g4; 19 Bh6; 20 Pf6, P××; 21 h4, S××; 22 g5, gP×B mate (or others).
- (70) KS, KB, h (20)—2 Be6; 5 f4, P; 6 f3, P; 7 f2, P; 8 f1, P; 9 e2; 10 Bd5; 12 c4, P; 15 f3; 16 Ph3; 17 Bc4, B; 19 h2; 20 Bf1, P×B=S mate. [This is the last of a specially designed series of mates by the gP on 10 different squares forming an "I," viz., f6, g6, h6, g5, g4, g3, g2, g1 (as B), f1 (as S), h1 (as R). The three mates at the top of the "I" are however optional on Black's part].
- (71) KS, KB, d (37)—2 Pd5; 5 h3, P; 11 c4, P; 12 c3, P; 13 d2; 14 Sf3; 15 e2, B; 17 g3; 19 Sd7; 20 Bb5; 21 h3, Q×S; 26 c1, Qc6. [Here we have a diagonally moving pinned Q]; 31 h4, P; 33 f3, P; 34 f2, P; 35 e1; 36 Ba4! 37 Bd1, Qc3 mate.
- (72) KB, QR, bdf (33)—3 Pf6; 5 Be6; 9 a3, P×P [The "Rubicon" opening again. White must avoid 6 O—O—O, which would lose a move later]; 16 h3; 17 Bd5, P; 19 f2; 20 Be6; 21 e3; 22 Re1; 23 Bc4! Q; 24 d3 [See diagram. Black has now a vertically "oscillating" Queen].

BLACK (16).



WHITE (5).

Position after White's 24th move.

(1) 24... Qe2 or 4 (or 24... Qe3; 25 c2, Qe4! 26 b3, etc., as below); 25 c3, Qe3 (... Qe5, 26 b3); 26 c2, Qe4! 27 b3, Qe3; 28 Pd3; 29 a2; 31 Be4! B; 32 Bd5, B×B; 33 a1, Q×R mate.

(2) 24... Bf5; 25 c3, Qe5 (25... Qe3; 26 Bd3, Qe5; 27 c2, B×B; 28 c1, Q×R mate); 26 b3, B (26... Qe3; 27 Bd3, Q or Be6; 28 c2, B×B or Bb3 accordingly; 29 c1, Q×R mate); 27 a2, Bb1! 28 a1; 29 Pd4; 32 Ra5, Q×R; 33 Ba2, Q×B mate.

I have now authority to state that the composer alluded to as "X" is Mr. T. R. Dawson, who has composed, and is now publishing, an even larger number of these problems than I have. Mr. Dawson insists to a far greater extent on the limiting of the White forces to one man besides the King. It may be a question whether the greater economy with which results, in some cases similar to the above, can thus be obtained is not outweighed by the necessarily greater length of the solutions.

No correct solutions of the October problems have reached me.

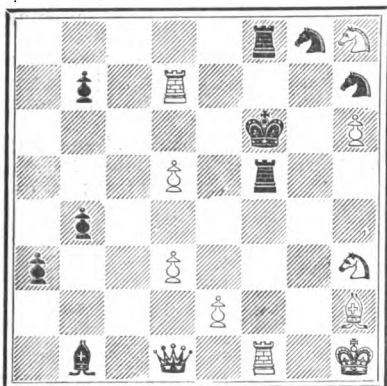
Two were solved by Mr. Baker, but not in the minimum number of moves.

PROBLEMS.

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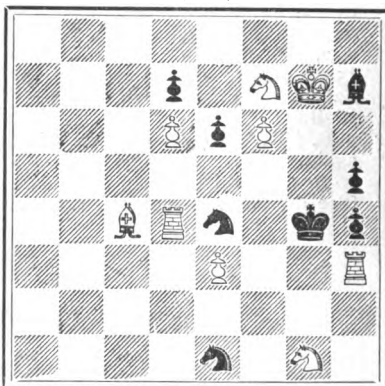
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,041.

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Wallingford.

BLACK.



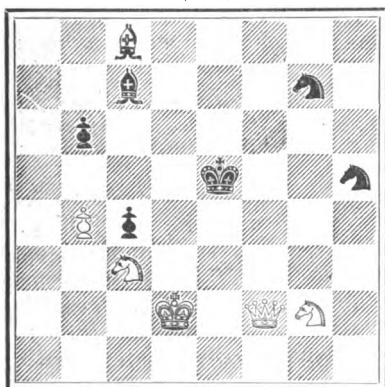
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,042.

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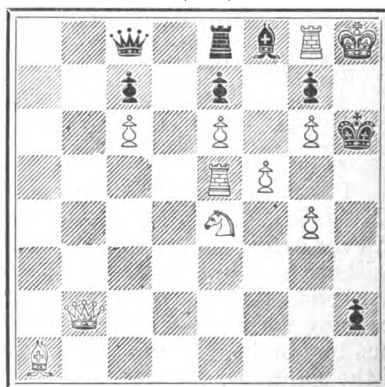
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,042.

By D. PIRNIE,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate
in three moves.

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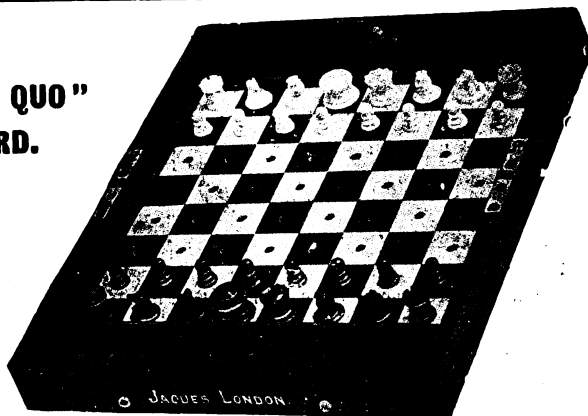
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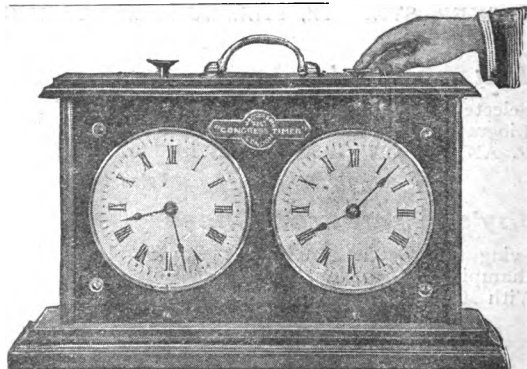
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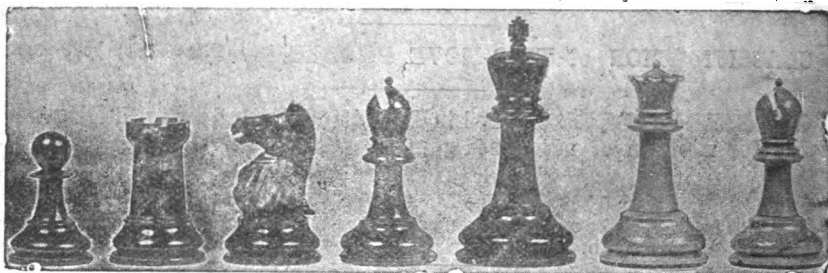
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THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

JANUARY, 1918.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We now repeat studies Nos. 255 and 256, which were published in the November number, and give their solutions.

Position 255, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q B 8, ♘ at Q B 7, K R 5, ♙ at Q Kt 2, Q 5, K Kt 3, K R 3, ♚ at K 4, ♜ at Q Kt 3, Q 7, K 2. White to play and win.

It is soon obvious here that Black cannot be prevented from making a Queen, and as the two Knights cannot hope to mate in the open board, if the game is to be won, the new Queen must be won first. There are many first moves for White which allow checks on the second move and chances of forking King and Queen, but it is by no means easy to find the right and only way of winning the game.

Solution :—1 P—Q 6! (threatening 2 P×P, and 3 P—K 8 (Q)), P×P! (if K×P, then 2 Kt—Kt 5 ch, and 3 Kt—B 3); 2 Kt—B 6! (threatening 3 Kt—Kt 4 ch, and 4 Kt—B 2), P—Q 8 (Q); 3 Kt—Kt 4 ch, K—Q 5! 4 Kt—K 6 ch! K moves; 5 Kt—K 3 or B 2 ch, and wins the Queen.

The first move is very subtle: its object is not to draw off the Black Pawn from the defence of K B 6 (which is unnecessary), but to close Q 6 to the Black King. If 1 Kt—B 6? Black does not play P×Kt, but P—Q 8 (Q); and if 2 Kt—Kt 4 ch, then 2... K—Q 3, is a safe refuge. A remarkable study.

Position 256, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q B 3, ♘ at Q Kt 5, Q B 7, ♙ at Q R 4, K B 4, ♚ at Q B 4, ♜ at Q R 4, K Kt 6, K R 6. White to play and win.

Solution :—1 B—B sq, P—Kt 7; 2 B×Kt P, P×B; 3 B—Kt 8, K—Kt 3; 4 B—Q 5, P—Kt 8 (Q); 5 B—Q 4 ch, Q×B ch; 6 K×Q and wins easily. If 1... P—R 7; then 2 B—Kt 2, P—R 8 (Q); 3 B×Q, P—Kt 7; 4 B—Kt or Q 6 ch! K×B; 5 B×P, and wins. Of course 4 B×P? gives stalemate. If in the first line of play Black

A I

moves 3... K—Q 4; White is put to more trouble and can only win by the following accurate play:—4 B—R 7, K—K 5; 5 K—B 4, K×P; 6 K—Kt 5, K—K 4! 7 K—B 6! K—K 3; 8 B—B 5, K—K 4; 9 K—Kt 6, K—Q 4! 10 K—Kt 5, K—K 3; 11 K×P, K—Q 2; 12 K—Kt 6, K—B sq; 13 K—R 7, K—B 2; 14 P—R 5, K—B sq; 15 P—R 6, K—B 2; 16 B—Kt sq, K—B sq; 17 B—R 2, P—Kt 8 (Q); 18 B×Q, K—B 2; 19 B—R 2 ch, K—B sq; 20 K—Kt 6 and wins. White by this play has won the Rook's Pawn and still kept the Black King away from his Q R sq, which is necessary, for if Black once got in front of the White Pawn he would, as is well known, draw the game against Pawn and Bishop.

M. Rinck expressed the opinion that very few solvers would notice the obscure stalemate that occurs in the second line of play above, but we are pleased to see that several have done so. The third line of play proved much more formidable. Taken together they made a complete solution very hard to find, and only Mr. Illingworth succeeded in doing this.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 255.	No. 256.	Total.
Mrs. Sollas	49	—	—	49
Mr. J. Gilchrist	48	4	3	55
Mr. R. Garby	39	4	3	46
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	42	0	4	46
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46	—	—	46
Col. Kensington	42	0	3	45
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	33	—	—	33
Mr. D. H. Liddell	32	—	—	32
Mr. F. W. Yelder	25	—	3	28
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25	—	—	25
Mr. E. Sammons	23	0	0	23
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	14	4	4	22
Mr. L. Illingworth	11	4	5	20
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20	—	—	20
Mr. A. C. Fellows	14	—	—	14
Mr. W. T. Pierce	4	4	3	11
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	—	4	4	8
Mr. J. Harrison	—	4	3	7
Mr. A. J. Head	—	—	4	4
Mr. J. B. Lowe	—	—	3	3
Mr. J. Hayhurst	—	0	0	0

This month Mrs. Sollas, though not actually heading the list, clearly seems entitled to the prize, as she only failed on a ballot to get it last month. Prizes have been sent to Mrs. Sollas, and Mr. Gilchrist.

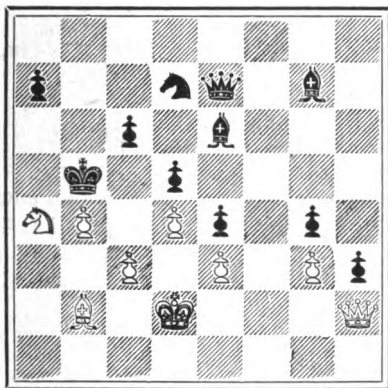
We are very glad to see the return of some old solvers, and the appearance of some new ones. The last have joined in the competition at the time when two unusually difficult studies were presented.

It was with very great regret we learnt of the death of our esteemed correspondent, the Rev. A. Baker, who for many years has sent solutions of the studies given in these pages. He was a very strong solver, and it was only rarely that the smallest "point" of a solution escaped him. His solutions, too, were perfect models of methodical exposition, and were unsurpassed in their clearness. We are glad to be able to give below an end-game recently submitted by him.

Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," posted by January 31st, 1918, and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2.

Position 259.

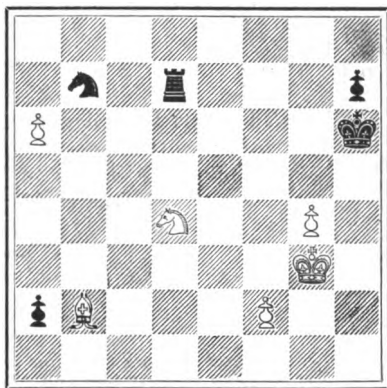
Submitted by the late Rev. A. BAKER.



White to play and win.

Position 260.

By K. TRAXLER.



White to play and win.

GAME-ENDING.

Another fine ending, won by Janowski at the Manhattan Chess Club in July, is published in the *American Chess Bulletin*. It was White's (Janowski) move in the accompanying position, and play proceeded as follows:—

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1 R (K sq) × Kt | 1 P × R |
| 2 Kt—B 6 ch | 2 P × Kt |
| 3 R × Kt | 3 K × R |
| 4 Q × R P ch | 4 K—B sq |
| 5 B—B 4 | 5 B—K 3 |
| 6 P × B | 6 R × P |
| 7 B × R | 7 Q—K sq |
| 8 B—Kt 3 | |

Not the least pretty part of the combination, though introducing no new threat.

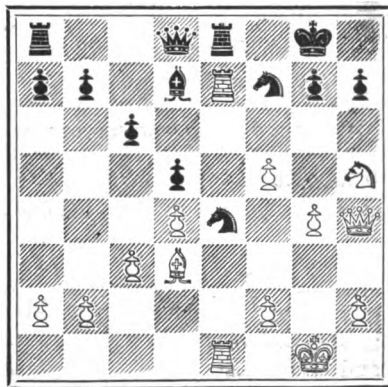
8 R—Q sq

..... At last Black has a move which is not forced. What he plays leads directly to a mate. But there is no move to save him, P—K 6 being answered by 9 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—K 2; 10 Q—K 6, and White wins both Black's K side Pawns.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 9 Q—Kt 8 ch | 9 K—K 2 |
|-------------|---------|

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 10 Q—K 6 ch | 10 K—B sq |
| 11 Q × P ch | and mate next move. |

BLACK (AMATEUR).



WHITE (D. JANOWSKI).

GAME No. 4,391.

Bird's Opening.

(Remove White's Q R.)

NOTES BY C. F. DAVIE (assisted by Shakespeare).

WHITE.
C. F. DAVIE.BLACK.
J. W. D. YORK.

1 P—K B 4

"I am angling now,
Though you perceive me not how I give line."
Winter's Tale, Act 1, Sc. 2.

1 P—Q 4

"Pox on't, I'll not meddle with him."
Twelfth Night, Act 3, Sc. 4.

2 P—K 3

"These are the limbs o' the plot."
Henry VIII., Act 1, Sc. 1.

2 P—K 3

"Good brother, as thou lovest and honourest arms,
Let's fight it out and not stand cavilling thus."
Henry VI., Pt. 3, Act 1, Sc. 1.

3 Kt—K B 3

"Dare ye come forth and meet us in the field?"
Henry VI., Pt. 1, Act 3, Sc. 2.

3 P—Q B 4

"We will not fly, but to our enemies' throats."
Ibid, Act 1, Sc. 1.

4 P—Q Kt 3

"Octavius, lead your battle softly on,
Upon the left hand of the even field."
Julius Cæsar, Act 5, Sc. 1.

4 Kt—Q B 3

"And I have horse will follow where the game
Makes way, and run like swallows o'er the plain."
Titus Andronicus, Act 2, Sc. 2.

5 B—Kt 5

"Here comes the holy legate of the pope."
King John, Act 3, Sc. 1.

5 B—Q 2

"Priest, beware your beard."
Henry VI., Pt. 1, Act 1, Sc. 3.

6 B×Kt

"In deadly hate, the one against the other."
Richard III., Act 1, Sc. 1.

6 B×B

"Friend or brother,
He forfeits his own life that spills another."
Timon of Athens, Act 3, Sc. 5.

7 B—Kt 2

"Though this be madness, yet there is method in't."
Hamlet, Act 2, Sc. 2.

7 Kt—B 3

"Give me my sword ;
Macbeth, Act 2, Sc. 1.

8 Castles

Who's there ? "

"Come, let us to the castle." *Othello*, Act 2, Sc. 1.

8 B—K 2

"I would rather have lost my life betimes
 Than bring a burthen of dishonour home,
 By staying there so long till all were lost."
Henry VI., Pt. 2, Act 3, Sc. 1.

9 Q—K sq

"Here comes the queen, whose looks bewray her anger."
Henry VI., Pt. 3, Act 1, Sc. 1.

9 Castles

"How use doth breed a habit in a man ! "
Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act 5, Sc. 4.

10 Kt—B 3

"Out some light horsemen, and peruse the wings."
Henry VI., Pt. 1, Act 1, Sc. 1.

10 R—K sq

"Arm, arm, my Lord, the foe vaunts in the field ! "
Richard III., Act 5, Sc. 3.

11 Kt—K 2

"Casca,
 Be sudden, for we fear prevention."
Julius Cæsar, Act 3, Sc. 1.

11 R—Q B sq

"When peers thus knit, a kingdom ever stands."
Pericles, Act 2, Sc. 4.

12 Q—Kt 3

"Highest queen of state,
 Great Juno comes ; I know her by her gait."
Tempest, Act 4, Sc. 1.

12 Kt—R 4

"Thou frantic woman, what dost thou
 Make here ? "
Richard II., Act 5, Sc. 3.

13 Q—R 3

"Why, there you touched the life of our design."
Troilus and Cressida, Act 2, Sc. 2.

13 P—K Kt 3

"Send succour, lords, and stop the rage betime,
 Before the wound do grow incurable."
Henry VI., Pt. 2, Act 3, Sc. 1.

14 P—K Kt 4

"Away, slight man." *Julius Cæsar*, Act 4, Sc. 3.

14 Kt—Kt 2

"I do begin to perceive that I am made an ass."
Merry Wives of Windsor, Act 5, Sc. 5.

15 Q—R 6

"Ah, that same pale hard-hearted wench, that Rosaline,
 Torments him so that he will sure run mad."
Romeo and Juliet, Act 2, Sc. 4.

15 P—B 3

"A breach that craves a quick, expedient stop!"
Henry VI., Pt. 2, Act 3, Sc. 1.

16 Kt—Kt 5

"A subtle knave! But yet it shall not serve." *Ibid.*

16 B—Q 3

"I see as in a map the end of all."
Richard III., Act 2, Sc. 4.

17 Q×P ch

"Sir, here's a woman would speak with you."
Merry Wives of Windsor, Act 2, Sc. 2.

17 K—B sq

"O Lord have mercy on me, woful man!"
Henry VI., Pt. 1, Act 1, Sc. 4.

18 Q—R 8 ch

"Turn thee, Benvolio, look upon thine death."
Romeo and Juliet, Act 1, Sc. 1.

18 K—K 2

"All my glories
 In that one woman I have lost for ever."
Henry VIII., Act 3, Sc. 2.

19 Q×Kt mate.

"I think you are all mated."
Comedy of Errors, Act 5, Sc. 1.

OBITUARY.

The *Revue Suisse d'Echecs* announces the death of two well-known German problem composers, E. Altman and F. Köhnlein.

The *Natal Mercury* reports the death on September 28th of Mr. H. F. Charlesworth, a leading member of the Maritzburg City and Y.M.C.A. Chess Club.

The death is announced of William J. Ferris, of Newcastle, Delaware, a most enthusiastic supporter and one of the strongest exponents of correspondence chess in the United States. He was also a fine over-the-board player, being a leader of the Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia, and a very successful problem-solver.

The *Western Daily Mercury* records the death at Torquay, of the age of 81, of the Rev. Prebendary Philip John Wodehouse, on December 8th. Prebendary Wodehouse was one of the original members of the Devon County Chess Association, and he frequently played for the county in correspondence matches. In 1913 he went to live in retirement at Torquay, and joined the local chess club, but after one or two seasons he resigned on account of age.

CORRESPONDENCE.

QUEEN SACRIFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Many thanks are due to Mr. Woollard for his article on Queen Sacrifices in the November number of the *B.C.M.*, giving several illustrations by British masters. May I point out a small error in No. 7. Where Winawer (Black) plays 1 R—B 6 and Blackburne (White) replies 2 Q—Q 2, R×B; 3 R×B ch, K×R, White does not continue 4 Q—B 2 ch, as Kt×Q is mate. Blackburne really replied 4 Q—R 6 ch! and if Kt×Q stalemate. If 4 K moves White draws by perpetual check, the K having no escape—a delightful piece of strategy, worthy of the master. With kind regards.

Yours faithfully,

Hull, 4th December, 1917.

J. CRAKE.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I thank you most heartily for appealing in the November *B.C.M.* for a chess board and men for our soldiers out here. Mr. Rees has sent me an excellent set in response, and I am delighted to be able to give it to our recreation room, where it will be enjoyed.

I see my name is rather high in the list of the end-game solvers, and I may in time come to the very top (I tied last month); if I do, please do not send me any prize this time, as I have no moment at all for my own amusement, and hardly ever can try end-games now, so a chess book would be wasted on me; and I have been amply rewarded in advance by your kindness in sending me out free the copy every month of the *B.C.M.*, which I like to look through very much.

With my sincere thanks,

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

Cantine Anglaise, Ognès,

AMABEL SOLLAS.

par Chauny, Aisne, December 11th, 1917.

KNIGHTS' TOURS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I think that your readers will be interested to see my solution of a problem which has occupied and baffled the intellects of the greatest mathematicians, from Euler downwards, for six generations, and which has finally been "proved" by them to be impossible.

Figs. 1 and 2, below, show two Knights' Tours over the chess-board; the first being an attempt at direct quaternary symmetry, and the second an attempt at oblique quaternary symmetry. There is nothing particularly novel about these. Since neither is re-entrant, it follows that there is one point, in each case, where the symmetry has been broken.

The problem is: To construct a re-entrant tour in *perfect quaternary symmetry*. That is to say, every line is to have three counterpart lines similarly situated on the board.

Next month, with your permission, I will publish my solution. Meanwhile, it will be very interesting to see what your readers can make of it. It is quite possible that some of them may succeed.

Yours, &c.,

London,

ERNEST BERGHOLT.

November 18th, 1917.

FIG. 1.

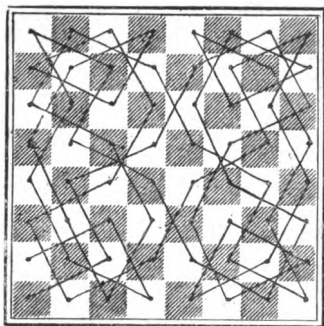
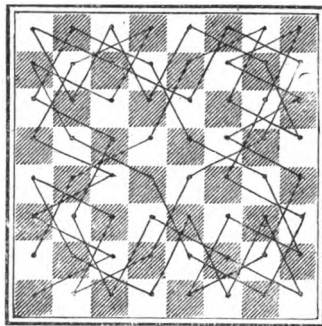


FIG. 2.



CHESS-PLAYERS AND PLAYERS AT CHESS.

The present British champion writes much to the point in *The Yorkshire Post* on "the distinction with a difference" between chess players and players at chess. He says:—

That there is a great difference is clear enough, though it is sometimes hard to say where the chess player begins and those who play at chess leave off. A test question would be to ascertain how much "book" knowledge a player has. We often meet the player who will not admit that he has ever studied the book; it sort of throws into relief the natural talent. But how can a player know anything of the game if he does not know the chess openings? A practical knowledge of these may be assumed in the player who has never even opened a chess book, and it is noticeable how often this is the case. If a player not so much knows the openings as appreciates the general chess principles on which they are founded, then he is on the way to becoming a chess player. His progress in the game will then begin to be methodical, whereas previously it was very uneven.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. Illingworth (Winchester).—We will endeavour to satisfy your curiosity about the "Immortal Fiftieth Battle" in the near future.

John Watkinson (Huddersfield).—You are right. There is an error in the ending of Game 4,506 in the November *B.C.M.* The last two moves should read 34 Q—R 7 ch, K—B 3 ? 35 R—K sq, Resigns. But if Black had played 34... K—K sq, White's reply would have been 35 Q×Q B P.

Dr. Hermann Vogler (Neuchatel, Switzerland).—A short summary of your article on "The Absolute Value of the Chess Pieces" appeared in the March, 1916, *B.C.M.*, p. 83, being based on the version in the *Revue Suisse d'Echecs*, however, not on that in *La Stratégie*. We do not know whether any other journal in the English language published a translation or a notice of your article.

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

From the list below it will be seen that our appeal for help to enable us to "carry on" without raising the subscription rate has resulted in an extra contribution of £7 14s. towards meeting the extra cost of production. To the contributors we tender our sincere thanks for their kind assistance. We also wish to express our thanks to other subscribers who are helping by persuading their chess-playing friends to become supporters of the magazine. So far we have lost 7 and gained 13 new subscribers.

The list of donations is given in the order of receipt.

	Subscription.	Extra.	Total.
Mr. John Watkinson (Huddersfield) ..	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. Rees Williams (Aberdare) ..	8/-	13/-	21/-
Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood (Paignton) ..	8/-	2/6	10/6
Mrs. W. J. Baird (Paignton) ..	8/-	2/6	10/6
Dr. J. Gordon Black (Harrogate) ..	8/-	13/-	21/-
Rev. Canon Jas. Vernon (Olveston) ..	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. Ross Pinsent (Hampstead) ..	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. R. C. Griffith (Hampstead) ..	8/-	12/-	20/-
Mr. F. W. Lord (London) ..	8/-	12/-	20/-
Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart. (Burnley) ..	8/-	12/-	20/-
Mr. E. Wallis (Scarborough) ..	8/-	7/-	15/-
Mr. R. P. Michell (London) ..	8/-	4/-	12/-
Mr. Ralph Richardson (Edinburgh) ..	8/-	8/-	16/-
Mr. D. L. James (Hampstead) ..	8/-	8/-	16/-
Mr. H. B. Gross (London) ..	8/-	7/-	15/-
Mr. W. E. Bonwick (Hampstead) ..	8/-	8/-	16/-
Mr. W. H. Rees (London) ..	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. B. L. Dorman (London) ..	8/-	12/-	20/-
Glasgow Chess Club ..	8/-	8/-	16/-
Dr. E. J. Cave (Bath) ..	8/-	16/-	24/-
Percy E. Healey (London) ..	8/-	8/-	16/-

We again appeal for prompt remittance of subscriptions for 1918. We must provide for the minimum amount of paper required for the whole year, and it is impossible to do this until we know exactly our requirements, and this condition obviously is governed by our subscriptions. Stocks of paper are being depleted so rapidly that the shortage is likely to become more acute.

In reviewing the December *B.C.M.*, the Belfast *Northern Whig* says:

This is the last number of volume 37 of the magazine, and a strong appeal is made for support. It would be a great pity if our national chess magazine had to be suspended or stopped for lack of support.

The *Yorkshire Observer Budget* comments on the same subject as follows:—

The British Chess Magazine completes its thirty-seventh annual volume this month, and the editor announces his intention to carry on next year without increase of price, despite the fact that the cost of paper has about quadrupled during the past eighteen months. His resolve is one that deserves and should secure the approval of all chess-lovers in the country, and the most practical way of expressing this sentiment is naturally by enrolment as a subscriber. In times like these, when opportunities for serious play have become rare, *The British Chess Magazine* provides the means to the chess-player to keep in touch with the chess world and up-to-date in knowledge of its doings, which he should on no account afford to neglect.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION CORRESPONDENCE CHESS TOURNEY, 1918.

Many of our readers will be interested in the list of competitors in the Correspondence tournaments promoted by the British Chess Federation, which has been kindly sent to us by the hon. secretary, Mr. L. P. Rees.

Ninety players representing England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland are competing. First Class, 24; Second Class, 30; Third Class, 36.

Each section is comprised of six players, and every competitor has received a card showing his full list of engagements, together with the order of move, also copy of the rules of the Federation governing Correspondence play.

No less than fifty towns are represented, irrespective of the London District, and we are pleased to note that Lancashire and Yorkshire have provided upwards of twenty of the competitors.

The competition is arranged in three rounds. The periods allotted for play are: Rounds 1 and 2 start January 1st, and terminate April 30th; Rounds 3 and 4 start May 1st and finish August 31st. In the final round play will commence on September 1st and conclude on December 31st.

FIRST CLASS.

SECTION A.

Rev. H. Peach, Liverpool.
Mr. Samuel Keir, Scotforth.
Mr. Frank Schofield, Leeds.
Mr. Thorold Gossett, Cambridge.
Mr. James Bland, Bradford.
Mr. R. Stevenson Henshaw, Wellingboro'.

SECTION B.

Mr. F. W. Markwick, Leyton.
Mr. W. Hamilton, Wigan.
Rev. C. Fenton Bolland, Brington.
Mr. W. H. Gunston, Cambridge.
Mr. H. F. Cheshire, Hastings.
Mr. G. Pollard, Dewsbury.

SECTION C.

Rev. W. A. Cunningham Craig, London.
Mr. J. D. Chambers, Cardiff.
Mr. B. Goulding Brown, Cambridge.
Capt. E. F. Harding, Oxford.
Mrs. A. S. Roe, Putney.
Mr. Henry Erskine, Paignton.

SECTION D.

Mr. F. N. Braund, Newport, I. W.
Rev. F. E. Hamond, Norwich.
Mr. G. H. Hill, Gainsborough.
Mr. G. Wickes, Maidstone.
Rev. R. P. Quilter, Dormans.
Rev. E. Wells, Salisbury.

SECOND CLASS.

SECTION A.

Mr. C. Dawson, Greenock.
Mr. D. McIsaac, Glasgow.
Mr. H. J. Griffith, Malvern.
Mr. J. Wilson, Knaresboro'.
Mr. E. Bermingham, Seapoint.
Mr. R. J. Brown, Carlisle.

SECTION B.

Mr. J. Hill, Hale.
Rev. J. L. Peach, Malton.
Mr. W. H. Jones, Mexborough.
Mr. F. W. Darby, Harrogate.
Mr. A. W. Daniel, St. Annes-on-Sea.
Mr. W. D. Barrow, Bramhall.

SECTION C.

Rev. F. W. Botterill, Kirkby-Lonsdale.
Mr. J. Waterhouse, Southport.
Mr. W. Aldrington Hooper, Ipswich.
Mr. H. J. Mansfield, Witheridge.
Mrs. Holloway, Bromley.
Mr. A. J. Windybank, Kingston-on-Thames.

SECTION D.

Dr. W. J. Perry, Redhill.
Mr. J. Barton Shaw, Lewisham.
Mr. Douglas Wilson, Brentwood.
Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh, Dawley.
Mr. W. Harris, Brighton.
Miss Abraham, Herne Bay.

SECTION E.

Rev. H. F. Hawkes, Minehead.
 Mr. W. H. Rhodes, Hayes.
 Mr. E. L. Jackson, Darlington.
 Mr. T. Whitby, Petersfield.
 Mr. A. H. Brooks, Herne Hill.
 Mr. S. J. Kitson, Upper Norwood.

THIRD CLASS.

SECTION A.

Mr. C. Martlew, Wigan.
 Mr. B. McLoughlin, Dewsbury.
 Mr. W. A. Guttridge, Leeds.
 Mr. T. E. Burkinshaw, Sheffield.
 Mr. W. C. Thomas, Liverpool.
 Mr. G. D. Biltcliffe, Gateshead.

SECTION C.

Mr. G. Reid, Sheffield.
 Mr. E. A. Jones, Wakefield.
 Mr. E. E. Homer, Manchester.
 Mr. H. E. Matthews, Eccles.
 Mr. A. J. Head, London.
 Mr. W. H. Wood, Brentwood.

SECTION E.

Mr. F. R. Pickering, Forest Hill.
 Mr. E. C. White, Tufnell Park.
 Mr. H. R. Mortimer, R.N., Sandwich.
 Mr. Stanley Smith, London.
 Mr. F. W. Harrison, London.
 Mr. F. Sageman, Tufnell Park.

SECTION B.

Mr. G. Rudge, Wigan.
 Mr. F. Drakeford, Brampton.
 Mr. H. H. Yates, Swinton.
 Lt. J. M. Doulton, Buttevant.
 Mr. F. P. Hammond, Bradford.
 Mr. W. Gibbon, Hale.

SECTION D.

Mr. E. Sammons, Birmingham.
 Mr. E. E. Homer, Junr., Manchester.
 Mr. C. H. Richards, Pontllanfraith.
 Mr. Glynn Williams, Penmaenmawr.
 Mr. F. K. Turriff, New Malden.
 Mr. W. H. Rees, Anerley.

SECTION F.

Mr. A. Dunolly, Southampton.
 Mr. C. Olsson, Paignton.
 Miss E. Woodward, Weston-Super-Mare.
 Mr. A. G. Young, London.
 Mr. W. M. Tims, Cobham.
 Mr. R. G. Thomson, Weybridge.

The Editor of the *B.C.M.* wishes all his readers a Happy New Year.

Newcastle, Natal, has started a chess club, with Mr. E. J. Edmonds as president and Mr. G. A. Stephenson, formerly of Maritzburg, as secretary. The membership is already between 20 and 30.

We hear from Mrs. Banting, hon. sec. of the Ladies' Chess Club, that owing to war difficulties that club is ceasing (only temporarily, we hope) its separate existence, and is amalgamating with the Pioneer Club.

The 53rd correspondence tournament promoted by *La Stratégie* has resulted in a victory for M. G. Courteaud, of Ambazac, with a score of $8\frac{1}{2}$ points, the second prize falling to M. J. de Vaugiraud, who is in the Army, with $7\frac{1}{2}$ points.

The Café de la Régence is running a tournament with a strong entry of Parisian amateurs. The last score to reach us showed MM. Antoniadis and Aarbach at the head of the score with 8 points each. Ten players are competing.

The Clerks' Association tournament in Havana has been won by Dr. R. Adler, with a score of $18\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 21. The second prize fell to Señorita Maria Teresa Mora, a young high-school girl, who is America's latest contribution to the list of child-prodigies. Her score was $15\frac{1}{2}$.

Mr. John F. Barry, editor of *The Boston Transcript's* weekly chess column, has resigned the post which he has held for 28 years as clerk in the Municipal Criminal Court at Boston, in order to give his entire attention to the practice of law. He will, however, continue his column in the *Transcript*.

The 26th annual encounter between European and Colonial-born chess players took place in Capetown on July 18th, when 110 players were engaged, and the European-born won by $34\frac{1}{2}$ games to $20\frac{1}{2}$. Of the 26 matches played since 1892, 18 have now been won by the European-born, 6 by the Colonials, and 2 have been drawn.

A very high-class "rapid transit" tournament was held at the Rice Progressive Chess Club, New York, at the end of October, in honour of Boris Soldatenkoff, then on a special mission from Russia to the United States. The result was a tie between Marshall, Chajes, and Jaffe for the first three prizes. J. Bernstein won fourth prize, while Janowski and Soldatenkoff himself were unplaced.

Mr. H. Maxwell Prideaux writes to *The Morning Post* :—"Your readers may be interested to know that Sir Starr Jameson was an ardent and able player of skittle chess, he being all his life far too busy for any more earnest form of the pastime. I well recall the vivacity of his style when we played, over forty years ago, at his brother's home at Plymouth, and know that subsequently, on his many voyages to and from South Africa, chess lightened the tedium of the hours for him considerably."

The New Zealand Chess Association held its annual general meeting at Wellington on September 28th, when the following officers were elected : Patron, H.E. the Governor-General, the Earl of Liverpool ; president, Mr. J. C. Grierson (Auckland) ; hon. sec. and treasurer, Mr. J. G. W. Dalrymple (Wellington) ; and twelve vice-presidents, representing North and South Islands. The annual report showed an increase in the number of affiliated clubs from 16 to 17 ; and the balance-sheet was satisfactory.

A tournament with a very strong entry of Dutch players has been played at Scheveningen during 1917, as mentioned in our September issue, p. 294. It was a double-round contest, with seven contestants, and the result was a tie between Messrs. G. S. Fontein and G. C. A.

Oskam, 9 points each. As the prizes were awarded on the Sonnenborn-Berger system, the first went to Mr. Fontein, whose score, on analysis, had a greater value. Mr. Marchand (7) was 3rd, Mr. R. J. Loman ($6\frac{1}{2}$) 4th, Mr. H. Strick van Linschoten (6) 5th, Mr. H. Steffelaar (4) 6th, and Mr. J. J. Belinfante ($\frac{1}{2}$) last.

The *American Chess Bulletin* has opened a new department. Having become the official organ of the new Correspondence Chess League of America, our contemporary will in future devote eight pages of each issue to the League's doings, under the editorship of Mr. William P. Hickok, of Mount Vernon. In the November issue, the first under the new arrangement, it is announced that Mr. William N. Woodbury, president and first champion of the National Correspondence Chess Association (now merged in the League), won the second championship tournament of the Association.

We recently sent a good supply of the *B.C.M.* to the Headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association for distribution among the men of His Majesty's Forces.

In acknowledging receipt of the parcel, Mr. Basil Yeaxlee, B.A. Editorial Secretary, wrote us on December 5th as follows :—

Very many thanks for the copies of *The British Chess Magazine* which you have so kindly given us. We are delighted to have them and we shall be glad to include them in our parcels for the camps in France and at the overseas bases, as well as for the huts at home. On behalf of the men we thank you very warmly for your gift.

At the annual general meeting of the Oxford City Chess Club on October 23rd, the following officers were re-elected : President, Alderman Sir Walter Gray ; vice-president, Mr. S. F. Smith ; hon. treasurer, Mr. E. E. Shepherd ; hon. sec., Mr. W. Webb ; tournament sec., Mr. A. H. Banbury.

The annual general meeting of the Oxford County Chess Association was held on the same day, when the following officers were elected : President, the Rev. Dr. Williams ; vice-president, Mr. Ellis Robinson ; hon. treasurer, Mr. W. L. Biggs ; hon. sec., Mr. E. E. Shepherd.

The veteran J. D. Chambers (the oldest member of the Glasgow Chess Club) writes to us to ask if any of our readers can beat his record of games played, which we publish gladly :—

Number of games played, 1872-1917 :—

Simultaneous and off-hand games (number only recorded) 113,200

Games fully recorded 12,650

Won 101,981. Lost 23,869.

Total 125,850

Analysis of results :—

Average wins in England 73 per cent.

" " Ireland 80 "

" " Scotland 80 "

" " Wales 90 "

General average 81 "

At the Liverpool Central Chess Club on November 5th a match was played between Lancashire and Cheshire members of the club, the Lancastrians winning by 8 games to 6. We give the scores:—

LANCASHIRE.				CHESHIRE.			
Rev. H. Peach	..	..	1	J. S. Meikle	..	..	0
W. J. Crosby	..	..	1	A. Slater	..	..	0
C. Boyce	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	M. C. Phillips	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
M. Kresner	..	..	0	W. R. Doig	..	..	1
C. H. T. Rouse	..	..	1	H. F. Thorne	..	..	0
W. S. Richardson	..	..	1	Galloway	..	..	0
S. E. Miller	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	T. Caldecott	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
H. Munro	..	..	1	Ward	..	..	0
C. W. Hopkins	..	..	1	Greenwood	..	..	0
A. T. West	..	..	0	Strauli	..	..	1
W. Vass	..	..	0	Davies	..	..	1
W. Smith	..	..	1	A. Tracey	..	..	0
Brown	..	..	0	W. J. Neale	..	..	1
T. H. Storey	..	..	0	R. W. Smith	..	..	1
8				6			

The following smart skittles game was played recently at the Edinburgh Chess Club, the winner being an ex-Leeds amateur.

GAME No. 4,392.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

WHITE. G.W.H.		BLACK. X.	
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	13 P—B 3	13 P×Kt
2 P—K B 4	2 P—Q 4	14 P×P	14 Q×P ch
3 Kt—K B 3	3 B—K Kt 5	15 K—R sq	15 Q×Kt P
4 B—K 2	4 B×Kt	16 P—K 5	16 B—K 2
5 B×B	5 K P×P	17 P—K 6	17 P—B 3
6 Castles	6 B—Q 3	18 B—R 5 ch	18 K—B sq
7 Q—K 2	7 Q—K 2	19 B—B 7	19 Kt—K R 3
8 P—Q 3	8 P—K Kt 4	20 Q—R 5	20 K—Kt 2
9 Kt—B 3	9 P—Q B 3	21 R—K 2	21 R—B sq
10 B—Q 2	10 P—Q 5	22 B×P	22 Q—Kt 4
11 Kt—R 4 ?	11 Q—K 4	23 R—K 5 !	23 Q×P
12 Q R—K sq	12 P—Kt 4	24 R×P ch	24 P×R
		25 B—K 5 ch	25 Resigns

Sheffield Chess Club and Association.—The annual meeting was held on December 2nd, when the following Club officers were elected:—President, Mr. T. W. Ward; vice-presidents, Dr. Banham, Messrs. H. G. Bockett-Pugh, E. R. Davy and A. J. Ward; hon. sec., Mr. F. Ogden; hon. treasurer, Mr. J. E. Brown. Like so many other chess clubs, the Sheffield C.C. has felt the pinch in the past year, the membership now being 45 and the cash in hand only £2 7s. 6d. The hon. treasurer could not paint a very rosy picture, and urged both prompter payment of subscriptions and more sociability about the club. The hon. sec. called on members of other clubs to ally themselves with the Sheffield C.C., and humorously cited his own case as example of a player fancying himself not good enough for such chess society, and then, when he had joined, discovering that he was!

The question of carrying on the Sheffield League during the present season was discussed, and it was decided to reduce the minimum number of players in a team from 8 to 6, whereupon an adequate entry was secured for the usual two sections. It was, however, resolved that the competitions should be conducted independently of the regular series, and that the winning of these should not count towards final possession of the trophies.

Last month we referred at page 397 to the result of the handicap tournament at the Torquay Chess Club. The Chess Editor of the *Western Daily Mercury*, in the chess column of that journal for December 14th, revived the subject—

...because the editor of the *British Chess Magazine*, commenting on a letter received from Mr. Pitt Fox, the protesting competitor, has expressed the opinion that "in the absence of any definite rule for dealing with ties, there can be no doubt that Messrs. Pitt Fox and Bearne are fully entitled to have their names recorded with that of Dr. Dunstan as joint winners of the contest, and the prize-money should have been equally divided."

Conceiving the duties of a club committee as including the making of bye-laws, not inconsistent with the rules of the club, for the regulation of the club's affairs, we cannot see why the absence of a rule should have obliged the committee to divide the prize. Full control of the tournament and all matters in connection therewith having been placed in their hands, they had the right to decide whether or not the triple tie claimed, and evidently allowed, should be played out. The committee decided on the course which would have been more or less forced on them had the prize been an umbrella or a gold toothpick, or had similar circumstances attended the result of a championship tournament. It was as fair to one competitor as to the others, especially considering the accuracy of the handicapping. To divide the prize would have been equally fair. We are not comparing the merits of the two courses. Our argument is to show that the committee acted within their rights and with fairness. So far as we can ascertain, their ruling has, with the one exception, satisfied all concerned.

We still maintain our opinion that in the absence of definite rules dealing with ties, a competitor has fulfilled his obligations when his engagements on the scheduled score sheet have been met and completed, and we are fully aware that in the majority of chess clubs the committee of control has the power to force a player to accept its decisions even if the legislation is retrospective. But it is bad policy to pass bye-laws to deal with actions past and gone. Better profit by experience and provide for the future.

We have no intention of being drawn into a controversial discussion of this particular case, and we have no doubt that in coming competitions at the Torquay Chess Club rules governing ties will be adopted as part of the general conditions of entry.

We are indebted to Mr. Percy Healey for the appended score and notes of a game contested at Bournemouth on July 16th, 1916. In sending us this tribute to the memory of his late lamented opponent, Mr. Healey is actuated by a keen sense of the personal loss which all who knew the late Max J. Meyer have sustained by his death. Mr. Healey writes: "For a good many years now I met him at Boscombe. You, doubtless, and I too, have met some great hearts amongst our chess-playing friends. I have encountered better players, and finer problem composers, but, I think, never a better editor, and, for loyalty

and everything that goes towards loftiness in human character, I found Meyer 'the noblest Roman of them all.' "

GAME No. 4,393.

King's Gambit.

NOTES BY MAX J. MEYER.		16 Kt—K 5		16 Kt—R 4 ?	
WHITE.	BLACK.	17 Q×P		17 B×Kt	
MAX J. MEYER.	P. HEALEY.	18 P×B		18 Q—Kt 3 ch	
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	19 K—R sq		19 Kt—Kt 2	
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P	20 P—K 6		20 K—R 2	
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4	The only move to get Black out of serious difficulty.			
4 B—B 4	4 B—Kt 2	21 P×P		21 Q—B 7	
5 P—Q 4	5 P—K R 3	This was quite unexpected by White, and practically forces the exchange of Queens, relieving the pressure on Black.			
6 Castles	6 Kt—K 2	22 Q—K 2		22 Q×Q	
7 P—K 5	7 P—Q 4	23 R×Q		23 Q R—Q sq	
8 P×P <i>e.p.</i>	8 Q×P	24 B—Q 2		24 Kt—B 4	
9 P—B 3	9 Castles	25 R—B 2		25 Kt—Q 3	
10 B—Kt 3		26 B×P		26 Kt×B	
Threatening B—B 2 and Q— Q 3, which is perceived by Black.		27 R×Kt		27 R—Q 2	
	10 B—B 4	28 Q R—K B sq		28 K—Kt 2	
11 R—K sq	11 Kt—Kt 3	29 R—Kt 4 ch		29 K—R 2	
.....Kt—Q 2, followed by Kt—B 3, is, perhaps, better.		30 R—Kt 8		30 K R×P	
12 Q Kt—Q 2	12 Kt—Q 2	31 B×R		31 Kt×B	
13 Kt—K 4	13 B×Kt	32 R—Kt 3		32 Resigns	
14 R×B	14 Kt—B 3				
15 R—K sq	15 P—Kt 5 ?				

The Centenary Celebrations of the Manchester Chess Club on November 30th and December 1st proved a great success ; the commodious rooms, 35, Market Street, being thronged with members and friends. On the Friday evening (November 30th) the entertainments were (a) lightning tournament, in which the two prizes were divided, *ex æquo*, by H. B. Lund and R. W. Houghton ; (b) consolation lightning contest, won by H. E. Atkins. The second prize fell to J. Riddell. "Round Chess" and Kriegspiel were also indulged in. The devotees of the "Poetry of Chess" were catered for by Mr. A. Waterhouse, who conducted a problem-solving competition, in which eleven competitors took part. Three problems (two in two moves and one three-mover) were submitted, and one hour allowed for solving. "Merlin," the *nom-du-guerre* of a Wilmslow enthusiast, won first prize by correctly solving the three positions ; second and third, fell to F. W. Walton and J. Lund, *ex æquo*.

The gathering on Saturday, December 1st, took place at the Albion Hotel, in which hostelry the Manchester Chess Club met 100 years ago ! During the afternoon H. E. Atkins won first prize in a lightning tourney, with R. McGowan second. The prizes in the consolation lightning contest went to R. W. Houghton and J. Grundy respectively. A Kriegspiel match with six players a-side was won by the contingent captained by C. Coates by 5 points to 1. The opposition was led by

H. B. Lund, whose side's total of one point was made up of two draws at the last two boards.

The *Manchester Weekly Times* reports the subsequent proceedings thus :—

At 6-30 p.m. 104 ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner. The president (Mr. J. Burgess) welcomed all present and made a few appropriate remarks, giving the members information of the first Club, with extracts from their rules—such as “No smoking,” “No talking,” “The president will be present at all meetings to settle disputes,” etc., etc.; and in an able manner Mr. Burgess referred to the many changes to-day from a century ago.

During the evening it was announced that the Club was free from debt and in a sound financial position owing to the generosity of the members' response to the appeal from the Centenary Committee.

After dinner a delightful concert was thoroughly enjoyed, and many encores were demanded and given. Mr. Edward Isaacs, who had organised the programme, not only delighted the company, but had also secured the services of Mr. Alfred Barker, whose violin solo in the second part of the programme received a great ovation. Miss Gladys Leigh sang “Delilah” (composed by Mr. Isaacs) in a fine dramatic way, and Madame Alice McIlwrick, who also sang one of Mr. Edward Isaacs' compositions, “The Reveille.” Both had magnificent receptions; whilst the other performers—Mr. Wilfrid Blackburn, Mr. Robert C. Easdale, and Mr. J. H. Patterson—were also enthusiastically received. So excellent was the concert that general regret was expressed that the close came too soon.

The gathering was a memorable event in British chess—the first Centenary Celebration of any Chess Club.

From the *Sheffield Weekly News* we learn that the Sheffield championship competition, 1916-17, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday, December 22nd, when Mr. G. W. Moses secured the honour by defeating Mr. W. Batley. He had previously beaten Mr. E. Dale, his other opponent in the last stage. The contest has been unusually prolonged, having been in progress since the latter part of last year. The final round has practically had to be fought twice over. The four players who survived from the early rounds and entered the final were Messrs. E. Dale, G. W. Moses, W. Batley, and W. Knowles. The result of the round contest among these gentlemen was that Mr. Knowles was thrown out, while the others scored two points each. It thus became necessary for the three to play off again, and the result of the tie is :—Moses, 2; Dale, 1; Batley, 0. Mr. Moses, therefore, becomes the holder of the Ward Trophy, and Mr. Dale takes the second prize.

This is the second time Mr. Moses has won the Sheffield championship, the previous occasion being in 1913-14. He was second prize winner in 1912-13. He is still but a young player, as he only learnt the moves in 1906. Two years later he joined the Sheffield Chess Club, and he has done good service in matches alike for that club and for Sharrow and Walkley Reform. He is a keen student of the game, and is fond of play not only over the board but by correspondence. In the Kitchen Correspondence Tourney last year he finished with a total of $4\frac{1}{2}$, which was only half a point behind that of Mr. F. W. Darby, the winner. In this year's contest he won all three games of the first round, and is now engaged upon his second round games, only one of which will count towards the score. Mr. Moses does not confine his chess interest to actual play. He is also a student of problems and end-games, and has composed several positions of both these classes. By profession, he is a teacher.

RANDOM SUGGESTIONS.

BY STASCH MLOTKOWSKI.

In the game below, played at the Café Kerkau, Berlin, in 1913, and reproduced in *The Pittsburg Leader* recently, the second move in my Random Suggestion No. 12 (*B.C.M.*, February, 1917, p. 35) was anticipated. However, I can claim priority for my third move, P—K 3, for Mieses played on a totally different idea, getting a position in the regular Benoni Counter Gambit, finally playing P—K 3, and then taking, allowing White to recapture with the K P, which is what my "Random" was intended to avoid. In the actual game Capablanca got a strong attack on the open King's file.

GAME No. 4,394.

Benoni Counter Gambit Deferred.

WHITE. CAPABLANCA.	BLACK. MIESES.		
1 P—Q 4	1 Kt—K B 3	13 Q×B	13 Kt—Kt 2
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—B 4	14 Kt—K 4	14 P—B 3
3 P—Q 5	3 P—Q 3	15 B—B 4	15 Kt—K sq
4 P—B 4	4 P—K Kt 3	16 B—R 6	16 Kt—Kt 2
5 Kt—B 3	5 B—Kt 2	17 Q R—Q sq	17 Kt—Q R 3
6 P—K 4	6 Castles	18 R—Q 3	18 P—B 4
7 B—K 2	7 P—K 3	19 Kt—Kt 5	18 Kt—B 2
8 Castles	8 P×P	20 Q—K 7!	20 Q×Q
9 K P×P	9 Kt—K sq	21 R×Q	21 Kt (B 2)—K sq
10 R—K sq	10 B—Kt 5	22 R—R 3	22 P—B 5
11 Kt—K Kt 5	11 B×Kt?	23 B×Kt	23 Kt×B
12 P×B	12 B×B	24 R×R P	24 Kt—B 4
		25 R—K 6	25 K R—K sq
		26 R×P ch	26 Resigns

In the following game, Marshall, playing the Danish Gambit, *v.* R. S. Goerlich, in a simultaneous exhibition at Bethlehem, Pa., last summer, was met by the defence given in Random Suggestion No. 10 (*B.C.M.*, November, 1916, p. 380). This was Marshall's only defeat on this occasion.

GAME No. 4,395.

Danish Gambit.

WHITE. F. J. MARSHALL.	BLACK. R. S. GOERLICH.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	10 P×Kt	10 Q—Kt 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P×P	11 Q—R 4 ch	11 B—Q 2
3 P—Q B 3	3 P×P	12 Q—K 4 ch	12 Q—K 2
4 B—Q B 4	4 P—Q 4	13 Q×Q ch	13 K×Q
5 B×P	5 P×P	14 B×P	14 R—Kt sq
6 Q B×P	6 B—Kt 5 ch	15 B—K 5	15 Kt—R 3
7 Kt—B 3	7 B×Kt ch	16 Castles K R	16 R—Kt 4
8 B×B	8 Kt—K B 3	17 P—B 4	17 R—Kt 3
9 Kt—K 2	9 Kt×B	18 Q R—Kt sq	18 R—Kt 3
		19 Kt—Q 4	19 P—K B 3
		20 Q R—K sq	20 P×B

21 P×P	21 R—K B sq	32 K—Kt 3	32 K—B sq
22 P—K 6	22 R×R ch	33 P—R 6	33 P—B 4
23 R×R	23 B—K sq	34 Kt—R 5	34 P—B 5
24 Kt—B 5 ch	24 K—Q sq	35 Kt—B 6	35 Kt×Kt
25 Kt—Kt 7	25 B—Kt 3	36 P×Kt	36 B—B 4
26 P—K R 4	26 R—Kt 8	37 P—K 7 ch	37 K—B 2
27 P—R 5	27 R×R ch	38 K—B 4	38 B—Kt 3
28 K×R	28 B—K 5	39 K—K 5	39 P—B 6
29 P—Kt 4	29 Kt—Kt 5	40 K—Q 6	40 K×P
30 P—Kt 5	30 Kt×Q P	41 K—Q 7	41 P—B 7
31 K—B 2	31 K—K 2	42 Resigns	

The subjoined game from the First Crespi (Memorial) Tournament at Milan last November, though it is a poor example of the play of Signor A. Dolci (who will be remembered by chess players both in London and in Sheffield), shows a very pretty combination on the part of his opponent, Signor G. Cenni.

GAME No. 4,396.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE. G. CENNI.	BLACK. A. DOLCI.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P
4 Kt×P	4 Kt—Q B 3?
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 P—Q R 3
6 B—K 2	6 B—Kt 5?
7 Castles	7 B×Kt
8 P×B	8 K Kt—K 2
9 B—R 3	9 Castles?
10 Kt×Kt	10 Kt P×P
11 Q—Q 6!	11 R—K sq
12 Q R—Kt sq	12 P—K B 4
13 P—B 3	13 P—Q R 4
14 K R—Q sq	14 P—R 5
15 B—B 4	15 Q—R 4
16 B—Kt 4	16 Q—R 2 ch
17 B—B 5	17 Q—R 4
18 B—Kt 6	18 Q×P
19 K—Q 4	19 Q—R 4

.....Black's bad development has forced him to adopt strange methods. In answer to the text-move White has a fine stratagem.

See Diagram.

20 R—Kt 5! 20 Q×R

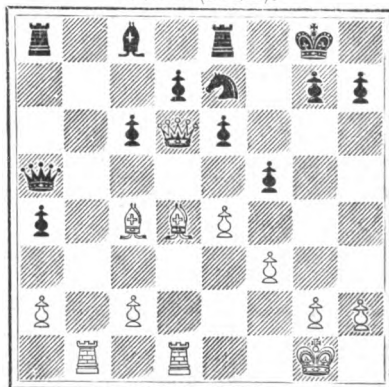
.....He must stop Q—K 5. But he might as well resign at once.

21 B×Q	21 P×P
22 P×P	22 Kt—Q 4
23 P×Kt	23 P×B
24 R—K B sq	24 P—K 4
25 B—B 5	25 P—R 3
26 Q—Kt 6	26 B—R 3
27 R—B 7	27 Resigns

Position after Black's 19th move: —

Q—R 4.

BLACK (DOLCI).



WHITE (CENNI).

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The following pretty game was won recently by Mr. W. Winter, champion of the Metropolitan Chess Club, who is now on military duty in the North of England.

GAME No. 4,397.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. W. WINTER.	BLACK. AMATEUR.	Apparently best in the circumstances.	
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	11 Kt×B	11 P×P
2 P—Q B 4	2 Kt—K B 3 ?	12 B×P ch	12 Kt—Q 2
3 P×P	3 Kt×P	13 Kt—K 5	13 Q—Kt 3
4 P—K 4	4 Kt—K B 3	If 13..., Q—R 4; 14 B×Kt ch and wins the Queen. So also if 13..., Q—Kt sq or P— K 3. And if 13..., Q—B 2, then 14 B—B 4, &c.	
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 Kt—B 3	14 Kt—Q 5	14 Q—R 4 ch
6 Kt—B 3	6 B—Kt 5	15 B—Q 2	15 Q—B 4
7 P—Q 5	7 Kt—K 4	16 B×Kt ch	16 K—B sq
.....Falling into a variation of a well-known trap.		17 R—Q B sq	17 Q—Q 5
8 Kt×Kt !	8 B×Q	18 B—R 5 ch, forcing mate in two	
9 B—Kt 5 ch	9 P—B 3		
10 P×P	10 B—Kt 5		

No class of chess abounds in more interesting situations than that which may be called "semi-skittles," i.e., fast games with occasional pauses when intricate complications arise. The following example occurred a short time ago in an offhand game between a member of the City of London Chess Club and a distinguished Serbian military visitor.

GAME No. 4,398.

Scotch Gambit.

WHITE. P.W.S.	BLACK. C.B.	16 P×P	16 P×P
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	18 Q—Q 4	18 Kt (Kt 3)—B 5
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	19 Q—K 5	19 Q—B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P	20 B×P ch	20 K—B 2
4 B—Q B 4	4 B—Kt 5 ch	21 Kt—R 4	21 B—Q 6
5 P—B 3	5 P×P	22 Q×Q ch	22 P×Q
6 P×P	6 Kt—R 4	23 R—K sq	23 K R—K Ktsq
7 B×P ch	7 K×B	24 P—Kt 3	24 B×P
8 Q—Q 5 ch	8 K—B sq	25 Kt—B 3	25 Kt—R 6 ch
9 P×B	9 Kt—Q B 3	26 K—Kt 2	26 Kt (R6)—B5ch
10 P—Kt 5	10 Q Kt—K 2	27 K—R sq	27 Kt×Kt ?
11 B—R 3	11 P—Q 3	28 R—K 7 ch	28 K—B sq
12 Q—Q 3	12 Kt—Kt 3	29 R—QB7dis.ch	29 K—K sq
13 Castles	13 K Kt—K 2	30 R×Kt	30 B—B 3 ch
14 P—K 5	14 B—B 4	31 R×B	31 P×R
15 Q—B 3	15 Kt—Q 4	32 B×Kt and wins.	

Mr. G. W. Moses, of Sheffield, has won his third game in this year's contest for the Kitchin correspondence prize of the Yorkshire Chess Association, and comes through the first round with a clean score of three wins. The following is the score of Mr. Moses' latest completed game.—*Sheffield Weekly News*.

GAME No. 4,399.

Q.P. Opening.

WHITE. G. W. MOSES (Sheffield).	BLACK. H. J. LOFTHOUSE (Huddersfield).
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 4	3 P—K 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 B—Kt 5	5 B—K 2
6 P—K 3	6 P—Q Kt 3
7 P×P	

So far, the game is identical with last year's contest between the same players, which was adjudicated a win for Mr. Loft-house. White failed to make the best of the position last year, and is now trying for the same variation again, but Black smells a rat just in time.

7 Kt×P

.....This move is forced. Last year he played P×P, which leads to the Pittsburg variation, and should have lost. (See Moses v. Jackson, *B.C.M.*, October, 1917, p. 332.)

8 B×B 8 Kt×B

.....If 8.., Q×B; 9 B—Kt 5!

9 B—Q 3 9 Castles
10 Q—B 2 10 P—K Kt 3
11 P—K R 4

Wasting no time in commencing an attack.

11 Kt—K B 3
12 Castles Q R 12 B—Kt 2
13 Kt—Kt 5 13 B×P

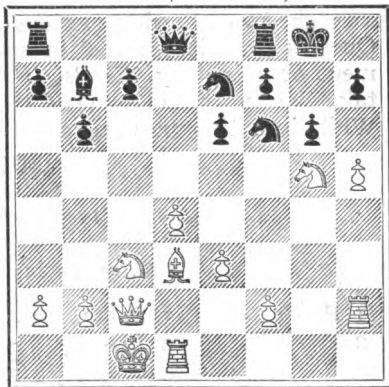
.....This looks risky, to say the least. Black argued thus: "If the attack succeeds I am smashed anyway; if it fails I am a Pawn up; therefore I do not think B×P a waste move."

14 R—R 2 14 B—Kt 2
15 P—R 5.

Position after White's 15th move:—

P—R 5

BLACK (LOFTHOUSE).



WHITE (MOSES).

16 R×Kt	15 Kt×R P
17 B×P ch	16 P×R
18 R—Kt sq	17 K—Kt 2
19 B—Kt 8	18 K—R 3
20 Kt—B 7 ch	19 P—K B 4
21 B×R	20 R×Kt
22 B×R P	21 Q—K B sq
	22 Q—B 3

.....Of course, he cannot capture the Bishop because of 23 P—B 4 and mate to follow. White has now regained the material sacrificed, with a much preferable position.

23 P—B 4	23 Q—R 5
24 B—B 7	24 Q—R 6
25 Q—B 2	25 R—K B sq
26 B×P	26 R—B 3
27 P—Q 5	27 R—Kt 3
28 R×R ch	28 Kt×R
29 Q—Kt sq	29 Kt—R 5

.....As good as anything, and a trappy move. If White is too

precipitate he will lose his advantage.

30 Q—Kt 5 ch 30 K—R 2
31 Kt—Q sq!

If 31 B—Kt 8 ch, K—R sq; 32 B—B 7, Q—B 8 ch! (not 32.., Q×P ch, because of 33 K—B 2, Q—B 7 ch; 34 K—Kt 3!); 33 Kt—Q sq (if K moves, then Q—Kt 7 ch and exchanges Queens), Q—B 5 ch, and draws. The text

move makes everything safe before continuing the final assault. He now threatens the crushing B—Kt 8 ch and B—B 7.

31 Kt—Kt 3
32 Q—R 3
33 Q—Kt 2
34 K×B
35 K—R 2
36 Q×Q
37 Resigns

The two following specimens of "Albin's Counter Gambit" in the Queen's Gambit occurred in an international correspondence tournament organised by the *Revue Suisse d'Echecs*, from whose pages we take the scores and some of the notes. The successful conductor of White in both games was a Russian amateur, Mr. L. Trawin.

GAME No. 4,400.

Queen's Counter Gambit.

WHITE.
L. TRAWIN
(Petrograd).

1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4

BLACK.
K. DITTRICH
(Brandenburg).

1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 4

.....Though commonly attributed to, and named after, Albin, this counter gambit was played in the Milan Tournament of 1881 by the Italian, M. Cavallotti. It is enterprising and dangerous—to both parties on occasions.

3 Q P×P 3 P—Q 5
4 Kt—K B 3 4 Kt—Q B 3
5 Q Kt—Q 2

Probably the best continuation. Alapin seems to have first introduced it against Marshall at Monte Carlo in 1901. The preliminary 5 P—Q R 3, often played, seems unnecessary, giving Black time for a developing move. But 5 P—K Kt 3 undeniably has points. See an article in the *B.C.M.*, December, 1906.

5 B—K Kt 5

.....Janowski played 6.., P—B 3 against Bernstein at Barmen, 1905, and this seems the most promising move, in the true spirit of a counter gambit. If then 7 P×P, Q×P; 7 P—K Kt 3, B—K B 4; 8 P—Q R 3, Castles; 9 B—Kt 2, P—Q 6, White must be

very careful. The text—move, however, is very commonly resorted to by the experts.

6 P—Q R 3

Is this necessary now? 6 Kt—Kt 3—with the possible continuation 6.., B×Kt; 7 K P×B, Kt×P; 8 Q×P, B—Kt 5 ch; 9 B—Q 2—seems sufficient.

6 Q—K 2
7 P—R 3 7 B×Kt
8 Kt×B 8 Castles

.....Threatening to win back the gambit Pawn. But White's reply spoils the plan.

9 B—Kt 5 9 P—B 3
10 P×P 10 P×P

.....10.., Kt×P would have been better. The open file turns out of no use.

11 B—B 4 11 Q—K 5
12 Q—Q 2 12 Kt—K 4
13 B×Kt

White does not hesitate to unite Black's Pawns, having an excellent sequel in his mind.

13 P×B
14 Q—Q 3 14 Q—B 5
15 P—K Kt 3 15 Q—B 3

16 B—Kt 2 16 B—R 3 ?

.....Kt—Q 2, with a view to K B 3, was much better; but Black's chances of drawing are small even then.

17 Q—K 4 ! 17 R—K sq
18 Kt×Q P 18 Q—Q Kt 3
19 P—B 5 ! 19 Q×Kt P
20 Castles 20 Q×Kt

.....If 20... Kt—B 3; 21 Q—B 5 ch, Kt—Q 2; 22 B×P ch, Q×B; 23 P—B 6, &c.

21 Q×P ch 21 K—Q sq
22 K R—Q sq 22 B—Q 7
23 R—R 2 23 Q×Q B P
24 Q R×B ch 24 K—K 2
25 R—Q 7 ch

Mate follows in 7 moves.

GAME No. 4,401.

Queen's Counter Gambit.

Position after Black's 17th move :—

WHITE. L. TRAWIN (Petrograd).	BLACK. W. WITTEKOPFF (Mitau).
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 4
3 Q P×P	3 P—Q 5
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 Q Kt—Q 2	5 K Kt—K 2

.....This appears, on the surface, rather slow.

6 Kt—Kt 3 6 Kt—B 4
7 P—Kt 3

So far a *Handbuch* variation; but here 7 P—K 4, P×P *e.p.*; 8 Q×Q ch, K×Q; 9 B×P, Kt×B; 10 P×Kt is given, with advantage to White.

8 B—Q 2 7 B—Kt 5 ch
9 B—Kt 2 8 Q—K 2
 9 B—Q 2

.....If Q Kt×P, 10 Kt×Kt, B×B ch; 11 Q×B, Q×Kt; 12 Castles (Q R), P—B 4; 13 P—K 3.

10 Castles 10 Castles (Q R)
11 P—Q R 3 11 B×B
12 Q×B 12 Q Kt×P
13 Kt×Kt 13 Q×Kt

.....The position is now, superficially, equal. But White soon demonstrates that this is not the case.

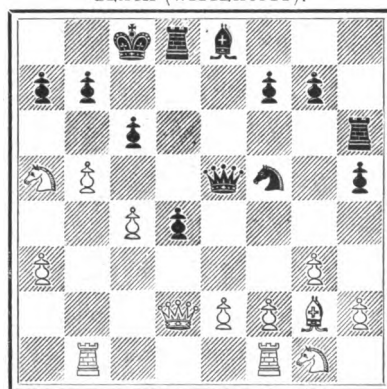
14 Kt—R 5 ! 14 P—Q B 3
15 P—Q Kt 4 15 P—R 4

.....Seeking to bring relief from the other wing.

16 P—Kt 5 16 R—R 3
17 Q R—Kt sq 17 B—K sq

B—K sq

BLACK (WITTEKOPFF).



WHITE (TRAWIN).

18 Kt×Kt P ! !

Conclusive.

18 K×Kt
19 Q—R 5 !

Black expected 19 P×P dbl. ch. But the text-move is far superior.

19 K—B sq

.....Q—B 3 is unavailing, for then 20 P×P dbl. ch, K—B sq; 21 Q—R 6 ch, K—B 2; 22 R—Kt 7 ch, K—Q 3; 23 P—B 7 dis. ch, &c.

20 Q—R 6 ch 20 K—B 2

.....If K—Q 2, 21 P×P ch, K—K 2; 22 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c.

21 Q×R P ch	21 K—Q 3	25 R—Kt 5	25 Q—B 3
22 P×P	22 B×P	26 R—Kt 6 ch	26 R—Q 3
23 B×B	23 Kt—K 2	27 K R—Kt sq	27 Kt—B sq
.....If K×B, 24 R—Kt 6 ch forces mate in a few moves.			
24 B—B 3	24 K—K 3	28 R×R ch	28 K×R
		29 Q—Kt 8 ch	29 K—Q 2
		30 R—Kt 7 ch	30 Resigns

We have pleasure in giving the following, contributed with notes to this magazine by Signor Vittorio Barbieri. It was played at the "Luigi Centurini" Chess Club, Genoa, on November 11th, 1917, Signor Barbieri's opponents consulting against him.

GAME No. 4,402.

Queen's Counter Gambit.

WHITE.
J. KNUSLI and
D. MUSUMECI.

BLACK.
V. BARBIERI.

Best. If 14 P×P, Kt×Q P dbl.
ch; 15 K—Q 2, R—Q sq! or 15
K—B sq, Kt×Kt P.

1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4
3 Q P×P
4 Kt—K B 3
5 B—Kt 5
If P—K 3, the familiar variation
5... B—Kt 5 ch; 6 B—Q 2, P×P;
7 B×B, P×P ch would have
followed.

6 B×B
7 Kt—R 3

Black's K B having been elimi-
nated, it would have been better
to play 7 P—K 3.

8 Q—R 4?
Q—Kt 3 was stronger.

9 Kt—B 2
10 Kt P×B
11 P—B 5?
12 R—Q sq
13 B—Kt 2

Evidently if 12 Kt×P, Kt×Kt;
13 R×Kt, Kt×P ch.

14 Kt—K 3

1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 4
3 P—Q 5
4 Kt—Q B 3

5 B—K 2
6 K Kt×B

7 B—Kt 5

8 Castles
9 B×Kt
10 Kt×P
11 K Kt—B 3
12 Q—K 2

13 P—Q 6!

14 P×P
15 R—Q 5
16 R×R ch
17 P—Kt 4?

Putting the Queen out of play.

18 K×P
19 K—B sq
20 K—K sq
18 Kt×Kt would be fatal, for
then R—Q 8 ch wins the Queen.
18 Kt—Q 5 ch
19 Kt—Q 7 ch

If 20 K—Kt sq, Black is smo-
thered with Kt—K 7 mate!

21 K—K 2
.....After this the game can
no longer be saved.

22 Q—Kt 3
23 K—K sq
22 R—Q 7 ch

If 23 K—B sq, Kt×Kt ch; 24
P×Kt, Kt×P ch, &c.

24 P×Kt
25 Resigns
23 Kt (B 4)×Kt
24 R×B

If 25 Q×Kt, Q×P ch. If 25
K—B sq, Kt×P ch. And if 25
P—K 4, Q—R 5 ch, &c.

Too late for insertion in our December issue, we received the score of the two following games, which were both played in a match Brighton and Hove v. Visitors, at the Bristol Hotel, Kingscliff, Brighton, on

September 29th. Mr. Willett and Mr. Webber were awarded the first and second prizes respectively for the shortest and best games in the match, the adjudicator being Dr. Hemming. The prizes were presented by the *B.C.M.*

GAME No. 4,403.

Blackmar Gambit.

WHITE. E. R. WILLETT (Bexhill).	BLACK. F. SALAMAN (Hove).	10 P×Kt	10 Castles
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	11 B—Q 3	11 Kt—Q B 3
2 P—K 4	2 P×P	12 Castles	12 B—B 4 ch
3 P—K B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	13 K—R sq	13 R—K sq
4 P—Q B 3	4 P—K 4	14 B×P ch	14 K×B
5 B P×P	5 P×P	15 Kt—Kt 5 ch	15 K—Kt sq
6 P—K 5	6 Kt—K 5	16 Q—R 5	16 Kt×P
7 Kt—K B 3	7 B—K 2	17 B×Kt	17 B—K 3
8 B—K B 4	8 P×P	18 Q—R 7 ch	18 K—B sq
9 Kt×P	9 Kt×Kt	19 Q×P ch	19 K—K 2
		20 R×P ch	20 B×R
		21 Q×B mate	

GAME No. 4,404.

Scotch Game.

S. BASCH (Hove).	R. WEBBER (Portslade).	13 Q R—K sq	13 P—Q R 3
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	14 K R—B sq	14 K—Kt sq
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	15 P—B 4	15 P—Q Kt 4
3 P—Q 4	3 P—Q 3 ?	16 K—B sq	16 P—B 4
4 B—Q B 4	4 B—Kt 5 !	17 Kt—Q sq	17 P—Kt 5
5 B×P ch ?	5 K×B	18 P×P	18 P×P
6 Kt—Kt 5 ch	6 Q×Kt !	19 Kt—B 2	19 P—Q R 4
7 B×Q	7 B×Q	20 B×Kt	20 B P×B
8 K×B	8 Kt×P	21 Kt—Q 3	21 B—Q 3
9 Kt—Q B 3	9 P—K R 3	22 R—B 5	22 R—K sq
10 B—K 3	10 Kt—K B 3	23 Q R—B sq	23 Kt×P
11 P—K R 3	11 B—K 2	24 R—K sq	24 Kt—Kt 6
12 K—Q 2	12 K R—Q sq	25 R—B 3	25 P—K 5
		26 Resigns	

Game played November 8th, 1917, between Dr. H. R. Allingham and Mr. A. Dingle, both of Totnes, Devon.

GAME No. 4,405.

Hampe-Allgaier Gambit.

WHITE. Dr. H. R. ALLINGHAM.	BLACK. Mr. A. DINGLE.	4 Kt—B 3	4 P—K Kt 4
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	5 P—K R 4	5 P—K Kt 5
2 Q Kt—B 3	2 Q Kt—B 3	6 Kt—K Kt 5	6 P—K R 3
3 P—K B 4	3 P×P	7 Kt×K B P	7 K×Kt
		8 P—Q 4	8 P—Q 3

9 B—B 4 ch 9 K—Kt 2

.....Probably 9..., K—Kt 3
is best, followed by 10..., B—Kt 2.

10 B×P 10 B—K 2

11 P—K Kt 3

Perhaps better is 11 Castles,
abandoning the K R P.

12 B—K 2 11 Kt—R 4
12 P—K R 4

13 Castles 13 Kt—Q B 3

.....Here 13..., B—K 3 seems
better. The White K B again
comes into active play.

14 B—B 4 14 Kt—K R 3?

15 B×Kt ch 15 R×B

16 R—B 7 ch! 16 K—R sq

17 Q—Q 2 17 B—B sq

18 Q R—K B sq 18 B—Kt 2

19 R×B!! 19 K×R

20 R—B 7 ch! 20 K—Kt 3

21 Kt—K 2!! 21 Resigns

For White wins in any variation.

If 21..., R—R 2; 22 Kt—B 4 ch,
K—R 3; 23 Kt—K 6 ch, K—
Kt 3; 24 Kt—B 8 ch, Q×Kt;
25 Q mates.

If 21..., R—R sq; 22 Kt—B 4
ch, K—R 3; 23 Kt—K 6 ch, K—
Kt 3; 24 Kt×Q, and mate next
move.

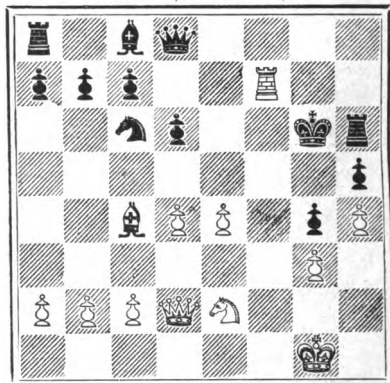
If 21..., P—Q 4; 22 B×Q P,
B—K 3; 23 B×B, Q×Q P ch;
24 Q×Q, Kt×Q; 25 Kt—B 4
mate.

If 21..., P—Q 4; 22 B×Q P,
Q×B; 23 P×Q, K×R; 24
Q×R, and wins easily.

Position after White's 21st move :—

Kt—K 2.

BLACK (A. DINGLE).



WHITE (DR. H. R. ALLINGHAM).

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to
Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

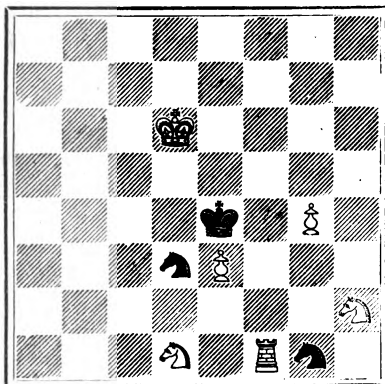
We proffer cordial salutations to all our supporters and readers,
with every good wish for the year 1918. The trials which we all have
endured during the past year have not crushed all interest in our chosen
art, and we trust the time is nigh at hand when those whose occupation
and thoughts have been diverted from their favourite recreation will
resume a more composed state.

Just on the eve of Christmas we have received at the instance
of Mr. A. C. White another of his yearly contributions to the literature
of the problem art. It is a volume entitled *The White Knights*, and
has an interesting introduction by Mr. George Hume. We will comment
upon the contents in our February issue.

ADAPTATIONS.—Composers who expect to consistently produce
good work never neglect an opportunity of analysing the problems of
authors of the past as well as those of contemporaries. This process
forms part of their study, since it helps to create beacons to indicate
what should be avoided and at the same time shows with certainty what
lines have been traversed. The adoption of such a procedure may be
likened to an insurance against offending precedents, as it affords a

degree of protection from unconscious or unwitting trespass. Particularly is it important to make oneself acquainted with the problems of light settings, as here the manipulations are less extensive than in the cases of more complex arrangements. When a composer intelligently criticises a position he occasionally finds that improvements may be made in the construction or by changes a real development is possible. Some of the most prolific of the workers in the problem field have touched up an old classic, improved or extended an immature rendering, and had the questionable taste of issuing their altered version of the original as wholly their own, whereas if the admission of bases was frank the praise or admiration would not be less and possibly greater. It will have been noticed that we quite recently gave a rendering of a four-mover originally by Mr. E. V. Tanner. This might have passed muster as an original by Messrs. Gibbins and Laws, but the fact that

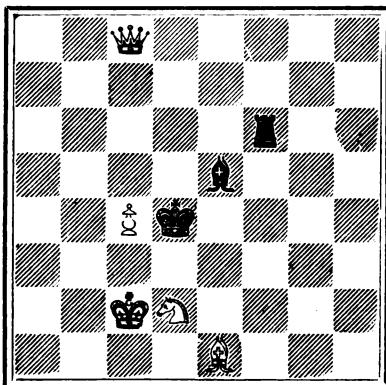
By N. M. GIBBINS,
after Rev. A. C. PEARSON.



Mate in three.

It need hardly be pointed out

By B. G. LAWS,
after MAX KURSCHNER.



Mate in two.

it carried the statement that it was "after Tanner" must have created more interest than otherwise it would have done.

Mr. Gibbins has sent us a 3-er which we give in the margin, which has been worked on a rather loosely constructed position by the late Rev. A. C. Pearson, but it must be remembered this latter was composed many years back.

Mr. Pearson's problem is:—
White: K at Q B 6; R at K 5; Kts at Q B sq and 4; Ps at K B 4 and Q 3. Black: K at Q 5; Kts at K Kt 7 and Q B 6; P at Q B 2. Mate in three.

How neatly Mr. Gibbins has introduced a co-relative variation.

Many years ago the next position was widely published.

By Max Kurschner. White: K at Q R 2; Q at K Kt 4; B at Q 2; Kt at Q B 3; Ps at K Kt 2, Q Kt 5, and Q R 3. Black: K at Q B 4; R at K 2; Kt at Q 3; P at Q B 5. Mate in two.

The writer of these lines turned this into the position shown in the second diagram. It will be noticed three men are saved and the results are not changed, though the key is different, but not to a disadvantage.

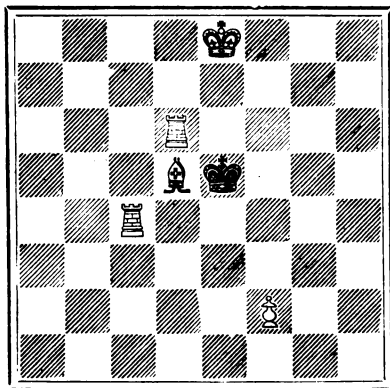
Another case was brought to our notice some years ago. The

following three-mover was awarded third prize in the *Hackney Mercury* Conditional Tourney of 1893.

By J. Stent.—White: K at Q 7; R at Q R sq; B at Q Kt 5; Kt at Q R 7; P at Q B 3. Black: K at Q Kt 3. Mate in three.

A composer who objected to the Kt produced to us this version, believing it to be an improvement, since the mates were more economical. Here was an instance that the re-arrangement lost some of the charm which earned Mr. Stent the distinction, but it is a little interesting to give it as by "Anon." White: K at Q B 8; R at Q Kt sq; B at Q Kt 5; Ps at Q B 3 and 6. Black: K at Q Kt 3. Mate in three.

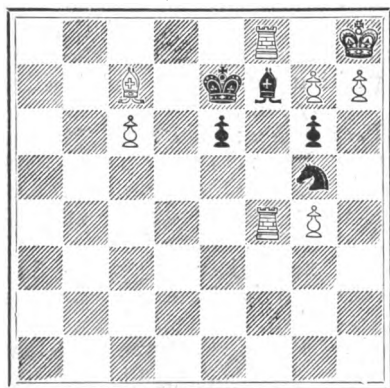
By B. G. LAWS.



Mate in three.

forming of a published problem into another similar rendering illustrating a new meaning arrived at by suggestion. In such cases the frame-

By G. GUIDELLI,
Laveno.



Mate in two.

especially by those who are making acquaintance with the mysteries and charms of problem construction.

One more case which hardly comes under the heading. We completed the 3-er annexed, but had some suspicion that it might have been anticipated—it has not appeared before—but we were unable to trace its exact counterpart, though the following by F. A. L. Kuskop is curiously similar. It is quite a coincidence, and we think the later problem has some rights to recognition.

White: K at K 8; Rs at Q B 4 and Q Kt 6; B at Q 6; Kt at Q 8; P at Q 2. Black: K at Q 4. Mate in three.

Somewhat associated with the principle of adaptation is the trans-
forming of one composer comes in handy to express an idea closely allied to the position which started the train of thought. Quite an interesting case is now before us. Some months ago we reproduced the last first prize two-mover of the *American Chess Bulletin*, by the old favourite Mr. J. C. J. Wainwright. We repeat below the position in notation for easy reference. In the young chess column of *Il Cintraco* of 7th October last we notice the position shown on the diagram by its problem editor, Mr. G. Guidelli, who frankly confesses the source of his inspiration. The two-movers are deserving of study,

Here is Mr. Wainwright's curious position. White : K at K Kt 8 ; Rs at Q 6 and 8 ; B at Q R 7 ; Kt at K 4 ; Ps at K Kt 7, K B 7, K 7 and Q R 6. Black : K at Q B 2 ; B at Q 2 ; Kts at K 4 and Q R sq ; P at Q B 3. Mate in two.

Australian Columns Tourney.—In the three-move class Dr. J. J. O'Keefe awarded first prize to W. J. M'Arthur, Birkenhead, S.A., and second to F. T. Hawes, Armatree, N.S.W. Hon. mens. : F. T. Hawes and J. A. Erskine, Melbourne.

The first prize problem is as follows :—

By W. J. M'Arthur.—White : K at K R 7 ; Q at K Kt sq ; R at Q sq ; Kts at K 4 and Q R 6 ; Ps at K B 2 and Q 4. Black : K at K 7 ; Rs at K R 5 and Q B 3 ; Bs at K 4 and Q R 7 ; Kt at Q 3 ; Ps at K R 4, 6, Q 2, Q Kt 5 and 6. Mate in three.

The December meeting of the Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity took place as announced in London at Mr. Stanley Smith's residence, on the 8th. Mr. F. E. Purchas, the president, took the chair. The gathering, it is hoped, accomplished its object ; certainly those present had an enjoyable time. The agenda being disposed of, discussion fell upon the conditions of the championship solving competition—the terms of which we give in full below. It was decided to open the ranks of the society by the admission of Associates, and we strongly recommend all British composers and solvers to support the aims of the Fraternity for the promulgation of the problem art by being allied to this excellent movement.

The hon. secretary read the report of Mr. W. Geary relative to the solving and criticism tourney, the chief prize being secured by Mr. F. E. Purchas, and second by Mr. Markwick. The prize for mastering Mr. H. E. Dudeney's conditional problem (which we gave last month) went to Mr. B. Fison.

The proceedings, after a few short complimentary speeches, concluded by an "over the board" solving contest. Six three-movers were submitted, but as the evening was drawing on, only nine members participated, several would-be competitors coming from a distance having to leave. Seventy-five minutes were allowed. The first prize was taken by Mr. B. G. Laws, with 30 points ; the second by Mr. H. D'O. Bernard, 19 points. Mr. G. O. Fairlie, 18 points, and Mr. F. E. Purchas, 17 points, followed closely.

Conditions of the S.C.P.F. 1918 Championship Solution Tourney :—

- 1.—Open to both members and associates of the Fraternity on the payment of an entrance fee of 2s. 6d., to be made on or before January 14th, 1918.
- 2.—The tourney is for the solving of direct-mate two-movers and three-movers published on diagrams in *The Morning Post* and *The Times Literary Supplement*, also four problems in each month's *British Chess Magazine* during the months of February to July inclusive.
- 3.—Full solutions to each problem published in the two newspapers to be sent within six days of publication, and to the four *B.C.M.* problems by the 14th of the month, to the conductor and referee, Mr. B. G. Laws, Problem Editor of *B.C.M.*, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N. 8.
- 4.—Points will be scored as under : Two-movers—2 for author's solution and 2 for cook ; maximum for an unsound problem, 4 in all ; 1 for each mating

move, and 2 points for complete list of dual mates, if any. In cooked problems^s variations and duals are not counted. Three-movers: 4 for author's solution and 4 for cook; maximum for an unsound position, 8 in all; 2 points for each continuation requiring a different second move for White (short mates are not counted, neither are short dual mates), and 2 points for each dual continuation on White's second move. Note: triples, quadruples, etc., to be reckoned as simple duals. Problems in which the author's solutions are impracticable are to be deemed as cooked. The conductor's interpretation of the rules will be binding and final.

5.—The competitors' scores will be published each month in the *B.C.M.*, and on conclusion of the tournament the highest scorer will be declared and recognised as the S.C.P.F.'s champion solver for 1918, and receive a specially engraved silver medal, also a prize (in kind), at choice, to the value of one guinea. The second highest scorer will receive a prize (in kind), at choice, to the value of 12s. 6d. The third highest scorer will receive a prize (in kind) at choice, to the value of 7s. 6d.

Good Companion C.P.C. Awards.—October: Judges, Messrs. Betts, Keeble, Marble, and Westbury.

First prize, by C. F. Anderson, Oxford.—White: K at K Kt sq; Q at Q 7; Rs at K B sq and Q B 5; Bs at K R 8 and Q Kt sq; Kts at K 6 and Q 3; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 5, K B 4, K 7, Q 2 and 5. Black: K at K B 4; Rs at K R 4 and Q 5; Bs at Q Kt 3 and Q R 3; Kts at Q 8 and Q B sq; Ps at K Kt 3, K B 2 and Q B 3. Mate in two.

Second prize, by C. Promislo, Philadelphia.—White: K at Q R 5; Q at Q B 5; R at K 5; Bs at K R 6 and K Kt 2; Kts at K Kt 3 and Q sq; Ps at K R 2 and 3. Black: K at K B 5; Q at K Kt 4; Rs at K Kt 5 and K 8; Bs at K R 5 and K 5; Kt at Q Kt 5; Ps at K Kt 3, Q 6 and Q B 3. Mate in two.

Third prize (*ex æquo*), Dr. J. J. O'Keefe and C. Promislo.

Hon. mens., A. Ellerman (2), P. H. Williams, and Henry Tate.

November: Judges, Messrs. Marble and White.

First prize, by G. Guidelli, Laveno.—White: K at K R 5; Q at K Kt sq; Rs at K R 4 and K B 8; Bs at Q 4 and Q R 8; Kts at K B 4 and Q 5. Black: K at K 5; Q at Q R 5; R at Q Kt 4; B at Q 7; Kt at K R 3; Ps at K R 6, K B 6, K 2, Q B 2, Q Kt 5 and Q R 4. Mate in two.

Second prize, by A. Ellerman, Buenos Aires.—White: K at K R 2; Q at K B 3; R at Q R 5; B at K Kt sq; Kts at Q 8 and Q Kt 4; Ps at K Kt 4 and Q 2. Black: K at K 4; Q at K R sq; Rs at Q 4 and Q B 4; B at Q R 3 and 8; Kts at K B sq and Q B 2; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 3, 7 and Q 3. Mate in two.

Third prize, G. Guidelli.

Hon. mens., Dr. J. J. O'Keefe, C. Mansfield, and Dr. H. W. Bettmann.

SOLUTIONS.

We recently had our notice called to the fact that we omitted to give the solution to Mr. C. D. Loeck's fancy puzzle "Worrying the Kaiser," which we gave at page 126 of our last April issue. We now present the author's method of the worrying, as it may amuse some of our readers to play over the moves:—
1 P—Q R 4 Kt—K R 3; 2 P—K R 4, P—Q 4; 3 P—K 4, K—Q 2; 4 B—Kt 5 ch,

K—Q 3; 5 P—Q R 5, K—K 4; 6 Kt—K B 3 ch, K×P; 7 Kt—Q B 3 ch, K—B 5; 8 P—Q 3 dis. ch, K—Kt 5; 9 Kt—K R 2 dbl. ch, K×P; 10 R—Q R 4 ch. If 10.., P—Q 5; 11 Kt—Kt 4 mate. Or if 10.., B or Kt—Kt 5; 11 Kt—B 3 mate.

By H. J. Tucker (p. 405).—1 Q—Q sq, &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 406).—1 Kt—B 6, &c.

By J. Openoordt (p. 406).—1 P—Kt 7, &c.

By H. van Beek (p. 406).—1 K—K 2, B—R 2; 2 Kt—K 5, &c. If 1.., B—R 6; 2 Kt—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1.., B×Kt; 2 Kt×B, &c.

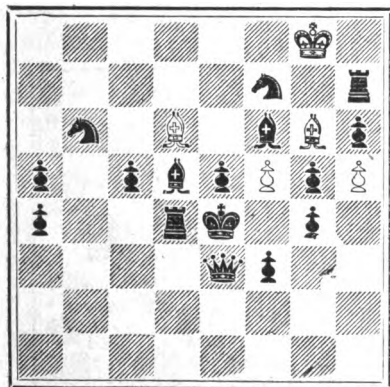
By W. Korteling (p. 406).—1 B—B sq, K Kt moves; 2 P—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1.., K—B 3; 2 Kt—B 2, &c. If 1.., Kt—B 6; 2 B—Kt 2, &c. If 1.., P—B 7; 2 Kt×P, &c.

By Henry E. Dudeney (p. 406).—1 B—R 6, K—R 7; 2 B—B sq, K—R 8; 3 B—Q 2, K—R 7; 4 B—Q Kt 4, K—R 8; 5 B—B 3 ch, K—R 7; 6 B—Kt 2, P—K 3; repeat moves 2 to 5; 11 B—Kt 2, P×P; 12 B×P (K 4), K×P (or A or B); 13 B—Q 6 ch, K—R 5; 14 B×P, K—R 4; 15 B—B 5, K—R 3; 16 B—Q B 8 ch, K—R 4; 17 B—Kt 7, K—R 5; 18 B—Kt 6, K—Kt 5; 19 B—R 6, K—R 5; 20 B—Kt 5 ch, K—Kt 5; 21 B—R 7, K—R 4; 22 B—Q 4, K—Kt 5; 23 B—Kt 6, K—R 6; 24 B—R 5, K—R 7; 25 B—Kt 4, K—R 8; 26 B—R 4, K—R 7; 27 B—Kt 3 ch, K—R 8; 28 B—B 3 mate. (A) 12.., P—B 5; 13 B×P, K×P; 14 B—Q 2, K—R 5; 15 B—B 5 —6; 16 B—R 6, K—R 5; 17 B—Kt 5 ch, K—R 6, and mate in 5 moves as in main variation from move 24. If 1 B×P ch, no solution is possible. White's 12th move is compulsory. If, say, 12 B—B sq, Black advances his B P to B 6 and waits there to Queen if B at R 3 moves. If White *compels* him to take the Kt P prematurely, he must stalemate him. (B) 12.., P×P; 13 B—Q 6, P—K 6; 14 B—Q B 5, P—K 7 (or C or D); 15 B—Q Kt 4, K—R 8 (or E); 16 B—Q B 8, K—R 7; 17 B—R 6, K—R 8; 18 B—Kt 5, K—R 7; 19 B—R 4, P—K 8 (Kt) ch; 20 B×Kt, K×P; 21 B—Kt 5, K—R 7, and mate in 4 moves as in main variation from move 25. (E) 15.., P—K 8 (Q); 16 B×Q, K×P; 17 B—B 8, K—R 5; 18 B—R 6, K—R 6; 19 B—Kt 5, K—R 7, and mate in 4 moves as in main variation from move 25. (C) 14.., P×P; 15 B×P, K×P; 16 B—K sq, K—R 5; 17 B—Q B 8, K—R 6; 18 B—R 6, K—R 5; 19 B—Kt 5 ch, K—R 6, and mate in 5 moves as in main variation from move 24. (D) 14.., K—R 8; 15 B×P, K—R 7; 16 B—B sq, K—R 8; 17 B—B 8, K—R 7; 18 B—R 6, K—R 8; 19 B—Kt 5, K—R 7, 20 B—R 4, K—R 8; 21 B—Kt 2 ch, K—R 7; 22 B—Kt 3 mate.

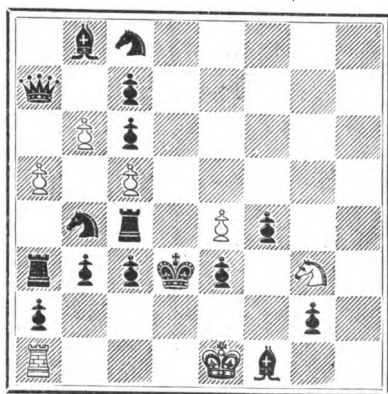
By T. R. Dawson (p. 407).—

A.C.W.

B.G.L.



Mate by P×P en pass.



Mate by Castles.

By Dr. Schumer and Lieut. C. F. Anderson (p. 407).—1st, 1 Q—R sq 2nd, 1 Q—Q 5, &c.

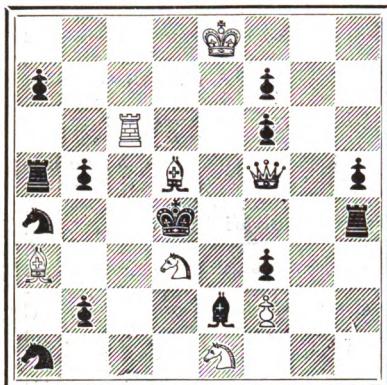
No. 3,040, by F. Janet.—1 Q—B sq.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,043.

By A. M. SPARKE,
Lincoln.

WHITE.



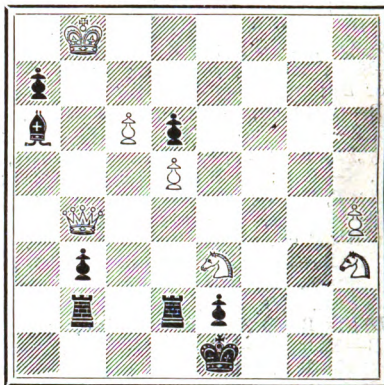
BLACK.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,044.

By K. A. L. KUBBEL,
Petrograd.

WHITE.



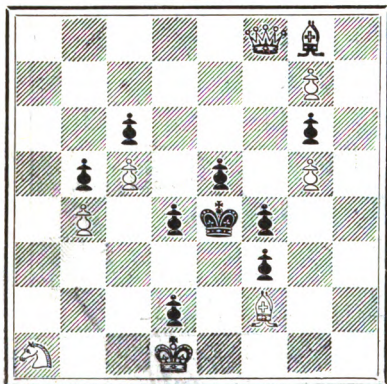
BLACK.

White mates in four moves.

No. 3,045.

By T. and J. WARTON,
Southall.

WHITE.



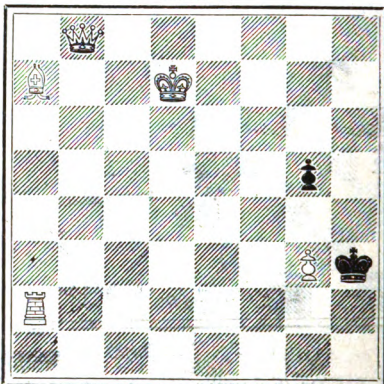
BLACK.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,046.

By WM. GREENWOOD,
Sutton Mill.

WHITE.



BLACK.

White mates in three moves.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

FEBRUARY, 1918.

THE CENTRE COUNTER DEFENCE.

A most interesting and instructive lecture was delivered at the Hampstead Chess Club on Saturday, January 5th, by Mr. J. du Mont, the subject being "The Centre Counter Defence," 1 P—K 4, P—Q 4. Mr. du Mont, while admitting that with correct play on both sides, White had the better game (owing to greater mobility), claimed for the Centre Counter that in addition to avoiding the Ruy Lopez and other regular attacks, it gives Black a strong defensive position and invites premature and unsound assaults. The lecturer showed the plans upon which the respective developments of White and Black should be based; usually it was necessary for Black to play P—Q B 3 at an early stage and operate with Q and B upon the diagonal (Black) Q Kt sq to K R 7. After the moves 1 P—K 4, P—Q 4; 2 P×P, Black had two accepted replies: 2... Kt—K B 3 and 2... Q×P. Against the former line Mr. Burn had shown how the Pawn could be successfully maintained by 3 P—Q B 4! P—Q B 3; 4 P×P, Kt×P; 5 P—Q 3, P—K 4; 6 Kt—B 3, B—Q B 4; 7 B—K 3, B×B; 8 P×B, Q—Kt 3; 9 Q—Q 2, B—K 3; 10 P—K 4, Castles; 11 Kt—Q 5, but this needed both skill and care on the part of White, who, however, could simplify by playing 3 P—Q 4 when, if 3... Kt×P, he would get an advantage by attacking in the centre. If, on the other hand, 3... Q×P, White would have one of the regular variations with the exception that after 4 Kt—Q B 3 the Gambit P—Q Kt 4 would not be playable. Dealing next with the main line, 2... Q×P, and the reply 3 Kt—Q B 3, the lecturer dismissed 3... Q—Q sq as being purely defensive and giving Black no compensation for the serious loss of time involved, though he admitted that this was in direct opposition to the opinion of Schlechter, who probably based his dictum that "the Centre Counter is entirely sound" upon this very line. Schlechter gave as his standard example (after 3... Q—Q sq), 4 P—Q 4, Kt—K B 3; 5 B—Q 3, Kt—B 3; 6 B—K 3, P—K 4, but Mr. du Mont was of opinion that the proper places for White's Bishops is at B 4, followed by Kt—K 5, B—K Kt 3 and P—K B 4. The continuation chiefly favoured of late years for Black's 3rd move was Q—Q R 4, and this had given rise to a very high percentage of brilliant games. For his 4th move White had the choice of (a) P—Q Kt 4, (b) B—B 4, and (c) P—Q 4. The first was perhaps the only Gambit that could not be declined, but he thought that Black could accept it and survive the attack, giving as

an example: 1 P—K 4, P—Q 4; 2 P×P, Q×P; 3 Kt—Q B 3, Q—Q R 4; 4 P—Q Kt 4, Q×Kt P; 5 R—Kt sq, Q—Q 3; 6 P—Q 4, Kt—K B 3; 7 Kt—B 3, P—Q R 3! (this he considered the only move for Black in place of P—Q B 3, as generally played), the next moves for the defence being on the lines P—K 3, B—K 2, P—Q Kt 4, B—Kt 2, Q—Q sq, and R—Q B sq! followed by P—Q B 4!! when Black should get the better game. 6 R—Kt 3 in this variation, followed by playing the R to the K side, was a strong move that had been tried, though without success, by Mr. R. H. V. Scott. Against 5 P—Q R 4, threatening B—R 3, the lecturer thought that the method adopted by Mr. G. A. Thomas was best, *e.g.*, 5... P—K Kt 3 followed by B—Kt 2.

The second form, 4 B—B 4, had received the support of such high authorities as Mr. Amos Burn and Mr. R. C. Griffith, but here again Mr. du Mont joined issue, urging that with the best play on both sides Black speedily obtained an equal game, *e.g.*, 4 B—B 4, Kt—K B 3; 5 P—Q 3, B—Kt 5; 6 K Kt—K 2, P—K 3; 7 Castles, Q Kt—Q 2; 8 P—B 3, B—R 4; 9 B—Q 2, P—B 3; 10 Kt—Kt 3, B—Kt 3; the Black Kt at Q 4 being at least as strong as the White Kt at K 4.

With regard to the third line for White, 4 P—Q 4, the attack introduced by Lasker was most difficult to meet and should result in White's favour. A game in which Mr. du Mont played the defence proceeded somewhat as follows: 4 P—Q 4, Kt—K B 3; 5 Kt—B 3! (if, instead, 5 B—B 4, Black could play Kt—B 3 with effect), B—Kt 5? (probably Black has nothing better than P—B 3); 6 P—K R 3! B—R 4; 7 P—K Kt 4, B—Kt 3; 8 Kt—K 5! P—B 3; 9 P—K R 4, Q Kt—Q 2; 10 Kt—B 4, Q—B 2; 11 P—R 5, B—K 5; 12 Kt×B, Kt×Kt; 13 Q—B 3, etc. If the attack was properly played by White the great difficulty in this form of the Centre Counter was the development of Black's Q B. As illustrations of the play arising from the last-mentioned variation and in support of his statement as to the large number of brilliant games which it produced, Mr. du Mont gave the following games: (1) H. Wolf (White), Mieses (Black): 1 P—K 4, P—Q 4; 2 P×P, Q×P; 3 Kt—Q B 3, Q—Q R 4; 4 P—Q 4, Kt—K B 3; 5 Kt—K B 3, B—B 4? (P—B 3 should have been played); 6 Kt—K 5! P—B 3 (if Q Kt—Q 2; 7 Kt—B 4!); 7 B—Q 3? (probably B—Q B 4 is stronger), B×B; 8 Q×B, Q Kt—Q 2; 9 P—B 4, Kt×Kt; 10 B P×Kt, Kt—Q 4; 11 Castles, Kt×Kt; 12 P×Kt, P—K 3; 13 Q—B 3, Q—B 2; 14 R—B 2, R—Q sq; 15 B—Q 2, P—K R 3; 16 Q R—K B sq, R—Q 2; 17 P—K R 4, P—K Kt 4; 18 Q—B 6, R—R 2; 19 P×P, P×P; 20 Q×K P ch, P×Q; 21 R×B ch, K—K 2; 22 B×P mate. (2) Dr. Perlis (White), Mieses (Black): first 4 moves as above; 5 B—Q 3? Kt—B 3; 6 B—Q 2, P—K 4! 7 Kt—Kt 5, Q—Kt 3; 8 Q—K 2, P—Q R 3; 9 Kt—Q B 3, B—K Kt 5; 10 P—B 3, Kt×P; 11 Q×P ch, B—K 3; 12 K Kt—K 2, Kt×Kt; 13 Q×Kt (K 2), Castles; 14 Castles (Q R), B—Q 3; 15 B—Q B 4, K R—K sq; 16 B×B, R×B; 17 Q—B 4, Q—B 7; 18 Q—B sq, Q—B 4; 19 P—K Kt 3, B—K 4; 20 Q—Kt 2, R—Q Kt 3; 21 B—K sq, Q—K 6 ch; 22 B—Q 2, and Mr. du Mont invited his

audience to discover the sacrificial combination leading to a beautiful finish.

Examples of pitfalls in the Centre Counter brought to a conclusion a lecture that had been followed with the keenest interest throughout, and which well deserved the hearty vote of thanks proposed by Mr. R. C. Griffith.

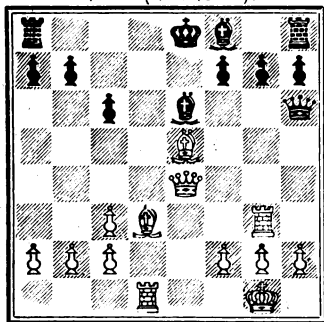
At the close of the lecture Mr. du Mont announced that the Messrs. Bell (who had in preparation a series of works on the openings by himself—the first being the Centre Counter Defence) had kindly promised two copies of Mr. P. W. Sergeant's "Morphy" as prizes for the best performances against Mr. du Mont in the simultaneous exhibition on Saturday, January 12th—see "Chess World" of present number.

QUEEN SACRIFICES IN MASTER-GAMES.

By J. A. WOOLLARD.

Having in some measure, I hope, in my previous selection, corrected the injustice unwittingly done to British and American chess masters in Signor Ferrari's article in *L'Italia Schacchista*, I now append, without further comment, thirty more examples of Queen sacrifices by Continental players. These, with the Rubinstein-Salve ending mentioned by Mr. G. W. Moses (*B.C.M.*, Sept., 1917, page 286), and the Macdonnell-Labourdonnaix ending referred to by Mr. D. Q. Blakely (*B.C.M.*, Nov., page 357), give a combined total of 104 examples. If the suggestion of the anonymous correspondent writing in the October magazine were adopted, and similar sacrifices in amateur games added, the list might easily be swelled to the dimensions of quite a bulky volume, and perhaps when (if ever) the war ends and matters resume a normal course, some enterprising publisher may be found ready to test the extent of the demand for such a compilation.

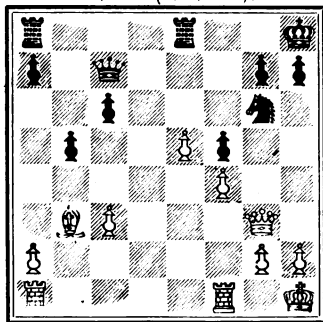
No. 28.
BLACK (ENGLAND).



WHITE (EDOUARD LASKER).
From the Scheveningen Tourn., 1913.

WHITE. BLACK.
19 Q × P ch 18 Castles
20 B—R 6 mate 19 P × Q

No. 29.
BLACK (S. LOYD).

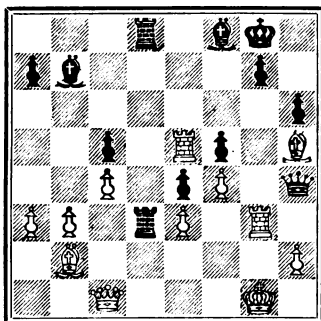


WHITE (KOLISCH).
From the Paris Tournay, 1867.

WHITE. BLACK.
26 Q × Kt 26 P × Q
27 R—B 3 27 Resigns

No. 30.

BLACK (TREYBAL).



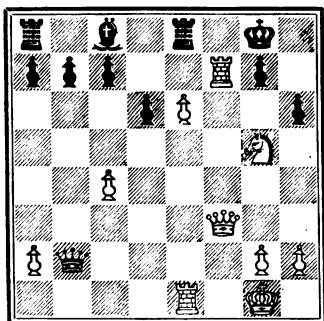
WHITE (JANOWSKI).

From the Prague Tourney, 1908.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------|-------------------|
| 30 R×K B P | 30 Q×B! |
| 31 R×Q | 31 R—Q 8 ch |
| 32 K—Kt 2 | 32 R (Q sq)—Q 7ch |
| 33 K—R 3 | 33 B—B sq ch |
| 34 P—B 5 | 34 R×Q |
| 35 B×R | 35 R—Q B 7 |
| 36 R—Kt sq | 36 K—B 2 |
| 37 P—R 4 | 37 B—Q 3 |
| 38 B—R 3 | 38 P—Kt 3 |
| 39 B×P | 39 R×P ch |
| 40 K—Kt 4 | 40 P×R mate |

No. 32.

BLACK (PROF. STREISSLER).

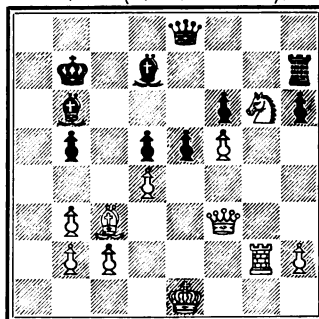


WHITE (J. BERGER).

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------|----------|
| 1 R—B 8 ch | 1 K×R |
| 2 Q—B 7 ch | 2 R×Q |
| 3 P×R ch | 3 K—K sq |
| 4 R—K 8 mate | |

No. 31.

BLACK (R. TEICHMANN).



WHITE (R. J. LOMAN).

Match game played in 1892.

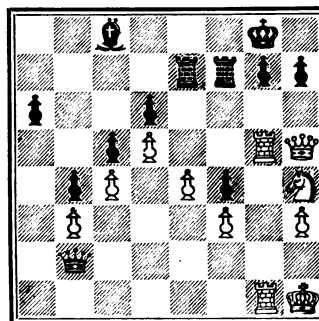
WHITE.

BLACK.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 32 R—K 2 | 31 P×P dis. ch |
| 33 R×Q | 32 P×B! |
| 34 Q×P ch | 33 P×P |
| 35 Q—Q sq | 34 B—B 3 |
| 36 P—B 3 | 35 B×R |
| 37 P—B 4 | 36 P—Kt 5 |
| 38 K—Q 2 | 37 B—Q 5 |
| 39 K—B 2 | 38 B—B 6 ch |
| 40 Q—K 2 | 39 B—B 3 |
| 41 K—Kt sq | 40 R—Q 2 |
| 42 Q—K 7 ch | 41 R—Q 5 |
| 43 Resigns | 42 K—K 3 |

No. 33.

BLACK (C. SCHLECHTER).

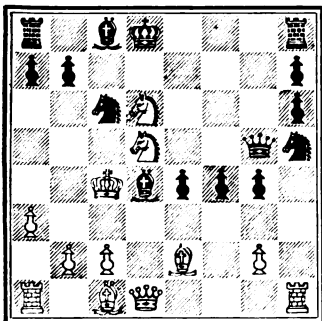


WHITE (D. JANOWSKI).

From the London Tournament, 1899

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------|------------|
| 34 Q×P ch | 34 K×Q |
| 35 R—R 5 ch | 35 K—Kt sq |
| 36 Kt—Kt 6 | 36 Resigns |

No. 34.
BLACK (FALKBEER).

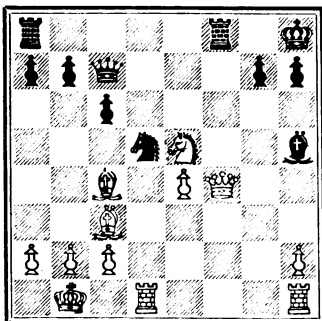


WHITE (MATSCHEGO).

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------|--------------|
| 18 K×Q | 17 Q×Kt ch |
| 19 K—B 4 | 18 Kt—B 3 ch |
| 20 K—Kt 5 | 19 B—K 3 ch |
| 21 K—R 4 | 20 P—R 3 ch |
| 22 Kt×P | 21 P—Kt 4 ch |
| 23 K×P | 22 P×Kt ch |
| 24 K×Kt | 23 R—R 4 ch |
| 25 K—Q 6 | 24 B—Q 4 ch |
| | 25 Kt mates |

No. 36.

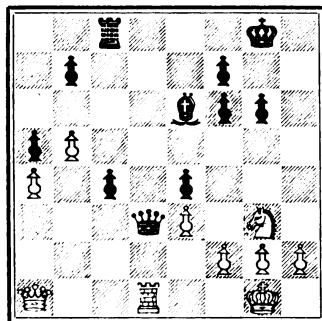
BLACK (ANDERSSSEN).



WHITE (FALKBEER).

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------------|-------------|
| 23 R×Kt | 23 R×Q |
| 24 R—Q 7 | 24 Q—B sq |
| 25 Kt—Kt 6 ch | 25 P×Kt |
| 26 R×Kt P | 26 R—K B 6 |
| 27 B—K 5 | 27 Q—K B sq |
| 28 R—B 7 dis. ch | 28 K—Kt sq |
| 29 R×R dis. ch | 29 K—R 2 |
| 30 R×Q and wins | |

No. 35.
BLACK (O. DURAS).



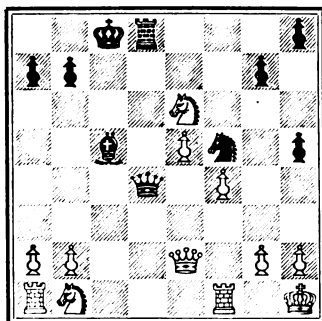
WHITE (F. J. MARSHALL).

From the Vienna Tournament, 1908.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 30 R×Q | 29 P—B 6 |
| 31 Kt—K 4 | 30 P×R |
| 32 Kt×K B P ch | 31 P—Q 7 |
| 33 Kt—K 4 | 32 K—B sq |
| 34 Q—R 3 ch | 33 B—B 4 |
| 35 Kt—B 6 ch | 34 K—Kt sq |
| | 35 K—R sq |
| | And White resigns. |

No. 37.

BLACK (JANOWSKI).

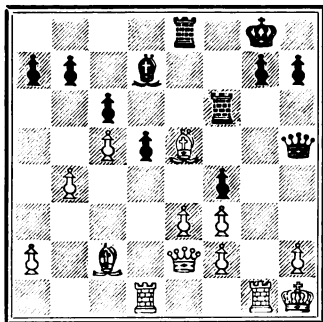


WHITE (FRIEDMAN).

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------|----------------|
| 18 Kt×Q | 17 P—R 5 |
| 19 P×Kt | 18 Kt—Kt 6 ch |
| 20 K—Kt sq | 19 P×P dis. ch |
| 21 R—B 2 | 20 B×Kt ch |
| 22 Q×B | 21 B×R ch |
| 23 Q—B sq | 22 R—Q 8 ch |
| 24 K×R | 23 R—R 8 ch |
| | 24 R×Q mate |

No. 38.

BLACK (R. TEICHMANN).



WHITE (A. BURN).

From the Hastings Tournament, 1895.

WHITE.

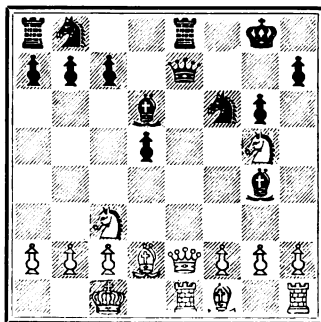
- 2 K × Q
3 K—Kt 2
4 K moves

BLACK.

- 1 Q × R P ch
2 R—B 3 ch
3 B—R 6 ch
4 B—B 8 mate

No. 39.

BLACK (E. SCHALLOPP).



WHITE (DR. GORING).

Played at Leipsic, 1877.

WHITE.

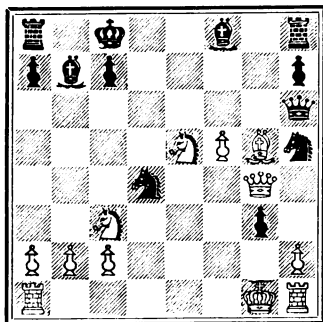
- 16 Q—Kt 5
17 B × Q
18 B—Q 2
19 Kt—Q sq

BLACK.

- 16 Q × R ch
17 B—B 5 ch
18 R—K 8 ch
19 R × Kt mate

No. 40.

BLACK (KIESERITZKI).



WHITE (SCHULTEN).

WHITE.

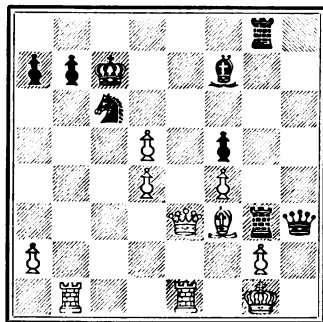
- 17 Q × Q
18 Q × Kt
19 K—B sq
20 K—K 2
21 K—Q 2
22 Kt—Q 3

BLACK.

- 16 Q × B
17 B—Q B 4
18 Kt—K 3 dis. ch
19 P—Kt 7 ch
20 Kt—B 5 ch
21 R—Q sq ch
22 Kt × Q and wins

No. 41.

BLACK (BARDELEBEN).



WHITE (MIESES).

From the Barmen Tournament, 1905.

WHITE.

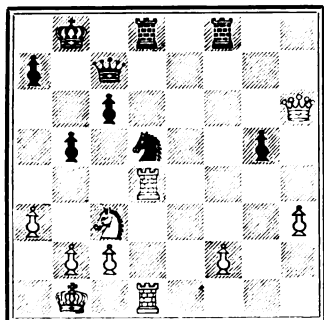
- 1 R × P ch
2 P × Kt ch
3 P—B 7 dis. ch
4 Q—K 8 ch
5 R × R ch
6 P Queens, mate

BLACK.

- 1 K × R
2 K—R sq
3 R × B
4 R × Q
5 B × R

No. 42.

BLACK (H. E. BIRD).



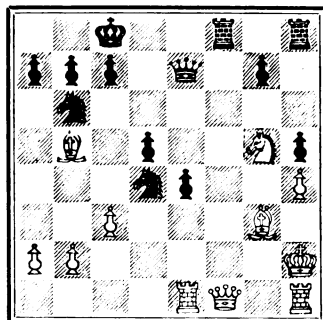
WHITE (L. PAULSEN).

From the Vienna Tourney, 1882.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 28 Kt × P | 28 Q—Kt 3 |
| 29 P—Q B 4 | 29 Kt—B 3 |
| 30 Q × Kt | 30 R × Q |
| 31 R × R ch | 31 K—Kt 2 |
| 32 R (Q sq)—Q 7 ch | 32 K—R 3 |
| 33 R × P ch | 33 Q × R |
| 34 Kt × Q | 34 K × Kt |
| 35 R—K Kt 8 and White won | |

No. 43.

BLACK (H. E. BIRD).

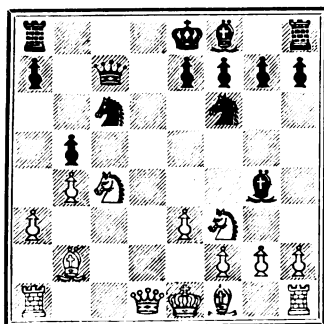


WHITE (W. STEINITZ).

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------|------------|
| 29 P × Kt | 29 R × Q |
| 30 K R × R | 30 R—B sq |
| 31 R × R ch | 31 Q × R |
| 32 P—Q R 3 | 32 P—B 3 |
| 33 R—K B sq | 33 Q—K sq |
| 34 R—B 7 | 34 Kt—Q 2 |
| 35 B—B sq | 35 Kt—B 3 |
| 36 R—B 7 ch | 36 Resigns |

No. 44.

BLACK (DURAS).



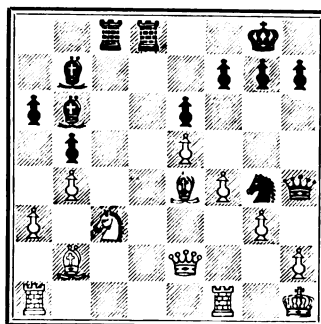
WHITE (RUBINSTEIN).

First Brilliancy Prize, Vienna Tourney,
1908.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| 11 Q Kt—K 5 | 11 Kt × Kt |
| 12 Kt × Kt ! | 12 B × Q |
| 13 B × P ch | 13 Kt—Q 2 |
| 14 B × Kt ch | 14 Q × B |
| 15 Kt × Q and White won eventually | |

No. 45.

BLACK (RUBINSTEIN).



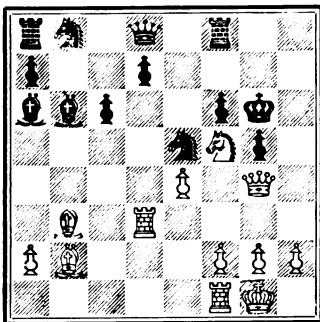
WHITE (ROTLEVY).

National Russian Masters' Tourney,
Lodz, 1906.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------|-------------|
| 23 P × Q | 22 R × Kt |
| 24 Q × R | 23 R—Q 7 |
| 25 Q—Kt 2 | 24 B × B ch |
| 26 Resigns | 25 R—R 6 |

No. 46.

BLACK (SCHULTER).

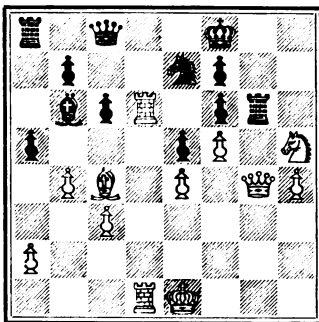


WHITE (J. H. ZUKERTORT).

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------|--------------|
| 31 Q—R 5 ch | 31 K×Q |
| 32 R—R 3 ch | 32 K—Kt 5 |
| 33 B—B sq | 33 Kt—B 6 ch |
| 34 R×Kt | 34 R—R sq |
| 35 R—Kt 3 ch | 35 K—R 4 |
| 36 B—B 7 mate | |

No. 47.

BLACK (A. ALBIN).



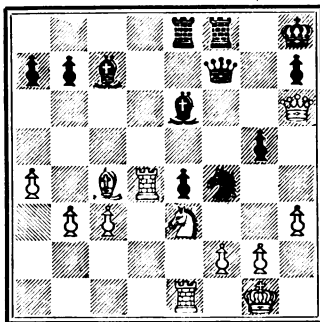
WHITE (C. SCHLECHTER).

From the King's Gambit Tournament
at Vienna, 1905.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------|------------|
| 27 R×K B P | 27 R×Q |
| 28 R×P ch | 28 K—Kt sq |
| 29 Kt—B 6 ch | 29 K—R sq |
| 30 R—R 7 mate | |

No. 48.

BLACK (W. STEINITZ).



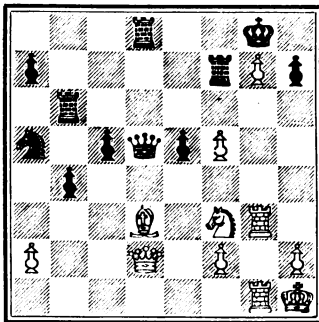
WHITE (MAJOR HANHAM).

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------|----------------|
| 28 K—R sq | 27 Kt×P ch |
| 29 K—Kt sq | 28 Kt×P ch |
| 30 K—R sq | 29 Kt—R 6 ch |
| 31 R—K B sq | 30 Q—B 7 |
| 32 R×Q | 31 Q—Kt 8 ch |
| | 32 Kt—B 7 mate |

Played at New York, 1894.

No. 49.

BLACK (J. H. ZUKERTORT).



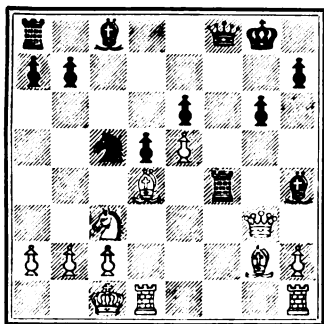
WHITE (A. ANDERSSSEN).

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------|------------|
| 28 Q—R 6 | 28 Q—Q 3 |
| 29 Q×P ch | 29 K×Q |
| 30 P—B 6 dis ch | 30 K—Kt sq |
| 31 B—R 7 ch | 31 K×B |
| 32 R—R 3 ch | 32 K—Kt sq |
| 33 R—R 8 mate | |

Played at Breslau.

No. 50.

BLACK (REGGIO).



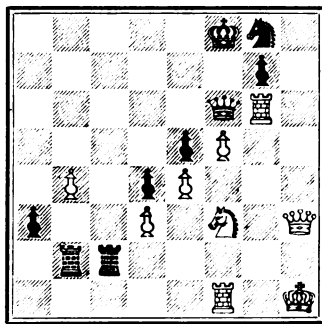
WHITE (TAUBENHAUS).

From the Monte Carlo Tourney, 1903.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------|-------------|
| 18 B×Kt | 18 Q—R 3 |
| 19 B—K 3 | 19 B×Q |
| 20 P×B | 20 Q—Kt 4 |
| 21 B×R | 21 Q—K 2 |
| 22 B—R 6 | 22 B—Q 2 |
| 23 Q R—B sq | 23 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 24 Kt×Q P | 24 Resigns |

No. 51.

BLACK (TARRASCH).



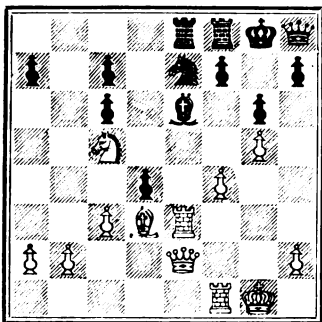
WHITE (TCHIGORIN).

From a match game.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 52 R×Q ch | 51 P—R 7 |
| 53 R—Q sq | 52 P×R |
| 54 Q—B sq | 53 R—Kt 8 |
| 55 Kt—Q 2 | 54 R (B 7)—Kt 7 |
| 56 Q×R | 55 R×R |
| 57 Q—Q B sq | 56 R×Kt |
| | 57 R×P and wins |

No. 52.

BLACK (E. SCHIFFERS).

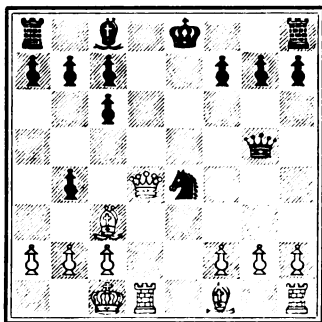


WHITE (M. TCHIGORIN).

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------|------------|
| 21 R×B | 21 P×R |
| 22 Q×P ch | 22 K—Kt 2 |
| 23 R—K sq | 23 P×P |
| 24 Q×Kt ch | 24 R×Q |
| 25 R×R ch | 25 Resigns |

No. 53.

BLACK (KOLISCH).

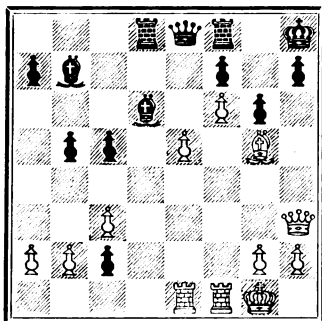


WHITE (MACZUSKI).

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------|-------------|
| 12 P—B 4 | 12 Q×B P ch |
| 13 B—Q 2 | 13 Q—Kt 5 |
| 14 Q—Q 8 ch | 14 K×Q |
| 15 B—Kt 5 ch | 15 K—B sq |
| 16 R mates | |

No. 54.

BLACK (MAX LANGE).

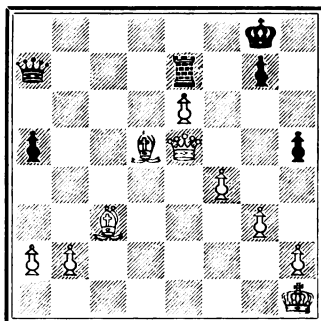


WHITE (MINCKWITZ).

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 22 Q—R 6 | 22 R—K Kt sq |
| 23 R—K B 4 | 23 Q—B sq |
| 24 Q×P ch | 24 K×Q |
| 25 Mate in two | |

No. 55.

BLACK (STEINITZ).



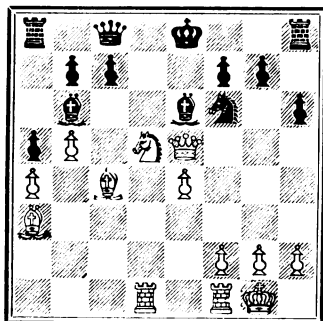
WHITE (TCHIGORIN).

From the 19th game of the match, 1892.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 39 Q×Kt P ch | 39 R×Q |
| 40 P—K 7 ch | 40 K—R 2 |
| 41 B—K 4 ch | 41 Resigns |

No. 56.

BLACK (HARMONIST).



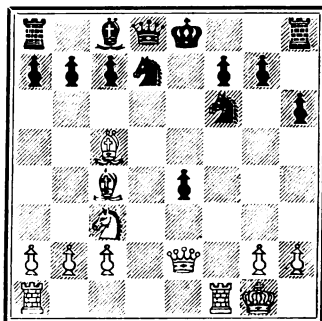
WHITE (E. SCHALLOPP).

From the Breslau Tournament, 1889.

- | | |
|--------------|--------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 18 Q×Kt | 18 P×Q |
| 19 Kt×P mate | |

No. 57.

BLACK (SCHALLOPP).



WHITE (ANDERSEN).

White mates in two by:—

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 13 Q×P ch | 13 Kt×Q |
| 14 B×P mate | |



SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The following two studies were given in the December number :—

Position 257, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q 2, ♕ at Q R 7, ♖ at K R 7, ♗ at Q R 6, ♙ at Q R 7, Q B 2, K 4, K B 2. White to play and win.

Solution :—1 B—Q 4! P×B; 2 P—R 8 (Q), P—R 8 (Q); 3 Q—R 8 ch, K—Kt 7; 4 Q—Kt 7 ch, K—R 7; 5 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt 8; 6 Q—Q 3 ch, K—R 7! 7 Q—B 4 ch, K—R 6! 8 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt 7; 9 Q—Kt 5 ch, K—R 6! 10 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt 7; 11 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—R 7; 12 Q—R 4 ch, K—Kt 7 (K—Kt 8; 13 Q—B 7 mate); 13 Q×P ch, K—Kt 8; 14 Q—K 4 ch, K—R 7; 15 Q—R 4 ch, K—Kt 7; 16 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—R 7; 17 K—B 2, and mates in four moves.

A clever development of a well-known ending. White has first to sacrifice his Bishop to allow his Queen freer action, and then by a series of checks he must win the Queen's Pawn before playing the decisive move, K—B 2; for if the Pawn were not removed it would give check at the critical moment and spoil everything. The win would be quite commonplace if in the original position the Bishop were not on the board.

Position 258, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q 3, ♕ at K 4, ♖ at Q R 4, Q Kt 3, ♗ at K B 3, ♙ at K Kt sq, ♚ at Q Kt 4, K Kt 2, K R 4, K R 6. White to play and win.

Solution :—1 P—R 5, B—R 2! 2 B×B, P—Kt 3; 3 B—Kt 8, K—K 4; 4 P—R 6, P—R 7; 5 B—Q 5, K×B; 6 P—R 7, P—R 8 (Q); 7 P—R 8 (Q) ch, and wins. If 1.., P—R 7; then 2 K—Q 4, or B moves on the long diagonal. This is a rectification of Position 249.

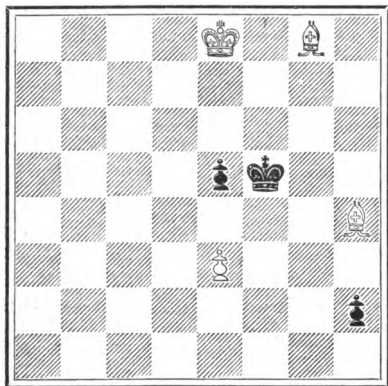
CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 257.	No. 258.	Total.
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	46 ..	3 ..	4 ..	53
Mr. R. Garby	46 ..	3 ..	2 ..	51
Col. Kensington	45 ..	0 ..	2 ..	47
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46 ..	— ..	— ..	46
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	33 ..	3 ..	4 ..	40
Mr. D. M. Liddell	39 ..	— ..	— ..	39
Mr. L. Illingworth	20 ..	4 ..	4 ..	28
Mr. F. W. Yelder	28 ..	— ..	— ..	28
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	22 ..	3 ..	2 ..	27
Mr. E. Sammons	23 ..	3 ..	0 ..	26
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25 ..	— ..	— ..	25
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20 ..	— ..	— ..	20
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	8 ..	4 ..	4 ..	16
Mr. W. T. Pierce	11 ..	1 ..	4 ..	16
Mr. J. B. Lowe	3 ..	2 ..	4 ..	9
Mr. J. Gilchrist	7 ..	3 ..	4 ..	7
Mr. J. Harrison	7 ..	— ..	— ..	7
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	— ..	3 ..	3 ..	6
Mr. A. J. Head	4 ..	— ..	— ..	4

We congratulate Mr. Drewitt on again reaching the top of the list.

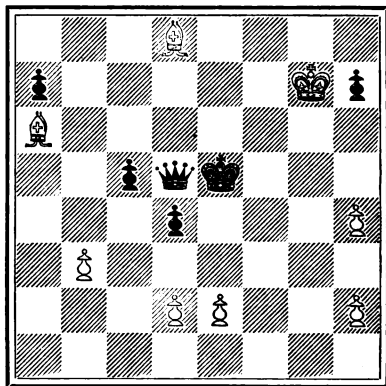
Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2, and posted by February 28th, 1918.

Position 261. Original.
By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

Position 262. Original.
By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

OBITUARY.

La Stratégie reports the death on November 5th of M. Eugène Deroste, president of the Union Amicale des Amateurs de la Régence, which he helped to found in 1902. The deceased, who was 68 years old, was a most enthusiastic lover of the game. By profession he was a lawyer.

REVIEWS.

LES ÉCHECS MODERNES. By Henri Delaire. Fascicule 5. (Paris: Office of *La Stratégie*).

The fifth part of M. Delaire's new work on chess, which reached us too late in December for notice in our last issue, contains a continuation of the chapter on the Theory of the Openings. The *débuts* dealt with are the Evans (conclusion, with an interesting note on the Counter Gambit 4... P—Q 4); the Jerome Gambit; the Hungarian Defence; the Two Knights (and Max Lange); the Ruy Lopez; the Three and Four Knights; the Scotch; and the Ponziani. Well selected illustrative games accompany the analysis.

As announced last month, Mr. Alain C. White has once more furnished to the Problem World evidence of his untiring devotion to the art, making the thirteenth annual volume he has produced, excluding sundry other works. This year—or rather the end of 1917—one

could hardly have expected anything in the shape of such a valuable contribution to problem literature, seeing that he has hearkened to the call of his nation's exigencies and has for some months been engaged on national duties.

The work before us is a treatise of "The White Knights," with an assemblage of over one hundred illustrations. The introductory essay is written by Mr. George Hume, of Nottingham, a well-seasoned composer and solver. His classification and explanations of the positions presented are very instructive and analytic. The subject is much more extensive than one in an off-hand manner would imagine. It is astonishing the diversified strategy which can be extracted from two White Knights with the assistance of King and Pawns. Most of the world's popular problem-composers represented by works of 2 to 52 moves, including a few self-mates, problem endings, and eccentricities, some being published for the first time. The simplicity of some is in great contrast to the subtlety of play and complexity of construction in others. Mr. Hume makes many interesting comparisons, and for this reason the presence of two or three positions based on similar lines is accounted for, *i.e.*, to show different treatment by different composers. There is not much abstruseness in the problems, though a few are involved and planned on principles necessitating delicate and long drawn out play—there is one case of "wind it up and it will go for hours!"

The book is nicely printed and bound in red, the publishers being *The Chess Amateur*, Stroud.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TWO BRILLIANTS WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I shall be very glad if any of your readers can furnish me with, or direct me where to find, the full scores of the games—

Bird *v.* Blackburne, Paris, 1878; and

Napier *v.* Mortimer, Monte Carlo, 1902;

of which the endings were Nos. 13 and 40 in the "Queen Sacrifices" article in your issue of August, 1917.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP W. SERGEANT.

8, Lodge Road,

St. John's Wood,

London, N.W. 8, 14th January, 1917.

"STRATEGY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I have invented (probably fifty other men have done the same) a form of Kriegspiel, which I have proved from actual play to be of great interest, both to chess and to Kriegspiel players.

It requires five players, A and B against C and D, and an umpire. A and C play Kriegspiel and the umpire marks the game in the usual way. B and D sit next their respective partners at each side of the umpire's board, and of course study both the umpire's board and also that of their partner and opponent.

B and D have each the option of helping his partner by making three moves at any stage of the game. The moves may be consecutively or singly, or two together. When a position arises where the looking-on partner considers he should move, he says "Wait," if he decide to play he makes his move upon the umpire's board, and the umpire announces what is done in the usual way to both players. If the move involves a capture, he shows the player which piece his partner has captured with, supposing it can be captured by more than one; if, after consideration, the partner decides not to take a move, he says, "Proceed," and the game goes on as usual. No other words except "Wait" and "Proceed" are allowed to be used by the looking-on partners.

After a partner says "Wait" his ally is not allowed to adjust his opponent's pieces, but at any other period he can of course do this as in ordinary Kriegspiel. The interest in this game centres in how intelligently the player interprets a guiding move made by his partner, and in how skilfully the player builds up a position which will offer his looking-on partner the chance of a decisive stroke.

I hope you will bring this form of the game before your readers, as I am sure many of them will derive pleasure from it. We have played hundreds of games here during the last few months, and I will be pleased to answer any questions relating to rules and procedure which experience has taught me.

I call the game "Strategy," and submit a game and a game ending. They are not good examples but will perhaps serve to illustrate the idea.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

W. D. HAWDON,

Captain of the Newcastle Chess Club.

38, Osborne Avenue,

Newcastle-on-Tyne, 27th December, 1917.

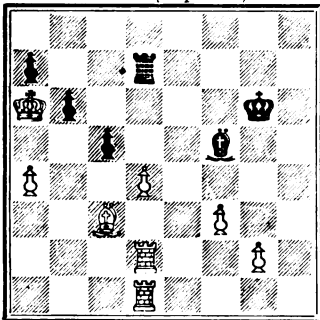
"STRATEGY" GAME.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 3	26 P-Q 6	26 Q-B 4
2 P-Q B 4	2 B-K 2	27 B-Kt 5 ch	27 K-Q sq
3 Kt-Q B 3	3 Kt-K B 3	28 B-B 4	28 R x B
4 Q-Q B 2	4 P-K R 4		(Partner 3)
5 B-Q 3	5 P-Q B 3	29 P x R	29 Q x P on B 5
6 P-K R 4	6 P-Q 4	30 P-Q 7	30 Q-B 3
7 K P x P	7 K P x P	31 P x R becomes	31 K x Q
8 P x P	8 P x P	Q and dbl. ch	
9 Kt-B 3	9 B-K 3	32 R-Q B 2	32 B-Q 2
10 Kt-K Kt 5	10 Kt-B 3		(Partner 2)
11 B-K R 7	11 Q-Q 2	33 R x Q ch	33 B x R
12 B-Q 3	12 R-Q B sq	34 K-B 3	34 K-B 2
13 P-Q Kt 3	13 P-Q R 4	35 K-B 4	35 P-K Kt 3
14 B-Q Kt 2	14 Kt-Q Kt 5	36 K-B 5	36 P-K B 4
15 Castles (Q R)	15 Kt x Q	37 R-Q 6	37 P-K Kt 3 ch
	(Partner 1)	38 K-Q 4	38 B x P (c)
16 K x Kt	16 R-Q B 3	39 R x K Kt P	39 B-Q 2
17 B-K 2	17 Q-B 2	40 R-K Kt 5	40 K-Q 3
18 P-Q 4	18 K-Q 2	41 R x R P	41 P-Kt 4
19 R-Q 2	19 R-Q B sq	42 R-K R 8	42 P-Kt 5
20 K R-Q sq	20 B-Q Kt 5 (a)	43 R-Q R 8	43 P-R 5
21 P-Q R 4	21 B x Kt	44 P-R 5	44 P-Kt 6
22 B x B	22 R x B ch	45 P-R 6	45 P-Kt 7
23 K-Kt 2	23 Kt-K 5	46 P-R 7	46 P becomes R (d)
24 Kt x Kt	24 P x Kt	47 P-R 8 Queens	47 R-K R 8
	(Partner 1)	48 Q-K Kt 7	48 R-K R sq
25 P-Q 5 (b)	25 B-K B 4	49 R-Q R 7 (e)	49 R-Q R sq
	(Partner 2)		(Partner 3)
		50 Q x B mate (f)	

- (a) Black had tried to play Rook to Q B 8 and Q B 7, so he brought up the Bishop to remove the obstruction.
 (b) White gathers by this exchange that the freed Queen's Pawn is intended to go forward.
 (c) A lucky escape for the Rook.
 (d) Black fears to take a Queen for the promoted Pawn in case he checks, and the King be close up.
 (e) It looks as if Black intended to go behind the Rook's Pawn, so White gambles on it, as his partner must sweep along the line indicated after the guiding move.
 (f) It comes off.

“STRATEGY” END-GAME.

BLACK (6 pieces).



WHITE (8 pieces).

White's last move was P—Q 4.

Black's watching partner has two moves but a lost game. (White's watching partner has all his three moves in hand.) When the White Pawn advances, Black's watching partner as a despairing effort claims a move and plays B—K 3. Luckily for him White's partner allows his man to move. He asks if a Pawn can capture, and knowing exactly where it is plays P×P, and Black's partner, taking his last move, plays B—B 5 mate, and pulls a lost game out of the fire.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

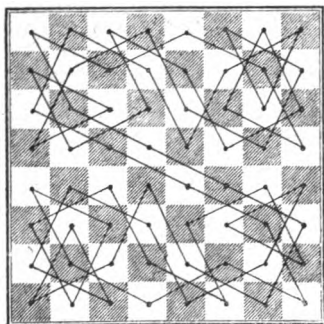
J. Paul Taylor (Exeter).—Thanks for “Memories,” part of which we hope to be able to make use of later.

We have been rather overwhelmed with examples of Queen Sacrifices in amateur play, and our correspondents must forgive us if we are not able, in these days of paper restriction, to reproduce all that are worthy of reproduction; we have, however, a few examples in type for publication.

J. B. Lowe, S.R.A. (R.N.H.S. *Plassy*).—The “dummy Pawn rule,” introduced in international chess as a result of the framing of a new code of laws at the gathering of experts from home and abroad at the British Chess Association's Congress of 1862, is now obsolete. For discussion on it see the Book of the Congress, pp. lxxii. and xci. A position is given on p. lxxii., apparently composed by Mr. Kling:—White, K on K Kt sq, B on K R 3, Ps on K 2, Q B 6, Q Kt 7; Black, K on K Kt 6, R on Q R sq, B on K R 5, Ps on K Kt 3, K Kt 5, K Kt 7, K 6, Q B 2. White has here to move, and if he captures the Rook and claims any piece, Black replies P×B and mates next move. But if White refuses promotion, Black can only draw.

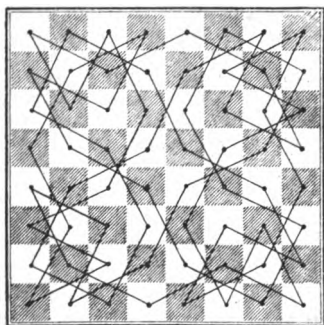
THE KNIGHT'S TOUR OVER THE CHESS-BOARD.

PROBLEM No. 2, BY ERNEST BERGHOLT.



SOLUTION OF ERNEST BERGHOLT'S KNIGHT'S TOUR PROBLEM.

It being demonstrably impossible to construct a tour in *perfect direct* symmetry, and equally impossible to construct one in *perfect oblique* (quaternary) symmetry, the task I set myself was to discover a combination of the two which would solve the problem. Such a combination I succeeded in finding: it is shown here. It is formed by the union of portions of the two tours which I gave in last issue. The problem, as I propounded it, was, of course, a much simpler one than when I started out to solve it myself, because it was first necessary for me to *discover* two tours suitable for combination. Two such

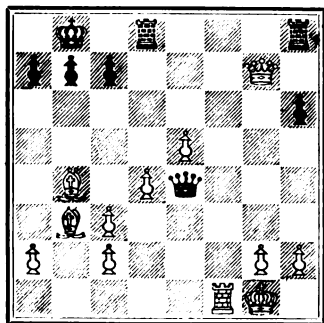


tours I presented to the readers of the *B.C.M.* ready made.

ERNEST BERGHOLT.

The appended "skittle" ending may be of interest, now that Queen sacrifices are in vogue.—F. F. L. Alexander.

BLACK (—).



WHITE (F. F. L. ALEXANDER).

Black's last move was Q (K 7)—K 5, and the game continued:—

P—K 6 R—R 2
If .., K R—Kt sq; P—K 7,
 R—K sq; Q×R, &c. If .., Q R—Kt
 sq; P—K 7, R×Q; R—B 8+, &c.
 P—K 7 R—K sq
 Q×R! Q×Q
 R—B 8 P—Q R 4
If .., Q—Kt 3; B—B 7 wins.
 R×R ch K—R 2
 B—B 5 ch P—Kt 3
 B—Q 5 P×B
 P×P K—R 3
 B—B 6 and mate follows.

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is again our very pleasant duty to express our sincere thanks to a number of friends for extra support given to help to enable us to "carry on" without raising the subscription rate. From the list published below it will be seen that the sum received during January amounts to £6 18s., which, together with the £7 14s. previously acknowledged, brings the aggregate total to £14 12s.

We have also to report a gratifying increase in the number of subscribers. To date we have gained this year 38 new supporters, and lost 17, a net gain of 21, which is very encouraging.

The donations are recorded in the order of receipt.

We have still to urge a number of subscribers to help us by remitting on an early date the subscription (8/-) for the current volume.

	Subscription.	Extra.	Total.
Mr. Lionel Lacey (Stroud)	8/-	8/-	16/-
Rev. E. W. Poyton (Kelston, Bath) ..	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. H. G. Hughes (London)	8/-	7/-	15/-
Mr. W. Greenwood (Wimbledon)	8/-	12/-	20/-
Rev. E. H. Kinder (Norwich)	8/-	8/-	16/-
Captain R. W. Barnett, M.P. (London) ..	8/-	13/-	21/-
Mr. Chas. H. Moss (Stockport)	8/-	8/-	16/-
Rev. H. P. Cole (St. Leonards-on-Sea) ..	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. F. G. Hale (Worcester)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. Ralph Eastman (London)	8/-	13/-	21/-
Mr. J. R. Whiting (Gosforth, Cumberland)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. C. L. Brook (Meltham, Huddersfield)	8/-	20/-	28/-
2nd Lieut. G. E. Smith, R.G.A. (London)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Rev. H. R. Dodd (London)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. H. T. Twomey (Banffshire)	8/-	4/-	12/-
Mr. H. J. R. Murray (Birmingham) ..	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. J. H. Blake (London)	8/-	4/-	12/-
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt (Oxford)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Rev. E. Wells (Salisbury)	8/-	1/-	9/-
"Anonymous"	8/-	4/-	12/-

La Stratégie's 55th correspondence tournament has been won by Count J. de Villeneuve Esclapon (8 points), with M. G. Courteaud one point behind.

The Newcastle-upon-Tyne Chess Club, after passing through a bad period, is now looking up again, we are glad to hear. There are some new members, including a promising juvenile or two, and the financial balance is on the right side.

The London Chess League competition, which again this season is of an entirely friendly and informal character, has attracted the following entry: Battersea, Bohemians, Hampstead, Islington, and Metropolitan. The matches are being played with 8 players a side.

The Falkirk Herald states that Dr. R. C. Macdonald, after a very promising start in the West of Scotland championship cup tourney,

had to retire from the contest, having been suddenly transferred from Glasgow, in the course of his duties as a medical officer with the Army.

The Leopold Trebitsch Memorial Tournament at the Vienna Chess Club only obtained four entries this season—Schlechter, and Drs. Asztalos, Tartakover, and Vidmar. It began on November 26th, each player having to meet each of the others four times. The result is not yet to hand.

A tournament is being conducted at the Los Angeles Chess Club on the same principles as the one held there two years ago, viz., that players scoring 60 per cent. or over in the preliminary section go into the final. This time there were 14 entries, and Messrs. Testa, Stephenson, Fawcett, and L'Hommede qualified for the final. Mr. Mlotkowski is not competing.

Mr. G. H. Haines, of 241, Stockport Road, Manchester, writes to say that a new correspondence chess league has been formed, with himself as hon. sec. Its name is the Galen Correspondence Chess League, and it is specially open to members of the pharmaceutical calling. The league roll is now 40 strong, and over 60 games have been arranged.

The championship tournament of the Capetown Chess Club has again been won by Mr. A. J. A. Cameron. Only four players entered and a treble-round contest was held, the placing being 1, Cameron (8 points); 2, Fagan (6); 3, Meihuizen ($2\frac{1}{2}$); and 4, Dr. Murray ($1\frac{1}{2}$). Curiously, Dr. Murray's only win was against the champion, whose only loss it was.

On January 10th the Strandtown C.C. met at Belfast a team of soldiers from the Ballykinlar Command Depot and defeated them by 10 games to 2. Mr. J. J. O'Hanlon, the Irish champion, suffered defeat on the top board at the hands of Pte. Barrow; but after the match he played two simultaneous blindfold games against the strongest of the visitors, and won both.

Commenting on Sir W. Watson Rutherford's well-deserved appearance in the Birthday Honours List, *The Field* says: "He and Mr. Bonar Law are the two strongest chess players in the House of Commons. Sir W. Watson Rutherford is a man of great all-round ability, and had he had time to devote more than a passing attention to chess would probably have become one of the world's leading players."

The championship of the Metropolitan Chess Club at present shows W. P. MacBean leading with 3 points out of 3, and 2 games adjourned. J. M. Bee stands second, with 3 out of 4. A welcome return to the club, and to chess in general, is that of H. G. Cole, who tied for second place with the present British champion in the Federation Congress at Richmond in 1912; but Mr. Cole has not yet had time to play himself back to form in the Metropolitan championship.

The Battersea Chess Club, under the guidance of Messrs. W. H. Carter (president), H. W. Sansom (match captain and hon. sec.), and S. P. Lees (hon. treasurer), is "carrying on" in this 34th years of its existence, in spite of very difficult conditions. The chief features of the Battersea programme are the tournaments, which continue to attract good entries, and the league matches. We note that Mr. Booth, the late hon. sec., has now a commission in the Royal Engineers.

The present season of the Liverpool Central Chess Club has been a record one, as far as new members are concerned, and the membership is now over 150. It has been decided to hold a problem and end-game solving competition, a fresh problem and end-game being set up on the club's demonstration-boards each week, and the solutions (or attempts) being placed weekly in a box provided for the purpose. At the end of the season a prize will be given to the member scoring the highest number of points.

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary Correspondent states that Mr. Bonar Law, at the time when Sir Douglas Haig's critics were making their violent onslaught in the House of Commons the other night, was engaged in a game of chess with Captain Barnett. Captain R. W. Barnett, M.P., who is not only a soldier, a politician, and a chess-player, but also a writer who has contributed some highly interesting descriptions of the war on the Italian front to *The Globe*, draws our attention to a recent article in *The Times* on "The Game of War : Chessmen and Soldiers," to which we hope to return in our next issue.

A "Military Correspondent," writing in *The Sunday Times* recently of the present war situation, says: "War has often been compared with a game of chess, and though the comparison may fail in certain phases, it never rings so true as in the end game. The onlooker may be unable to detect the real value of the moves, even when one player with defeat in sight deliberately invites a stalemate. He moves back and forth, from 'check' to 'check,' threatening an endless game, and, if skilful enough, always presenting openings for a stalemate, in the hope that his adversary may become disheartened and thereby consent to a draw."

In our issue of November, 1917, we mentioned, on the authority of a correspondent, Private Francis, the spread of chess to Dar-es-salaam, East Africa. *The Western Daily Mercury* last month had a contribution from "King's Rook," who quoted a letter he had received from Pioneer Rupert Cook, late captain of the Exeter Chess Club. The latter was delighted to find a big and flourishing chess club at Dar-es-salaam, with a tourney in full swing. One of the strongest players was D. V. Roberts, formerly of Hampshire, and then of Pretoria, where he founded the now existing chess club.

Akuba Rubinstein, the Russian master, seems definitely to have thrown in his lot with his country's enemies, for, after residing and playing chess in Warsaw under German-Austrian rule, he arranged to

play a match against Schlechter in December last. We learn from the *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond*, however, that this match has been postponed. From the same source we learn that the Jubilee Tournament of the Berlin Chess Society ended in a tie between John and Johner (presumably the Swiss master, Paul Johner), who scored $9\frac{1}{2}$ points each out of 11; Post and Zirker divided 3rd and 4th prizes with 7 points each.

The big tournament at the Café de la Régence, which we mentioned in our last issue, has ended in a victory for A. Aurbach, with the very fine score of $14\frac{1}{2}$ points out of a possible 15. The remaining prize-winners were: 2nd, A. Sibert ($12\frac{1}{2}$); 3rd, E. M. Antoniadi (12); and 4th, W. Bienstock (11).

The Académie Ludo has also been running a tournament of 16 players, the 1st prize falling to a Serbian amateur, M. Boskovitch, who won all his games. P. Henry was 2nd with $11\frac{1}{2}$ points.

Chess is evidently flourishing again in Paris, where, by the way, the Cercle Philidor has returned to its old home in the Brasserie Russe, 39, Boulevard du Temple.

On Saturday, January 12th, as arranged, Mr. du Mont played simultaneously against fifteen opponents, at the Hampstead Chess Club, the single player taking Black and playing the Centre Counter Defence at all boards. The team opposed to him included several members of the club's first-class, and Mr. du Mont's performance in scoring six wins, five draws, and four losses in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours' play in face of the self-imposed handicap, was exceptionally good. The few unfinished games were adjudicated by Mr. R. C. Griffith, who in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. du Mont alluded to the fact that Mr. du Mont was not only short of match practice, but had only lately recovered from illness. The prizes for the two best performances against Mr. du Mont were won by Mr. J. Birnberg (the Cambridge University champion) and Mr. H. Rowson. The other victories were scored by Messrs. W. Winter and J. H. White.

The City of London's Chess Club's championship tournament this season has produced some surprises and what looks likely to be a close finish. The holder for the past two years, E. G. Sergeant, after a capital start, lost a game to Wainwright, drew with Macdonald, and finished up with a loss to P. W. Sergeant, which has probably spoilt his chance of gaining the title for the third year in succession. The scores of the competitors after the penultimate round on January 20th were as follows:—E. G. Sergeant, $3\frac{1}{2}$ out of 6 (finished); P. W. Sergeant $3\frac{1}{2}$ out of 5, with an adjourned game against Germann; E. Macdonald, 3 out of 4, with Jacob and Jesty still to play; G. E. Wainwright, 3 out of 5, with Jacobs to play; Th. Germann, 2 out of 5; H. Jacobs, 1 out of 4; and E. T. Jesty, 1 out of 5. W. H. Watts retired after losing to Germann and Jesty. Four of the games from the tournament appear in the Games Department this month.

A subscriber living at Angers, France, has the following chess works for sale :—

La Stratégie, first 9 years (1867-75), bound in 4 volumes, red cloth, containing the MacDonnell-La Bourdonnais games, with notes from all sources—30 francs.

La Palamède, July-December, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1847, bound in 5 volumes, red cloth—20 francs.

Walker, *Chess Studies* (1844), very beautifully bound in morocco, good condition, 30 francs.

J. B. of Bridport, *Chess Problems* (London, 1865), original covers—7 francs.

Jaenisch, *Treatise on the Application of Mathematical Analysis to Chess* (St. Petersburg, 1862), 2 volumes, with 31 plates—15 francs.

Durand, Metton, Prédi, *Stratégie Raisonnée* (Paris, 1862), 2 volumes, well bound in limp cloth—25 francs.

We shall be pleased to hear from any of our readers who may wish to acquire any of these works.

A friendly match between the Leeds and Bradford Clubs was played in the rooms of the Leeds Club, Gambit Café, Park Row, on January 10th, and resulted in a draw, each side winning 10 games and drawing 4. Full score :—

LEEDS.		BRADFORD.	
F. D. Yates	½	A. G. Conde	½
H. A. Burton	1	J. Foulds	0
F. Schofield	1	H. L. Brooke	0
E. Skirrow	0	J. A. Guy	1
A. Williams	0	A. Shackleton	1
S. Leader	1	J. A. Woollard	0
W. E. Jackson	½	H. W. Hodgkinson	½
A. Illingworth	1	W. C. Wilson	0
C. Sandberg	0	J. W. Morton	1
W. A. Guttridge	1	G. E. Staynes	0
W. Pearce	1	J. R. Deacon	0
G. W. Beaumot	½	W. Shaw	½
J. A. Brown	0	L. Fletcher	1
E. C. Horrell	0	R. J. Smith	1
Dr. Monies	½	J. Chester	½
W. Skirrow	0	H. Steel	1
J. W. Pullon	0	J. Watmough	1
J. E. Walker	0	F. Messenger	1
J. R. Musgrave	0	H. W. Law	1
A. Hayward	0	J. Bell	1
J. S. Capper	1	J. Nowell	0
B. F. Hollings	1	F. T. Hammond	0
H. Grover	1	C. Wells	0
H. Ginsberg	1	F. Walton	0

12

12

A match of 10 games up, draws not counting, between David Janowski and Charles Jaffe began at the New York Chess Club on November 10th last. The stakes were \$200 a side, and Janowski conceded his opponent 4 games start. The latest score to reach

us showed Jaffe leading by 5 points to 4, with 3 games drawn. We append the first game, one of the most interesting of the series.

First game, played on November 10th and 11th, 1917.

GAME No. 4,406.

Queen's Pawn.

WHITE.

JAFFE.

BLACK.

JANOWSKI.

1 P—Q 4

1 Kt—K B 3

.....In conjunction with Black's next move, the so-called "Tchigorin Defence," now becoming rather fashionable.

2 Kt—K B 3

2 P—K 3

3 B—Kt 5

Not usually played so early, though there seems no objection to the move now if it is to be played at all.

4 P—K 3

3 B—K 2

5 B—Q 3

4 P—Q Kt 3

6 Q Kt—Q 2

5 B—Kt 2

7 Kt—K 5

6 P—Q 4

8 B—Kt 5

7 Q Kt—Q 2

9 Kt—B 6

8 Castles

10 B×B

9 B×Kt

11 Q—K 2

10 R—Kt sq

12 B×B

11 Kt—K sq

Black having so cramped a game, it appears better for White not to exchange but to play 10 B—B 4.

13 Castles K R

12 Q×B

14 B×Kt

13 Q—Q 3

15 P—Q B 4

14 Q×B

16 K R—B sq

15 Kt—Q 3

17 P—Q Kt 3

16 P—Q B 3

18 R—B 2

17 Q R—B sq

19 Q R—Q B sq

18 R—B 2

20 P—B 5

19 K R—B sq

21 P×P

20 P×P

22 Kt—B 3

21 Kt—B 4

23 Kt—Q 4

22 Q—K 2

24 Q—Q 3

23 Kt—R 3

25 Q—B 3

24 P—Kt 3

26 Kt—B 3

25 P—K 4

27 R—Q sq

26 P—B 3

28 P—Q Kt 4

27 Kt—B 2

29 Kt—Q 2

28 P—Q R 3

29 P—K 5

30 P—B 4

30 P×P *e.p.*

31 Kt×P

31 R—K sq

32 R—K 2

32 R—Kt 2

33 P—Q R 3

33 P—B 4

34 R—Q 4

34 R (K sq)—Kt sq

.....The doubling of the Rooks on this file is ineffective against White's K side tactics.

35 P—Kt 4!

35 P×P

36 R×Kt P

36 Kt—R 3

37 R—K B 4

37 P—R 4

38 R—K Kt 2

38 P×P

39 P×P

39 R—K sq

40 Kt—Q 4!

40 R—B 2

41 R—Kt 3

41 R—R sq

42 R (Kt 3)—B 3

42 Q—Kt 4 ch

43 K—R sq

43 Q—K 4

44 Q—Q 2

44 R (B 2)—B sq

45 Q—K B 2

45 R—R 8 ch

46 K—Kt 2

46 Q—Kt 4 ch

47 R—Kt 3

47 Q—K 2

48 R (Kt 3)—B 3

48 Q—Kt 4 ch

49 K—R 3

49 Q—K 2

50 R—B 6

50 Q—Q 2 ch

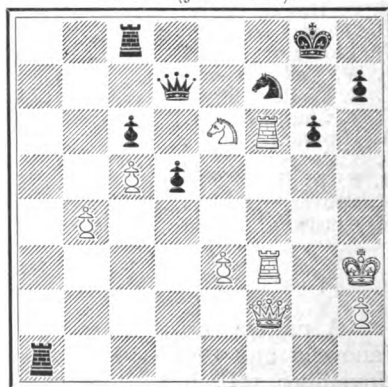
51 Kt—K 6

51 Kt—B 2

Position after Black's 51st move :—

Kt—B 2

BLACK (JANOWSKI).



WHITE (JAFFE).

52 K—Kt 2

Jaffe now loses the benefit of his superior play up to this point. With 52 Q—Kt 3 he had a win. If in reply R—K sq, 53 Q—K 5 ! for, of course, Black cannot capture without being mated, and 54 R×P ch is threatened. Also if 52.., K—R sq; 53 Q—K 5 wins at once. If 52.., R (R 8)—R sq; 53 R×P ch, K—R sq; 54 Q—R 4, &c. And if 52.., Q—K 2, then 53 Q—R 4, P—Kt 4; 54 Q—

Q 4, &c. After the text-move only a draw remains.

53 R×Kt	52 R (B sq)—R sq
54 R—B 8 ch	53 Q×Kt
55 R×R ch	54 R×R
56 Q—Kt 2 ch	55 K—Kt 2
57 Q×R	56 K×R
	57 Q—Kt 5 ch

.....And after 58 K—B 2, Q—R 5 ch, a series of checks led to a draw being agreed on the 61st move.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

Played at the National Liberal Club, December 7th, 1917, in match N.L.C. Chess Circle *v.* Kew.

GAME No. 4,407.

French Defence.

WHITE.	BLACK.
W. E. BONWICK	A. HOWELL
(N.L.C.).	(Kew).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—Kt 5
5 P—K 5	5 P—K R 3
6 B—Q 2	

Probably the best continuation against the McCutcheon Defence.

6 K Kt—Q 2

....Marshall (*v.* Lasker, championship match, 1907) played 6.., B×Kt; 7 P×B, Kt—K 5. It is doubtful whether Lasker's reply, 8 Q—Kt 4, is best. An alternative that promises good results is 8 B—Q 3, Kt×B; 9 Q×Kt, Kt—Q 2; 10 P—K B 4, P—Q B 4; 11 P×P, Kt×B P; 12 Kt—B 3, Q—Kt 3; 13 Kt—Q 4, B—Q 2; 14 Castles, R—Q B sq; 15 Q R—Kt sq, Q—B 2; 16 P—B 5.

7 P—Q R 3

With the object of making Black declare his intentions with regard to the K B; the idea being that if 7.., B—R 4, White could answer 8.., P—Q B 4 by Kt—Kt 5, threatening Kt—Q 6 ch. While if, as in the text, B×Kt, then P×B would strengthen White's centre.

8 P×B	7 B×Kt
	8 P—Q B 4
9 Q—Kt 4	
10 Kt—B 3	

.....Black is too undeveloped to Castle. *E.g.*, 9.., Castles; 10 Q—Kt 4, K—R sq; 11 B—Q 3, P—K B 4; 12 Q—R 3, Q—K 2; 13 P—Kt 4.

In view of Black's attack upon the centre, for if, instead, 10 P—K B 4, then Kt—Q B 3; 11 Kt—B 3, Q—Kt 3; 12 P—B 5 (12 B—K 3, Q—Kt 7), P×B P; 13 Q×B P, Kt (Q 2)×P.

11 B—K 2	10 Kt—Q B 3
	11 P—B 5

.....Seeking to barricade the position, but there is a weak spot in Black's armour, which is cleverly exploited by his opponent, who never loses sight of his object.

12 Castles (K R)	12 Kt—K 2
13 Kt—R 4	13 P—B 4
14 Kt—Kt 6 ch	14 Kt×Kt

.....The capture is forced either now or on the next move.

15 Q×Kt	15 Q—K sq
16 Q—Kt 3	16 P—K Kt 4
17 Q—R 3	17 K—Kt 2
18 B—R 5	18 Q—K 2
19 P—B 3	19 P—Kt 3

- 20 Q—Kt 3 20 K—R 2
 21 P—K R 4 21 K R—Kt sq
 22 P×P 22 P×P
 23 Q—R 2 23 K—Kt 2
 24 P—Kt 4 24 P—B 5

.....Now Black, apparently, is safe, but while White has encouraged the block on the K side he has had in readiness a plan for breaking through on the Q side.

25 K—B 2

White wishes to support his K B by a R in order to prevent a counter-attack by the sacrifice of the Exchange.

- 25 B—Kt 2
 26 R—R sq 26 R—R sq
 27 P—R 4

Revealing his strategy. The Black Q side is now fixed.

27 Q R—K B sq

.....Apparently Black feared the possibility of the sacrifice of the B for two Pawns.

- 28 B—B sq 28 Q—Q sq
 29 B—R 3 29 Q R—Kt sq
 30 Q—Kt sq 30 R—R 3
 31 Q—Kt sq 31 R(Ktsq)—R sq

.....This does not turn out well, but it is difficult to find a good move for Black; if, for instance, 31.., P—R 4; 32 Q—Kt 5, Q—B 2; 32 B—K 7, K—R 2; 33 B—B 7!

- 32 Q—Kt 4 32 Kt—Kt sq
 33 Q—K 7 ch 33 Q×Q
 34 B×Q 34 Kt—Q 2
 35 B×P 35 R(R 3)—R 2
 36 B×P and wins

The game forms an interesting study in position play, White carrying out a long meditated plan most effectively.

The following two games were played in the current championship of the City of London Chess Club:—

GAME No. 4,408.

Vienna Game.

WHITE.

E. G. SERGEANT.

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 B—B 4

.....Many theorists prefer 3.., B—Kt 5.

4 P—Q 3

5 B—K Kt 5

The usual P—B 4 is better. In reply to the text-move 5.., Kt—Q R 4 is to Black's advantage, as shown by an analysis in *The Field*. 6 Kt—Q 5 is not then so strong as it looks.

6 B—R 4

.....This advance is very compromising. Again Kt—Q R 4 is better.

7 B—Kt 3

8 P—K R 4

9 P×P

10 Kt—Q 5

11 Kt—K B 3

BLACK.

TH. GERMAN.

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

3 B—B 4

4 Kt—B 3

5 P—K R 3

6 P—K Kt 4?

7 P—Q 3

8 R—K Kt sq

9 P×P

10 B—K 3

11 B×Kt

12 P×B

13 Q—K 2

.....Black cannot afford to win the advanced Q P, for then P—Q 4 comes in with great effect.

14 Castles (Q R) 14 Castles

.....He should have prefaced this with P—Kt 5, to prevent White's next move.

15 P—Q 4

16 B—Kt 5

17 P×P

18 B—R 6 ch

19 Kt×Q P

12 Kt—K 2

13 Q—Q 2

15 P×P

16 P—B 3

17 P×P

18 K—B 2

19 Kt (B 3)—Q 4

.....With 19.., B×Kt; 20 R×B, Kt—B 4, and if 21 R—Q Kt 4, R—Kt sq, Black would have had at least a playable game. Now he is hopeless.

20 Kt—Kt 3

21 P—Q B 4

22 B×Kt

23 P—B 5

24 P×B ch

20 B—Kt 3

21 Kt—B 5

22 P×B

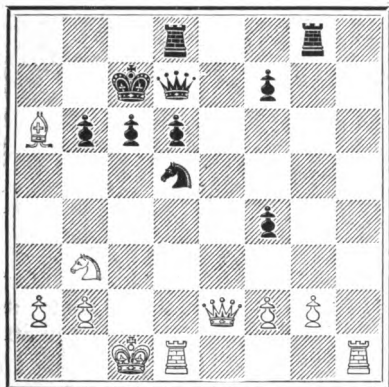
23 Kt—Q 4

24 P×P

Position after Black's 24th move :—

P × P

BLACK (GERMANN).



WHITE (E. G. SERGEANT).

25 R × Kt

A neat stroke, which brings about a speedy termination. After White's next move, if instead of 27.., Q—K 3, Q—B sq, then 27 Q—K 7 ch, K—Kt sq dis. ch; 28 K—Kt sq, Q—B 4 ch; 29 K—R sq, Q—K 3; 30 Q × Q, followed by 31 Kt—Q 4.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 26 B—Kt 5 | 25 P × R |
| 27 Q × Q | 26 Q—K 3 |
| 28 Kt—Q 4 | 27 P × Q |
| 29 R—R 7 ch | 28 R—Q B sq |
| 30 Kt—B 6 ch | 29 K—Kt sq dis. ch |
| 31 B × R | 30 R × Kt ch |
| 32 R—K 7 | 31 R × P |
| 33 R × P | 32 R × P |
| 34 R—B 6 | 33 P—B 6 |
| 35 K—B 2 | 34 R—B 8 ch |
| 36 K—Kt 3 | 35 R—B 7 ch |
| 37 B × P | 36 R—B 8 |
| | 37 Resigns |

GAME No. 4,409.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.

E. T. JESTY.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—Kt 5
4 B—R 4
5 Castles

BLACK.

G. E. WAINWRIGHT.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q R 3
4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q Kt 4

8 P—Q 4

9 P × P

10 B—K 3

11 Kt—B 3

12 Kt—K 2

13 B—B 2

14 P—K 5

8 P × P

9 B—Kt 5

10 Castles

11 P—Kt 5

12 Kt—Q R 4

13 P—Q 4

14 Kt—Q 2

.....Not usual at this stage, though it was played, *e.g.*, by Morphy in an off-hand game against Löwenthal in 1859; and again in Tarrasch *v.* Burn, Ostend, 1907, and in Lasker *v.* Janowski, 10th match game, 1910.

6 B—Kt 3

6 B—K 2

7 P—B 3

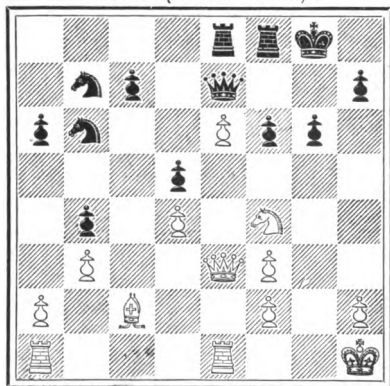
Not so good as 7 P—Q 4, for, as *The Field* points out, it allows Kt × P; 8 B—Q 5 (if 8 R—K sq, then 8.., P—Q 4; 9 P—Q 3, Kt—B 4; 10 Kt × P, Kt × Kt; 11 R × Kt, Kt × B; 12 Q × Kt, P—Q B 3), Kt—B 3; 9 B × Kt, P × B; 10 Kt × P, Q—Q 4; 11 P—Q 4, P—Q B 4, with two Bs *v.* B and Kt, and a slight advantage in development. But Black fails to take advantage of this chance.

7 P—Q 3

Position after Black's 24th move :—

Q R—K sq

BLACK (WAINWRIGHT).



WHITE (JESTY).

- Kt—K sq is correct, retaining this Kt for the defence instead of sending it to join the other on the Q side, where they have no future.
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 15 Kt—B 4 | 15 Kt—Kt 3 | 23 P—K 6 | 23 Q—K 2 |
| 16 Q—Q 3 | 16 P—Kt 3 | 24 K—R sq | 24 Q R—K sq |
| 17 P—Q Kt 3 | 17 Kt—Kt 2 | <i>See Diagram, page 57.</i> | |
| 18 K R—K sq | 18 B×Kt ? | 25 Kt×P | Excellent and conclusive. |
| 19 P×B | 19 B—Kt 4 | 25 P×Kt | |
| 20 Kt—Kt 2 | 20 B×B | 26 B×P | 26 Q×P |
| 21 Q×B | 21 P—B 3 ? | 27 B×R | 27 Q×Q |
| 22 Kt—B 4! | 22 Q—Q 2 | 28 R×Q | 28 Kt—Q 3 |
| | | 29 R—Kt sq ch | 29 Resigns |
- If K—R 2, 30 P—B 4, and mate in three cannot be averted.

L'Eco degli Scacchi (which is to make much more of a feature of its French and English sections in 1918) gives the following games as played in Russia recently between the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaevitch and M. Shumoff. The notes marked (S.) are by M. V. Sarubin.

GAME No. 4,410.

Kieseritzky Gambit,

- | WHITE.
GRAND DUKE CON-
STANTINE. | BLACK.
M. SHUMOFF. | |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | P×B, Q×P?—12..., Q—B 4 ch being better. 10..., K—Q sq was played in another game v. Steinitz by Belaieff (<i>Compendium</i> , p. 187, col. 4). |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 P×P | 11 P×P |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P—K Kt 4 | 11 P×P |
| 4 P—K R 4 | 4 P—Kt 5 | 12 Kt—Q 5 |
| 5 Kt—K 5 | 5 Kt—K B 3 | 12 Q—K 3 |
| 6 B—B 4 | 6 P—Q 4 | 13 Kt—B 7 ch! |
| 7 P×P | 7 B—Q 3 | 13 B×Kt |
| B—Kt 2 is better. | | 14 B—B 4 |
| 8 P—Q 4 | | 14 Q—K 2 |
| 8 Castles, B×Kt, would have brought about the Rice Gambit, which probably gives White no winning chance (S.). | | 15 B×P ch |
| 8 Kt—R 4 | | 15 K—B sq |
| 9 Kt—Q B 3 | | It would have been better to give up the Queen for the three pieces (S.). |
| 9 Castles, Q×P (for 9..., P—B 6, see a game in Cook's <i>Compendium</i> , p. 187, col. 5); 10 R×P, Kt×R; 11 B×Kt, P—Kt 6; 12 Q—B 3, B×Kt; 13 P×B, B—Kt 5; 14 Q×P, Q×Q; 15 B×Q, occurred in a game Freymann v. Rosselli, Abbazia, 1912. The game was drawn, but Freymann should probably have won. | | 16 B×Kt |
| 9 Q—K 2 | | 16 B×Kt |
| 10 B—Kt 5 ch | 10 P—B 3 | 17 P×B |
| In a game Steinitz v. Thorold in 1864, Thorold played 10..., K—B sq, and the continuation was 11 Castles, B×Kt; 12 | | 17 Q×K P ch |
| | | 18 Q—K 2 |
| | | 18 Q×B |
| | | 19 B×P |
| | | 19 B—R 3 |
| | | M. Sarubin refers to a game Steinitz v. Dixon, in which the latter here played B—B 4. |
| | | 20 B—R 6 ch |
| | | 20 K—Kt sq |
| | | Not, of course, Q×B, for then 21 R—B sq ch, &c. |
| | | 21 Castles K R!! |
| | | Quite correct, and deadly to Black (S.). |
| | | 21 Q—B 4 ch |
| | | 22 Q—B 2 |
| | | 22 Q×Q ch |
| | | 23 R×Q |
| | | 23 Kt—Q 2 |
| | | 24 R—Q sq |
| | | 24 Kt—B sq |
| | | But why not now 24..., Kt—K 4, threatening Kt—B 2? Black is too hasty here. |

25 R—Q 4	25 R—K sq	30 R×P ch	30 K—R 2
26 R×P ch	26 Kt—Kt 3	31 R (B 2)—B 6	31 R (R sq)-Kt sq
27 P—R 5	27 B—B sq	32 R×B	32 R (Kt sq)×R
28 R—Kt 3	28 B—K 3	33 R×R (K 8)	33 Resigns
29 P×Kt	29 P×P		

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

G.C.C.P.C., December, 1917, award. Judges: Messrs. Wurzburg and Marble.

First prize, by F. E. Godfrey, Philadelphia.—White: K at K Kt 8; Q at Q Kt 8; Rs at Q 8 and Q R 6; Bs at K R 8 and K B 3; Kts at K Kt 7 and Q B 7; Ps at K R 4, 5, Q 3 and Q Kt 4. Black: K at K 4; B at Q 4; Ps at K B 2 and Q B 3. Mate in two.

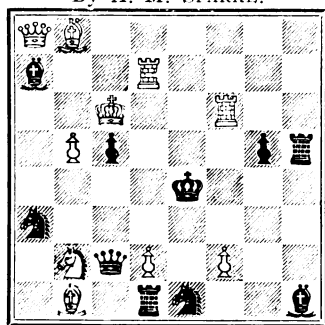
Second prize, by C. W. Sheppard, Norristown, Pa.—White: K at Q R sq; Q at K Kt 5; R at K B 2; Bs at Q 8 and Q Kt sq; Kts at K 3 and Q R 4. Black: K at Q 5; R at K B 2; B at K R 8; Kts at K 4 and Q 4; P at Q B 5. Mate in two.

By A. M. SPARKE.

Third prize, A. Ellerman.

Hon. mens.: A. Ellerman, A. M. Sparke, and A. Ellerman, in order named.

Dr. Wurzburg makes the terse remark respecting the second honorably mentioned position, "main play new to me." As it possesses the elements of some novelty and is decidedly clever, we consider its reproduction here will be enjoyed.



Mate in two.

Sixth "Meredith" Tourney.

First prize, by Dr. J. J. O'Keefe, Sydney.—White: K at Q B 8; Q at Q B 4; Rs at Q 3 and Q Kt 5; Bs at K 7 and Q sq. Black: K at Q R 5; Rs at K 7 and Q B 7; B at Q 5; Kt at Q R 7; P at Q Kt 5. Mate in two.

Second prize, by Juan Roura, Argentine.—White: K at Q R 6; Q at K R 4; Rs at K 4 and Q R 2; B at K B 5; Kts at K 2 and Q Kt 6. Black: K at Q 6; R at K Kt 5; Bs at K R 2 and Q 7; Kt at K B 2. Mate in two.

Third prize, A. G. Corrias and Dr. B. Weiss (*ex æquo*).

Hon. mens.: F. Janet, Dr. B. Weiss, and S. Bourne.

As promised, we give a selection from the works of the late Mr. Max J. Meyer. We find, having had the loan of his MS. collection,

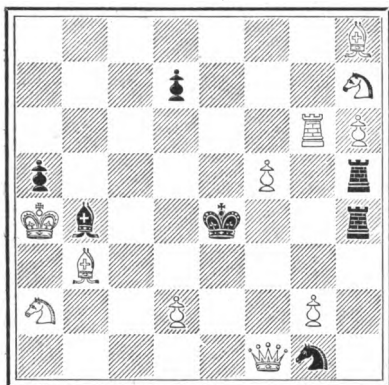
that his compositions numbered about 200. The specimens here presented are typical of his style and will be appreciated by many who have not hitherto seen them, and will to those who have, revive pleasant memories of this unassuming and delightful composer.

By the late MAX J. MEYER.

First prize, *Football and Field*, 1897.

Western Daily Mercury, 1907.

WHITE.

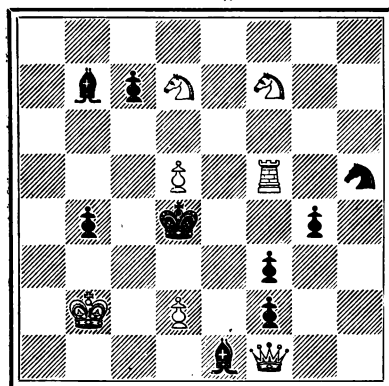


BLACK.

Mate in two.

B.C.F. Shrewsbury Congress Solution
Competition, 1906.

WHITE.



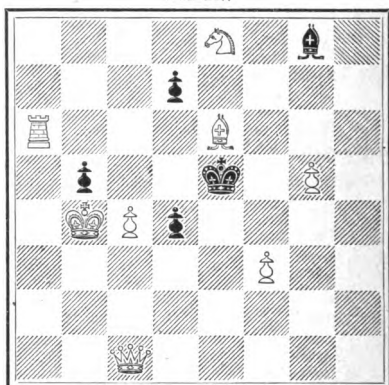
BLACK.

Mate in three.

Morning Post, 1903.—White: K at Q Kt 8; Q at K Kt 5; R at Q 7; B at K R sq; Ps at K B 6 and Q B 5. Black: K at K 3; Rs at K R 2 and 3; B at Ksq; Kt at K Kt sq. Mate in two.

Third prize, *Brighton Society*, 1895.—White: K at K R 8; Q at K B 2; R at Q Kt 6; Bs at K Kt 8 and Q R 3; Kt at K B 5; Ps at K Kt 4, Q 3, and Q Kt 5. Black: K at K 4; R at Q Kt 5; Kts at K R 4 and Q B 7; P at Q 2. Mate in two.

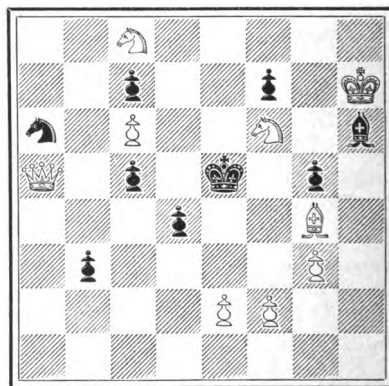
WHITE.



BLACK.

Mate in two.

WHITE.



BLACK.

Mate in three.

B.C.F. Crystal Palace Solution Competition, 1907.—White : K at K Kt 6 ; Q at K Kt 8 ; R at K 6 ; Kt at Q B 4 ; Ps at K B 5, Q B 2, Q Kt 2 and Q R 4. Black : K at Q 5 ; B at Q R 7 ; Ps at K B 6, 7, Q 4, Q R 2 and 3. Mate in three.

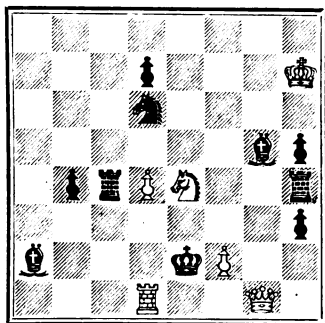
B.C.M., 1902.—White : K at Q sq ; Q at K B 7 ; Bs at K 3 and Q B 8 ; Kt at K R 6 ; Ps at Q 2, 6, Q Kt 3 and Q R 4. Black : K at K 5 ; B at K B sq ; Kts at K R 2 and K Kt 2 ; Ps at K R 6, K Kt 4, 5, K 2, Q 6 and Q Kt 4. Mate in three.

We rather think the fourth diagram (three-mover) has not been published in its present form, and may be considered a posthumous work ; it is very clever.

Mr. N. M. Gibbins writes us the following supplementary note on the question recently revived of the "fringe" variation, which has considerable interest in the position he handles. We give a diagram of his suggested alteration made to conform to modern requirements.

"W. J. M'Arthur's problem on p. 29 of the January *B.C.M.* (the solution is 1 P—K B 4) constrains me to write you a line on the subject of fringe variations and economy. Surely the White Kt at a6 is not worth the variation it produces. In all other variations it is idle. I know the point of the problem is to bring together as many self-blocks as possible, but I submit that such an object is only worth pursuing if it can be done *economically*, i.e., with all the pieces active in every mate. Surely the position appended is a more satisfactory problem, and it is far more attractive looking. The only sacrifice I make is one self-block, and I save a White Kt and a Black P. It seems specially worth while making this alteration because the variation sacrificed is a 'fringe' variation, and moreover in my position the construction is closer—note how the Black Rooks interfere with the Bishops ; and further, the result is a perfectly economical problem. I don't even have to sacrifice the original excellent key move ; in fact I think the new position is a little more difficult than the old because the B at g5 commands d2, thus making it still less obvious that the Q mates there in the threat.

Adaptation by N. M. GIBBINS
of problem by
W. J. M'ARTHUR.



Mate in three.

The *Saturday Westminster Gazette* offers four prizes of 30s., 20s., 15s., and 10s. for original problems in three or four moves, first published in that paper. A book prize (value 5s.) will be given to the correspondent who defeats most of the authors' solutions. The competition closes on January 31st, 1919. Judge: Mr. Alain C. White. The awards will be published some time in February 1919. Entries to be sent to the Chess Editor, *Saturday Westminster*, Tudor House, Tudor Street, London, E.C., 4.

The following are short particulars of a new problem tourney for two and three-movers of the Dutch Chess Association. Motto and sealed envelope system. Date for receipt of entries, 28th February. Prizes for two-movers: 20, 12.50, 7.50 florins respectively. Three-movers: 30, 20, 12.50, 7.50 respectively. Judges: Messrs. L. A. Kuyers and H. Weenink. Address: Herr J. A. Klauwers, 209, Willemsparkweg, Amsterdam.

All who know the premier composer of this country, and especially those among us who have sons charged with national duty in the Great War, will sympathise with Mr. Godfrey Heathcote in the severe bereavement he and his family have sustained in the loss of their son, who lost his life at the front in the R.F.C. He was but 19 years of age, and only been a pilot about three months.

We have received a tasty Christmas greeting card from Mr. R. W. Borders with a six-move problem, headed "Les Allies en Droit reculent pour mieux sauter." We should not repeat it here in ordinary circumstances, since it is unsound, but the cook is rather remarkable and (excepting for the transposition of the first two moves and the dual mating move) it might be mistaken for the author's intention.

White: K at K B 2; B at K R 7; Kts at K 8 and Q B 7; Ps at K Kt 3, Q B 3, 4, Q Kt 6 and Q R 2. Black: K at K 4; Ps at K Kt 4 5, K B 6, K 2, 3, Q Kt 2 and Q R 3. Mate.

We leave the intended solution to be worked out; it is quite easy. The intruding modus is 1 P—R 3, 2 P—B 5, 3 P—B 6, 4 P—Kt 7, 5 P becomes Kt, &c.

Competitors in the Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity Solving Tourney will please note that problems Nos. 3,047 to 3,050 inclusive are comprised in this competition.

Mr. N. M. Gibbins writes us from Italy that a White Pawn added at K Kt 5 to his "adaptation" on page 27 will put the position right; without it there is no solution.

We find a White Rook was accidentally omitted from Mr. Tucker's two-mover on page 405 in our last volume. It should be placed at K B 8.

Nearly every problemist and solver have enjoyed the compositions of Dr. J. J. O'Keefe, of Sydney, and we believe will read with interest an extract from a letter of his written in November last. If he should carry out his partiotic intention, it may give some of us in Western Europe the opportunity of making his personal acquaintance. One cannot but help applauding and admiring such voluntary sacrifice, and we wish him every success and safe return to his home.

"If, as is now practically certain, this wretched war carries over into next year, it is my present intention to offer my services to the military authorities next January. It means giving up my means of livelihood at a time of life when starting all over again is likely to spell failure. I have been hoping against hope that we would get conscription, which would go far towards equalising the indi-

vidual sacrifice, but at present the outlook in that direction is not very promising. As I am most anxious to be in it somehow, I have decided to shut my door and make my way 'Over there,' so that when the real thing begins next spring I should be somewhere in France. However, one never knows what the day will bring forth in these times, and many things may happen to upset these, my present arrangements."

Our correspondent Mr. T. G. Hart, of Withernsea, contributes a sketchy anecdote to the *Hull Times* relative to what was termed the "One-King problem," which in the early 'eighties was an innovation suggested by the late Mr. E. N. Frankenstein, and of which a few specimens are to be found in *The Chess Problem Text Book*. Mr. Hart romances that the following position was composed in the first line trenches in France by an imaginary composer named Gifkins, who in despatching the diagram to his friend Joffins had omitted the Black King. The conditions complete the puzzle.

White: K at K R sq; Rs at Q B 6 and Q Kt 3; Bs at K B 2 and Q 7; Kts at K B sq and 3; Ps at K Kt 2, K B 4, K 5, Q 4, Q B 5 and Q Kt 2. Black: Rs at K R 6 and K Kt 6; Ps at K R 7, Q B 2 and Q Kt 5. Place the Black King on the board so that White can mate in two moves.

The solvers' results of the Christmas puzzles, and other items are unavoidably crowded out this month.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 3,041, by J. G. Woods.—1 B—Kt 5, K—B 4; 2 R—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1., Kt moves; 2 Kt—R 6 ch, &c. If 1., P—K 4; 2 B×P ch, &c. If 1., B—B 4; 2 B—K 2 ch, &c. If 1., B—Kt 3; 2 K×B, &c. If 1., B—Kt sq; 2 R×Kt ch, &c.

No. 3,042, by V. de Barbieri.—1 Kt—K R 4, K—Q 3; 2 Q—B 8 ch, &c. If 1., Kt—K 3; 2 Q—K B 5 ch, &c. If 1., others; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c.

No. 3,043, by D. Pirnie.—1 Q—Kt 2, Q—R sq or 3; 2 R—R 5, any; 3 B×P ch. If 1., Q—Kt sq or 2; 2 R—Kt 5, &c. If 1., R or Q—Q sq or 2; 2 R—Q 5, &c. If 1., Q×P; 2 R×Q, &c. If 1., P becomes R or Q; 2 P—Kt 5 ch, K—R 4; 3 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1., P becomes B or Kt; 2 Q R any, &c.

We have received solutions of all these puzzle-problems from Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt, and Mr. C. Mansfield has sent a solution to Mr. Dudeney's position which we have not yet had time to check.

By N. M. Gibbins (p. 27).—1 R—B 3, Kt×R; 2 Kt—B sq, &c. If 1., Kt—K 7; 2 P—Kt 5, &c. There is, however, no answer if Black plays 2., Kt—B 5. It is curious how this escaped notice. A White Pawn added at K Kt 4 corrects this, and the second move would be 2 P—Kt 6.

By Rev. A. C. Pearson (p. 27).—1 R—K 3, Kt×R; 2 Kt—R 3, &c.

By B. G. Laws (p. 27).—1 Q—K 6, &c.

By M. Kurschner (p. 27).—1 Q—Q 7, &c.

By J. Stent (p. 28).—1 R—Q Kt sq, K—B 4; 2 B—Q 3, &c. If 1., K—R 4; 2 B—Kt 3, &c. If 1., K×Kt; 2 K—B 7, &c. If 1., K—Kt 2; 2 Kt—B 8, &c.

By "Anon." (p. 28).—1 K—Q 6, followed by like play after three defences.

By B. G. Laws (p. 28).—1 B—K 4, K×R; 2 P—B 4, &c. If 1., K—B 5; 2 R—Q 5, &c.

By F. A. L. Kuskop (p. 28).—1 Kt—K 6, K×Kt 2 R—B 5, &c. If 1., K×R; 2 Kt—B 4, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 28).—1 R—B 6, &c.

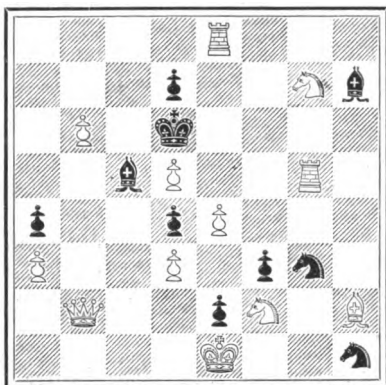
By J. C. J. Wainwright (p. 29).—1 P—B 8 (Kt), &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,047.

By Adjutant R. GEVERS,
Belgian Army.

BLACK.



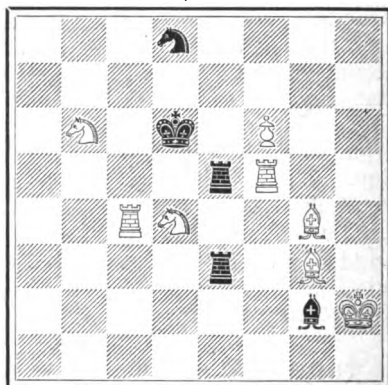
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,048.

By WM. GREENWOOD,
Sutton Mill.

BLACK.



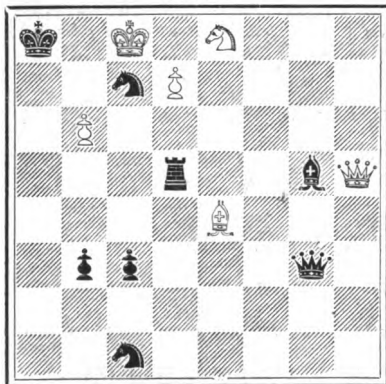
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,049.

By the late D. J. DENSMORE,
Brooklyn.

BLACK.



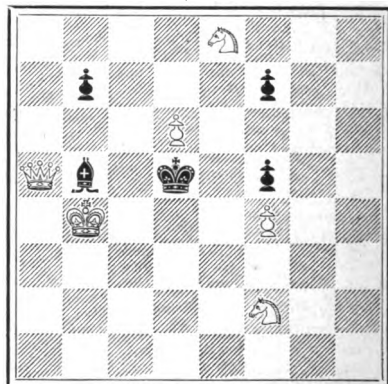
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,050.

By B. G. LAWS,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

The above four problems are submitted for solving in the S.C.P.F. competition.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

MARCH, 1918.

"FALSE CONCLUSIONS."

BY DR. J. SCHUMER.

Have you ever witnessed a chess tournament at the close of the second or fourth hour of play? It is an interesting sight for the shrewd observer. You might notice some of the players are supporting their heads with both hands and are engrossed in the positions on the board in front of them. It seems they would like to exclude any outside distraction; but if you watch them closely you might see that their attention is divided between the board in front of them and the clock at their side. That ominous clock! The big hand is resting on the flag, which falls when the hour is completed. Every few seconds the player throws upon it an anxious and harassed look. His forehead is dented by deep lines, his cold pipe between his teeth is undergoing continual displacement, and his burning cheeks fully testify to the fever of battle. His mind is strained to breaking point; he is short of time. His opponent, perhaps, threatens to capture a piece, pin the Queen, or, horror of horrors, discover a double check; and the longer he looks at the position the less he sees his way out. On the contrary, the danger seems to grow as the clock inexorably ticks out the seconds; difficulties assume imaginary and confounding proportions that make concentration of thought impossible. All at once the over-wrought brain becomes a vacuum. Mentally exhausted, the player either resigns or is glad to escape with a proffered draw.

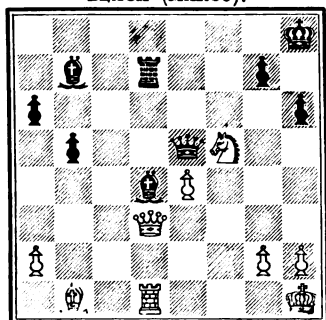
With the battle over, however, the final position is examined coolly and at leisure, and then, in an illuminating flash, comes the annoying discovery that the defeat or the draw was based on a false conclusion drawn from some initial error of thought due to time-pressure or brain-fag. In chess, as in the larger things of life, false premises lead to false conclusions.

Chess literature, curiously enough, records very few of these instances. With the kind assistance of several chess enthusiasts, we have been able to collect the appended examples.

The first three examples show how even chess masters of the first rank may be liable to these aberrations of thought.

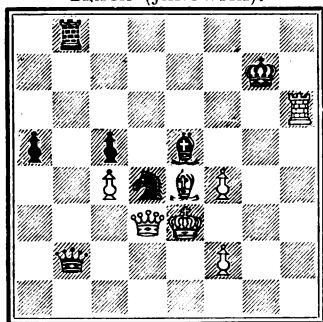
C I

No. 1.
BLACK (MARCO).



WHITE (POPIEL).

No. 2.
BLACK (JANOWSKI).



WHITE (STEINITZ).

We begin with perhaps the most striking example. It occurred in the Monte Carlo Masters' Tournament, 1902. Marco, pressed for time, imagining he could not save the K B, resigned the game; but he could have obtained a winning advantage by playing B to Kt 8!! winning the Queen for Rook and Bishop, viz. :—

36.., B—Kt 8; 37 K×B, R×Q;
38 B×R, B×P, &c.

In our second example a champion of the world fell a victim to a hasty and ill-founded conclusion.

In this position in the game Steinitz-Janowski in the Nurnberg Tournament, 1896, Steinitz resigned. It may be seen at a glance that White's position looks very black! He is a piece down, and is threatened with the loss of the Q by R—Kt 6. The following analysis shows that a draw was highly probable; and Steinitz afterwards asserted that he would not have resigned had he been aware of the possibilities of the position :—

A.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 43 R—R 7 ch | 43 K—Kt sq |
| 44 P×B | 44 R—Kt 6 |
| 45 B—Q 5 ch | 45 K—B sq |
| 46 R—R 8 ch | 46 K—K 2 |
| 47 R—R 7 ch | 47 K—Q sq |
| 48 R—R 8 ch | 48 K—B 2 |
| 49 R—R 7 ch | 49 K—Kt sq |
| 50 R—R 8 ch | 50 K—B 2 |

Not K—R 2 because of R—R 8 ch, followed by R—Kt 8 ch.

B.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 44 P×B | 43 K—B sq |
| 45 R—R 8 ch | 44 R—Kt 6 |
| 46 R—R 7 ch | 45 K—K 2 |
| 47 B—Q 5 ch | 46 K—K 3? |
| 48 P—B 4 ch | 47 K×P |
| 49 R—B 7 mates | 48 K—B 3 |

C.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 44 B—Q 5 ch | 43 K—Kt sq |
| If P×B, then Q—B 8 ch; 45 Q—Q 2, R—B 6; 46 B—Q 3, R×B ch; 47 K×R, Q—Kt 8 ch! | |
| 45 K—K 4 | 44 K—B sq |
| 46 Q—Q sq | 45 R—Kt 6 |
| 47 R—B 7 ch | 46 Q×P |
| 48 K×B | 47 K—K sq |
| 49 K—Q 6 | 48 Q—K 6 ch |
| 50 K—B 7 | 49 R—Kt 3 ch |

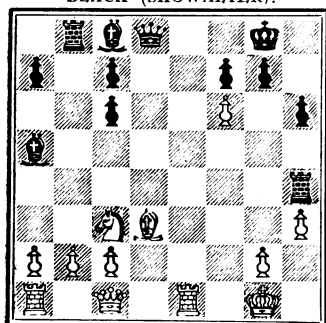
D.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 44 B—Q 5 ch | 43 K—Kt sq |
| 45 R—B 7 ch | 44 K—B sq |
| Not K—K 4 because of B—Kt 2. | |
| 46 K—K 4 | 45 K—K sq |
| 47 Q—Q sq, and Black has the advantage. | 46 B—Q 3 |

Only the last variation secures an advantage for Black, and it is very possible that Janowski, who was also short of time, would have failed to find this solitary favourable variation, especially as the other lines of play were more alluring.

Example No. 3 is a comedy of errors caused by time pressure acting to the disadvantage of both players.

No. 3.
BLACK (SHOWALTER).



WHITE (BARDELEBEN).

In this position, which occurred in a game played in the Munich Tournament, 1900, the moves were as follows :

- | |
|--------------|
| 17 B—Kt 3 ch |
| 18 K—R sq |
| 18 B×P |
| 19 P×B |
| 19 Q×P |
| 20 Resigns |

But what is the reply to 20 R—B sq? The most that Black can achieve is a draw by perpetual check, viz. :—

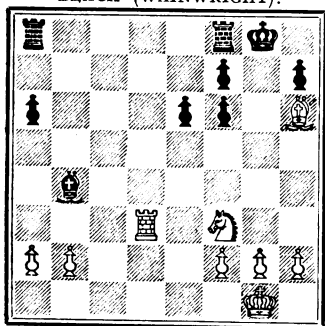
- | |
|--------------|
| 20 R×P ch |
| 21 K—Kt 2 |
| 21 R—R 7 ch, |
| &c. |

If 21... Q—R 5, then Q—B 4, and after the exchange of Queens, Black has a difficult and very doubtful ending.

The comedy of errors is made complete by the fact that Black missed the opportunity to force a win on the 17th move. 17... Q—Q 4 ch; 18 K—R sq (Q—K 3 or R—K 3 loses the exchange), B×P; 19 P×B, R×P ch; 20 K—Kt 2, Q—Kt 5 ch, &c.

If 18 K—B sq, then R—B 5 ch; 19 K—K 2, B×Kt; 20 P×B, R—B 7 ch; 21 K—Q sq, B—Kt 5 ch; 22 P×B, Q×P ch; 23 B—K 2, R—Q sq and wins.

No. 4.
BLACK (WAINWRIGHT).



WHITE (BELLINGHAM).

Our fourth example is from the Southport Congress, 1905. Mr. O. C. Muller's analysis of this position proves that the draw which was agreed upon was certainly a premature conclusion.

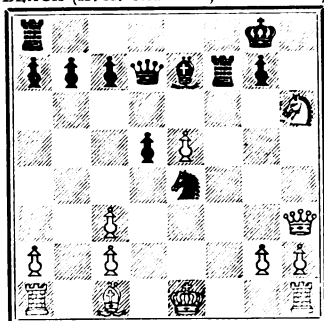
White's move Kt—K 5! threatens a mate in three moves by R—Kt 3 ch, K—R sq; B—Kt 7 ch, K—Kt sq; B×P mate. Apparently Black's only resource to stave off the direct mate is B—Q 7; 2 R—Kt 3 ch, B—Kt 4; 3 P—K R 4, K—R sq; 4 B×R, R×B; 5 Kt×P ch, R×Kt; 6 P×B. If 4... P×Kt; 5 R×B, R×B; 6 Kt×P ch.

In either case White's numerical superiority is sufficient to win.

For our first three examples the excuse—time pressure—could be pleaded. But what excuse can be found for a false conclusion in a correspondence game? The following position is taken from the Kitchen Correspondence Tourney, 1916.

No. 5.

BLACK (H. A. CADMAN, GOMERSAL)



WHITE (P. CHIGNELL, HULL).

After White's last move, 20 Kt—R 6 ch, Black resigned, being faced by two powerful threats : first the immediate loss of the Q ; and secondly, the loss of the exchange by P—K 6.

We are indebted to Major C. H. Chepmell for the following ingenious analysis of the position :—

A.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 21 Q×Q | 20 P×Kt |
| 22 Any move | 21 B—R 5 ch |
| | 22 R×Q |

B.

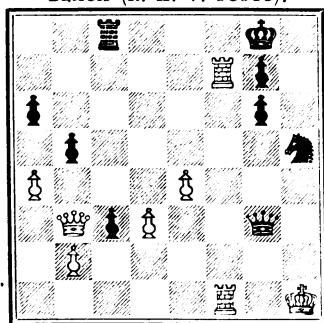
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| 21 P—K 6 | 20 P×Kt |
| 22 P—Kt 3 | 21 B—R 5 ch |
| 23 P×Q, or Q—Kt 4, Kt—Kt 4 ! | 22 R—K 2 !! |

If 23 Castles, R×P.

In any case Black remains with at least a level, if not the better, game.

No. 6.

BLACK (R. H. V. SCOTT).



WHITE (G. A. THOMAS).

Our sixth example is from a match between two popular English first-class players, G. A. Thomas and R. H. V. Scott, both now serving in His Majesty's forces. The match was played in 1915, and the position occurred in the second game of the match. In this complicated position Scott forced a draw by perpetual check, only to find after the game that he could have forced the following ingenious win :—

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 36 K—R 2 | 37 Q—K 6 |
| 37 R—B 4 | 38 R—B 3 |
| 38 Q×R ch | 39 R×Q |
| 39 P—B 7 wins | |

If 37 R—(B 7)—B 3, P—B 7 ! If 37 P×P, R—B 4 ! If 37 Q—B 2 Q—R 5 ch wins

An interesting variation is :—

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 37 R—B 8 | 37 R—B 4 | 42 K—Kt sq | 42 R—B 7 |
| 38 Q—Kt 8 ch | 38 K—R 3 | 43 Q—Q 8 ch | 43 Kt—B 3 |
| 39 Q—R 8 ch | 39 K—Kt 4 | 44 R (B sq)—B 2 | 44 R—B 8 ch |
| 40 P×B P | 40 R×P | 45 R—B sq | 45 Q—Kt 5 ch |
| 41 R (B 8)—B 3 | 41 Q—R 5 ch | 46 K—R 2 | 46 R—B sq wins |

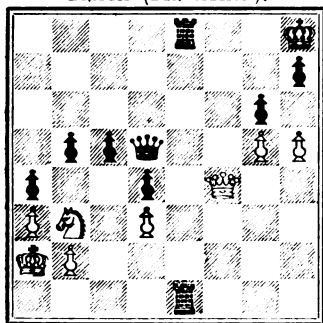
If 40 R—K Kt sq, Q×R ch, followed by P×Kt P, leads to a win.

In reviewing the above examples it will be noted that there is one feature common to them all, viz., that the errors of judgment occur (save of course in the correspondence game) at the close of the second or fourth hour of play. In other words, they exemplify the powerful influence which the clock exercises upon the intellect of even the

greatest players. Errors of judgment, bad moves, poor continuations—these are not absent from first-class games even in their early stages. But it is evident, as the sands run out and the vital factor of time begins to operate against the clear thought of both players, it is not in itself the false conclusion that counts so much as the inability of the player to take advantage of his opponent's error.

No. 7.

BLACK (DR. ATKIN).



WHITE (DR. BARTOLISCH).

We conclude our article with an amusing example, which occurred in a game played in the Medical Association at Petrograd, 1902. Black's last move was P—R 5!? whereupon White, faced with the double mating threat, P×Kt or Q×Kt, resigned, not seeing a valid reply. But Black's last move really gave White the opportunity of drawing by

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1 Q—B 6 ch | 1 K—Kt sq |
| 2 Q—Kt 7 ch! | 2 K×Q |
| 3 P—R 6 ch | 3 K moves |
- Stalemate!

OBITUARY.

We learn with regret of the death of M. Théophile Cabrol, president of the Cercle Philidor, Paris, at the age of 65.

The death occurred in January of Mr. W. Waterhouse, long identified with the Lee Chess Club, of which he was secretary for many years, and well known in London Chess League circles. From the fact that he lived alone, and was found dead in his house after nothing had been heard of him for two or three weeks (an inquest thus being necessary), an entirely unjust picture was drawn in some of the newspapers of his eccentric character. Had his devotion to chess reached journalistic ears, no doubt the picture would have been painted in darker colours still!

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We now repeat studies No. 259 and No. 260, which were published in the January number, and give their solutions.

Position 259, from actual play, submitted by the late Rev. A. Baker.—♔ at Q 2, ♔ at K R 2, ♕ at Q Kt 2, ♖ at Q R 4, ♗ at Q Kt 4, Q B 3, Q 4, K 3, K Kt 3, ♚ at Q Kt 4, ♛ at K 2, ♜ at K 3, K Kt 2, ♞ at Q 2, ♟ at Q R 2, Q B 3, Q 4, K 5, K Kt 5, K R 6. White to play and win.

1 Q—K 2 ch, K×Kt; 2 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt 6; 3 Q—R 3 ch, K—B 5; 4 K—B 2, Kt—Kt sq; 5 Q—R 4, B×P; 6 K P×B, and mates in two moves. If 4... Kt—B 4; then 5 Q—R 2 ch, K—Kt 4; 6 Q—R 5 ch, K—B 5; 7 Kt P×Kt, Q—Kt 2; 8 Q—R 4 ch, and mates next move. The position in fact is a forced mate in 9 moves.

Position 260, by K. Traxler.—♔ at K Kt 3, ♕ at Q Kt 2, ♖ at Q 4, ♗ at Q R 6, K B 2, K Kt 4, ♙ at K R 3, ♚ at Q 2, ♜ at Q Kt 2, ♞ at Q R 7, K R 2. White to play and win.

1 Kt—B 6 (threatening 2 P—R 7, and if necessary 3 Kt—Kt 8), Kt—B 4; 2 P—R 7, R×P; 3 Kt×R, Kt—Kt 6; 4 Kt—Kt 5, P—R 8 (Q); 5 B×Q, Kt×B; 6 Kt—Q 4! and as the Knight is imprisoned White wins easily with his Pawns. Black's only important alternative is 2... R—Q 6 ch, after which there follows 3 K—R 4, R—R 6; 4 Kt—K 7, Kt—K 3! 5 P—B 4, R—R 5! 6 P—R 8 (Q), R×Q; 7 P—Kt 5 ch, Kt×P; 8 P×Kt mate.

White's tries are numerous and difficult. Thus 1 Kt—Kt 5? Kt—B 4; 2 P—R 7, R—Q sq; 3 Kt—B 7, Kt—Kt 6; 4 P—R 8 (Q), R×Q; 5 Kt×R, P—R 8 (Q); 6 B×Q, Kt×B; and Black will draw. Or 1 K—R 4? Kt—B 4; 2 Kt—B 6, R—Q 8; 3 Kt—K 7, R—R 8 ch; 4 K—Kt 3, P—R 8 (Q). Or 1 P—B 4? Kt—B 4; 2 Kt—B 6, Kt×P. This study is certainly one of the hardest we have given lately, and it has done great execution on the score sheet.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

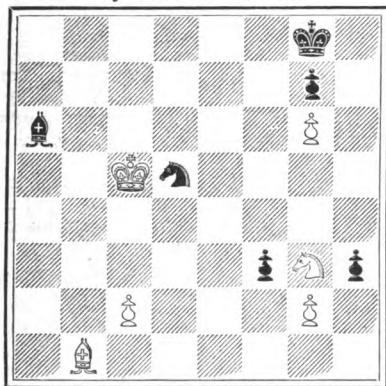
Name.	Previous Score.	No. 259.	No. 260.	Total.
Mr. R. Garby	51	4	0	55
Col. Kensington	47	4	2	53
Mr. D. M. Liddell	47	—	—	47
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46	—	—	46
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	40	4	0	44
Mr. L. Illingworth	28	4	—	32
Mr. F. W. Yelder	28	3	0	31
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	27	4	0	31
Mr. E. Sammons	26	—	—	26
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25	—	—	25
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	16	4	4	24
Mr. W. T. Pierce	16	4	2	22
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20	—	—	20
Mr. J. Gilchrist	7	4	2	13
Mr. J. B. Lowe	9	4	—	13
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	6	4	0	10
Mr. A. J. Head	4	4	1	9
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	Cancelled	4	4	8
Mr. J. Harrison	7	—	—	7
Mr. J. M. Doulton	—	4	2	6
Mr. H. E. Matthews	—	4	2	6
Mrs. Sollas	—	4	1	5

Again Mr. Garby reaches the top of the list.

Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," and posted to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2, by March 31st, 1918. Positions 263 and 264 will count in the Cumulative Competition.

Position 263. Original.

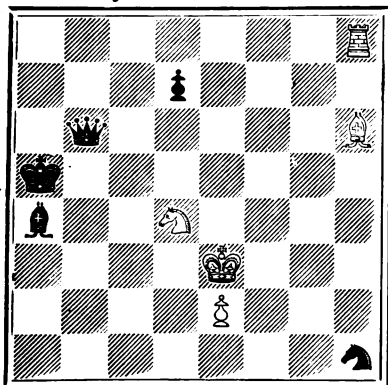
By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and draw.

Position 265. Original.

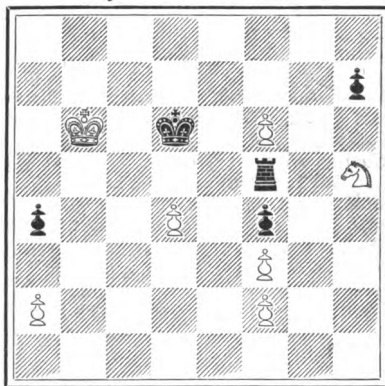
By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and draw.

Position 264.

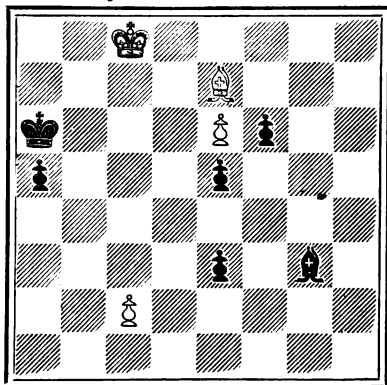
By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and draw.

Position 266. Original.

By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A QUEEN SACRIFICE ASCRIPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

In your November, 1917, number you give a win by Boden in an end-game (Diagram 14) against MacDonnell. You may be interested to know that I have discovered the identical position in Mason's "Art of Chess," p. 333, in which the game is won by himself. The details of play are also identical. I am wondering whether this is another coincidence, or whether a mis-quotation has been made.

Yours faithfully,

J. T. HART.

Searchlight Station,
St. Ann's Hill,

Chertsey, February 6th, 1918.

TWO BRILLIANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I have to thank three of your readers for answering my enquiry for the score of two games in your February issue. Messrs. J. H. Blake, W. Gooding, and C. H. T. Rouse all supplied me with the score of Napier *v.* Mortimer, Monte Carlo, 1902, Mr. Rouse pointing out that it is given, to the 20th move, in Cook's *Compendium*, p. 40.

With regard to the game Bird *v.* Blackburne, Mr. Blake has shown conclusively that this cannot have been played in the Paris Tournament of 1878, in spite of Signor Ferraris's assignation of it to that contest. The question remains open, Is it a tournament game at all?

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP W. SERGEANT.

8, Lodge Road,

St. John's Wood,

London, N.W. 8, February, 1918.

A SUGGESTION TO MR. C. D. LOCOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Last night during a little party with some Italian officers the following very bad game of chess was played. It is most amusing, however, and actually ends with a mate in two, with two distinct mates. Here it is:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	3 P—K R 4	3 B—B 4
TENENTE X.	Lieut. N. M. GIBBINS.	4 Kt—K R 3	4 Kt × P!
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	5 P × Kt	Mate in two!
2 P—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3		

It might amuse our readers in the *B.C.M.*

This ought to give an idea to Mr. Locock to invent a new kind of Synthetic games which are to end with problems—White mates in three (say) with so many variations.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

N. M. GIBBINS.

G.H.Q., B.E.P.,

Italy, 18th January, 1918.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

The statement by Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski in his "Random Suggestions" on page 18 of your January issue, that my win from Marshall was his only defeat on the occasion referred to, is erroneous. Mr. Marshall played thirty-one opponents in a simultaneous exhibition at the Bethlehem Chess Club on Tuesday, April 24th, 1917. The final score was: Marshall 28, Opponents 3. Besides the writer, Mr. A. T. Rex, of Allentown, Pa., won his game. Messrs. A. R. Limons and Everitt Schoonover, of Bethlehem, Pa., drew.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT S. GOERLICH.

Bethlehem Chess Club,

16, So. New Street, Bethlehem, Pa., U.S.A.,

February 6th, 1918.

Mr. Goerlich also sends us the appended record of an interesting game that he won against Frank J. Marshall, at Philadelphia, Pa., on December 26th, 1917. This was the occasion when the United States champion played 129 opponents.

GAME No. 0,000.

Danish Gambit.

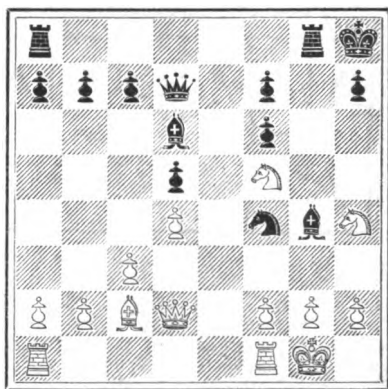
WHITE.		BLACK.			
F. J. MARSHALL.		R. S. GOERLICH.			
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4		14 B×B	14 Q—B 5
2 P—Q 4		2 P×P		15 P—Q 5	15 Kt—K 4
3 P—Q B 3		3 P—Q 4		16 B×Kt	16 Q×Q B
4 K P×P		4 Q×P		17 R—K sq	17 Q—B 3
5 P×P		5 Kt—Q B 3		18 R—Kt sq	18 P—Q Kt 3
6 Kt—K B 3		6 B—K Kt 5		19 Q—Q 3	19 Kt—R 5
7 B—K 2		7 B—Kt 5 ch		20 B—K 4	20 Kt—Kt 3
8 Kt—B 3		8 K Kt—K 2		21 B×Kt	21 B P×B
9 Castles		9 K B×Kt		22 P—B 3	22 Q R—K sq
10 P×B		10 Castles K R		23 Q—Q 2	23 Q—R 5
11 P—B 4		11 Q—K 5		24 R×R	24 R×R
12 B—Kt 2		12 Kt—B 4		25 R—Q B sq	25 Q—K 2
13 P—K R 3		13 B×Kt		26 K—R sq	26 P—K Kt 4
				27 R—Q sq	27 K—B 2
				28 P—B 4	

Drawn.

A QUEEN SACRIFICE.

The following very curious mate, following upon a Queen sacrifice, occurred at the Twickenham Chess Club in 1905, but we imagine that it is new to nearly all our readers.

Black, having the move in the annexed position, played 1... B×Kt, and the termination was : 2 B×B, Kt×P ; 3 B×Q, Kt×Kt dis. ch ; 4 K—R sq, R—Kt 7 ; 5 Q—K 3, R×P ch ; 6 K—Kt sq, R—Kt sq ch ; 7 Q—Kt 3, Kt—B 6 mate.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. B. Cooke (26th Canadian Battalion, France).—We wish we could inform you of the whereabouts and circumstances of the young Russian master, Aljechin. Unfortunately the condition of affairs in Russia has cut us off entirely for many months from our Russian chess friends.

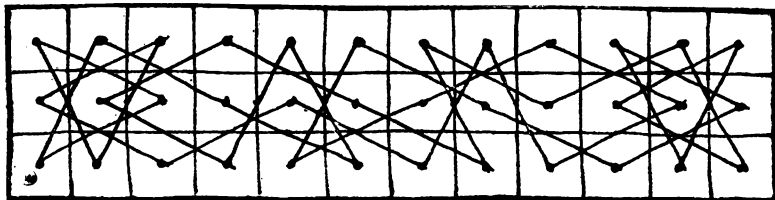
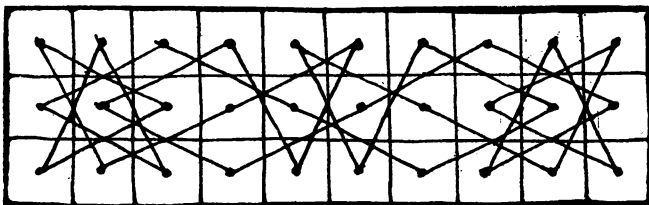
"A Lover of Chess."—The poem was re-published in *The British Chess Magazine*, June, 1913, pp. 236-7, having originally appeared in *The American Chess Monthly*, September, 1858, to furnish the steps of the Knight's Tour which you send us. If space allows later on, we may give the "diagram."

KNIGHT'S TOUR PROBLEM No. 3.

BY ERNEST BERGHOLT.

In their assertions of "impossibility" in the matter of Knight's Tours, mathematicians have been singularly unfortunate. The illustrious Euler, who was the first to investigate the subject methodically, states that a closed tour on an even-celled rectangle is only possible when there are not fewer than five cells in either of the sides. This statement has been blindly reproduced and endorsed by every subsequent writer on the subject, the latest being Professor Ahrens, of Magdeburg, who has fitted it with an algebraical formula.

Nevertheless, the "authorities" are all wrong. It is true—and the proof given by Flye Sainte-Marie for the 4×8 rectangle is valid as a demonstration—that a closed tour can never be traced on a rectangle of which one side has *four* cells. Whence everybody has jumped to the conclusion that it is equally impossible when one side has only three. The following diagrams prove the error :—



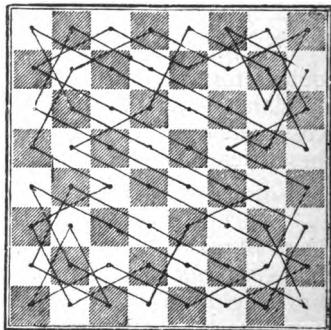
For our third problem, let us consider another area, which presents features of interest : the rectangle of seven cells by eight cells. Undoubtedly a closed tour can be traced upon this area ; but the problem I propose is the following :—

Taking away one row of eight cells from the ordinary chess-board, to construct, upon the 7×8 rectangle which remains, a closed tour in complete binary ("diametral") symmetry ; or, in the alternative, to prove that such a tour is impossible. I will give my own solution next month.

Mr. G. L. Moore has sent me a clever solution of Problem No. 1. Although his tour is by no means so pleasing to the eye as the one I published, it is mathematically correct according to the stated conditions.

SOLUTION OF KNIGHT'S TOUR PROBLEM
No. 2, BY THE AUTHOR.

This problem was first propounded in 1891 by General Parmentier, who stated that the greatest possible number of 3-move lines in a closed tour was *seven*. The correct solution, with *eight* of such lines, is believed by Mr. Bergholt to be now published for the first time.



WAR, PEACE, AND THE PIECES.

Probably analogies and metaphors drawn from the game of chess have been more frequently used during the present war than in any that has preceded it. The writer of a recent article in *The Times* on "The Game of War: Chessmen and Soldiers," to which we alluded in our last issue, goes further and asks, "Is it realised that the warlike game of chess has had some influence in the war?" He does not answer his own question, scarcely touching on a connection between the game and the fearful struggle in which we are now engaged. Commencing with such "fabulous monsters" as the Greeks, who played chess at the siege of Troy, and passing by a Chinese general in Manchuria centuries ago (who assuredly did not play chess of our brand), the writer comes down to chess-lovers of the present day, but only mentions Mr. Bonar Law and the late Baron Marschall, father of the Baghdad Railway, to the exclusion of soldiers. Captain R. W. Barnett, M.P., who first drew our attention to the article, notes the omission of any reference to General Cadorna, whose interest in chess has been recorded in the *B.C.M.* before. We may add the name of Hindenburg; and, if it came to the lower commands and the rank and file, we could easily fill many pages with names of our personal acquaintances who play chess, in the British Army alone.

However, though the *Times* writer does not connect chess especially with the present war, he remarks very truly: "A general study of the game is certain to prove a useful adjunct to soldiers in training; for the science of the openings, the mathematical symmetry of the middle game, and the careful analysis of the end-game teach the player many warlike lessons, of which individual initiative is not the least."

On more doubtful ground, the writer proceeds to compare the pieces of the two games, equating the Pawn with the infantryman, the Bishop with the cavalry, the Knight with the light guns, the Castle with the heavy howitzer, the Queen with the general staff—leaving the King as "King and Country." There have been a good many diverging comparisons, and it is not likely that any one will command general assent. With regard to the Castle (since literature prefers this name to Rook as a rule), we believe it was in *The Cape Times* that it was first pointed out that, while the objection has often been raised that it is absurd to have Castles roaming about the battlefield, the advent of the "tank" has removed this objection to the war parallel. Especially when the end-game is reached, and the board becomes clearer, is the Rook well suited to assist the advance of the infantry of Pawns; while the manner in which a tank clears an enemy trench by enfilading fire is remarkably analogous to the action of a Rook established on a rank with adverse Pawns.

The *Times* writer calls attention to the far greater cultivation of chess in Germany than in England in the past, but concludes: "When we remember that the Americans and ourselves were, before the war, fast adopting the game as a common amusement, it seems that the old association of the square board with the art of war is justified."

Let us add that we hope that an all-round peace, when in due time it comes, will reckon among the arts which have gained rather than lost that which is associated with the square board !

LOSS OF TIME IN CHESS.

[From Mr. John F. Barry's always instructive "News and Notes of Chess" in *The Boston Transcript* we take the following example of his series of articles on "Chess Fundamentals." After pointing out that he has, in previous articles, laid down the strategic directions of the various formations for attack and counter-attack, Mr. Barry proceeds :—]

It must be borne in mind, however, that collateral elements enter into the general application of these ideas, which affect their progress according to the changing circumstances of the combat. These elements are mainly the time and manner utilised in prosecuting the strategic purpose of the attack or counter-attack. Time is the more essential of these two elements, as the manner, which can be varied, may consume more time by one line of play than another, even to the point of vitiating the force of the strategic idea. These considerations enter so importantly into a study of each relative situation and are so delicately associated in the opening moves as to puzzle a careful judgment, to which such considerations must be submitted, when analysis is too far reaching to determine their application definitely. This is particularly true because the original equality of the forces will naturally maintain itself until some fundamental difference occurs in favour of one side or the other, which therefore can only occur early by some serious loss of time not attributable to the delicate advantage of the first move. Aside from an analytical winning procedure, to make the correct move in a given chess-situation means conformance with a strategic purpose as determined by the apparent necessity for defence or attack for a strategic formation ; a move which promotes neither must be a lost move and therefore loss of time, the repetition of which should lead logically to the loss of the game.

Master games of course show a minimum of such a violation of tactics, while the varying degrees of lesser skill show varying degrees of the violation towards the maximum. Yet many master players interpret an avoidance of the loss of time to mean the early development of pieces arbitrarily and without reference to a fundamental purpose otherwise. Lasker substantially lays down this proposition in his *Common Sense in Chess*, while Steinitz was noted for winning games by apparently violating Lasker's rule. Steinitz frequently conformed to some strategic purpose in this manner, which is the main consideration in the deployment of the pieces wherever they move, out or back.

Loss of time usually lessens the power of attack by yielding to the adversary opportunity to promote his attack. Preliminary manoeuvring is mainly to impede the adverse attack without impeding the

kindred attack ; this tends to dictate the true posting of pieces, and when strictly adhered to satisfies the rule of time also. But the first opportunity for attack must be availed of in the early stages, when the adverse counter is obstructed or will be delayed until this first attack is fairly established ; in many instances the difference of a move in the two attacks decides the winner.

The following game illustrates in part this point :—

GAME No. 4,411.

Vienna Opening.

WHITE. MIESES.	BLACK. Dr. BRODY.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	20 P—R 4	20 R—K Kt sq
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	21 R—R 2	21 Kt—K 2
3 B—B 4	3 Kt—B 3	22 K R—B 2	22 Kt—Kt 3
4 P—Q 3	4 B—Kt 5	23 R P×P	23 B P×P
5 B—K Kt 5	5 P—K R 3	24 Kt—Kt 3	24 Kt—R 5
6 B×Kt	6 B×Kt ch	25 Kt—B 5	25 Kt×Kt
7 P×B	7 Q×B	26 K P×Kt	26 Q—B 3
8 Kt—K 2	8 P—Q 3	27 R—K 2	27 K R—K sq
9 Castles	9 B—Kt 5	28 R—K 4	28 P×P
10 P—B 3	10 B—K 3	29 R (R 2)—K 2	29 R×R
11 B—Kt 3	11 P—K Kt 4	30 R×R	30 R—Q 2
12 P—Q 4	12 B×B	31 R—K 6	31 Q—B 2
13 R P×B	13 Castles K R	32 Q×Q P	32 Q—B sq
14 Q—Q 3	14 P—R 3	33 P—B 6	33 P—Q 4
15 Q R—Q sq	15 Q R—Q sq	34 Q—Q 3 ch	34 K—R sq
16 Kt—Kt 3	16 K—R 2	35 Q—K 3	35 K—R 2
17 Kt—R 5	17 Q—Kt 3	36 Q—K 5	36 Q—B 2
18 P—K Kt 4	18 P—B 3	37 R—K 8	37 Q—Kt 3
19 R—Q 2	19 Q—B 2	38 R—R 8 ch	38 K×R
		39 P—B 7 dis. ch	39 Resigns

Black's ninth move was a clear loss of time, enabling White to make a valuable defensive move, viz., Black's P—K Kt 4 blocks the White attack and compels White to attack by the left, and the White right thereby becomes the defensive wing. Black in such a situation should try to get his P—K B 4, but by the time lost was unable to, while White was enabled also to get P—K Kt 4 on his 18th move, effectually preventing P—K B 4. At move 19 White should have played P—Q 5 and then Q—B 4, etc., with a winning attack in his strategic direction. Black should have taken advantage of the omission by P—Q 4. The time lost by Black after this enabled White to develop an attack entirely inconsistent with the original strategic situation.



THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

To the amount previously contributed by our subscribers to help to meet our extra costs of production we have this month to acknowledge with grateful thanks the sum of £4 13s. 2d., as indicated by the appended list. The total contributions to date amount to £19 5s. 2d.

We have also to report a further gratifying increase of new subscribers. Since the issue of our last number we have enrolled 15 new supporters, making an increase of 36 since January 1st, 1918.

	Subscription.	Extra.	Total.
Mr. W. N. Walker (Springfield, Fife) ..	8/-	42/-	50/-
"A Friend of B.C.M."	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. H. A. Burton (Pontefract)	8/-	4/-	12/-
Mr. Chas. Willing, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.	8/-	8/-	16/-
Mr. H. Ward (Croydon)	8/-	2/6	10/6
"A Lover of B.C.M."	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. G. F. Bernard (Paris)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. J. G. White (Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.)	8/-	8/8	16/8
Mr. John Hartshorn (Leyburn)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. W. Easson (Stirling)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. F. C. L. Wratten (Croydon)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. F. E. Purchas (Brighton)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. Maxwell Jackson (North Ferriby, E. Yorks.)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. A. E. Moore (Manchester)	8/-	12/-	20/-

The Café de la Régence has started another level tournament, this time a double-round one, between the seven players who did best in the last—MM. Aurbach, Silbert, Antoniadi, Bienstock, Gibaud, Chatard and Weinstein.

The championship of the Metropolitan Chess Club looks like being won by W. P. MacBean, who won all of the first six games played. The last score to hand showed J. M. Bee second (4 out of 6), and H. G. Cole third (4 out of 7).

Judge L. L. Labatt made a clean score of 7 wins in the Louisiana State championship, of which the news has come over very belatedly, for the contest was held in New Orleans last August. B. V. B. Bixon was second with 6 points, and J. W. Trean third with 5.

The Cambridge Town Chess Club, which won its 1916-17 correspondence match with Rugby by 2—0, has just resigned one game in the correspondence match to which it challenged Hampstead. Hampstead, with White, played 1 Kt—Q B 3. The other game, a Lopez, is proceeding.

Two Australian State championship items are to hand. The Queensland championship has fallen to Mr. F. Robinson, with 7½ points out of 11, followed by Messrs. A. J. Ansaldo (7), A. J. Boyce (6½), and

W. C. Poole (6). The Western Australian championship has fallen to **Mr. R. Woodman**, with 7 points out of 8.

Two champions of the Metropolitan Chess Club met in a short match at the Practice Chess Club in Fleet Street recently, D. Miller, an ex-holder, defeating W. Winter, last year's victor, who is now in the army, by 4 games to 3, with 1 draw. Winter has also played a match with E. A. Michell, to whom he gave 2 games start in 4 up. Winter won 4 games "off the reel."

The final section of tournament of the Los Angeles Chess Club, which we mentioned in our last issue, was won by Mr. R. C. Stephenson, with a score of 3 points out of 4. E. O. Fawcett ($2\frac{1}{2}$) was second, and G. A. L'Hommede ($\frac{1}{2}$) third. M. W. Testa, who also qualified for the final, was prevented by his professional work with the Universal Film Co. from playing.

On February 15th a team of "Canadian Convalescents" from Epsom was entertained by the City of London Chess Club. A 14-a-side match was played, the City not putting in any of the first-class except on the top board, where the visitor, Driver Robson, asked for a first-class opponent, and unexpectedly beat Mr. G. E. Wainwright. The other 13 games all ended in favour of the home team, which thus won an enjoyable match by 13—1.

The first continuous tournament (handicap) of the season at the Imperial Chess Club resulted in an easy victory for Mr. A. E. Barrett (Class V., now promoted to Class IV.). Mrs. W. Banting (Class III.) was 2nd, Mr. G. M. Bauer (Class IV.) 3rd, Mrs. Stevenson (Class II.) 4th, and Capt. R. W. Barnett, M.P. (Class IB.) 5th. Mr. C. D. Locock (IA.), who has won five of these tournaments in succession, would have been 2nd but for a 15-point penalty. The hon. sec., the Rev. O. Allen, played no less than 149 games in the tournament, scoring 50 per cent.

We regret very much to note that the chess column in *The Hull Times*, after nearly 20 years of existence, is now temporarily suspended. Shortage of paper is, of course, the reason. The column will be much missed among Northern chess enthusiasts. In bidding farewell to his readers the late editor begs for more support for the Hull Chess Club. We hope that his appeal will not be unheard, for it is the duty of all players who remain at home to help their local clubs through these troublous times.

Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski, who has been busy on a war invention to help defeat the enemy, had a letter (addressed originally to Mr. Frank Janet) in *The Pittsburg Gazette Times* in support of the movement to encourage chess-play in the United States Army. He writes:—

There are now boxing instructors at the various camps. We might then have chess instructors. The presence of a Marshall or a Showalter at a camp would greatly stimulate enthusiasm. Perhaps you could get up a subscription to pay the salary of a chess-player as a start, the Government accepting him

with his salary paid by outsiders. Then later they might themselves pay salaries to chess-players at each of the camps. There is no good reason why all the stress should be placed on physical athletics and mental athletics denied any standing.

We would like to see the idea realised ; but, somehow, we fear that even our up-to-date American allies are hardly advanced enough for this !

The match in New York between D. Janowski and C. Jaffe, which began in November last, ended early in January with a victory for Janowski by 10 games to 8 (of which 4 were conceded as stari), 4 others being drawn. After the thirteenth game Jaffe stood well with 8 to 5 ; but Janowski then won five games straight off. Owing to the fitful way in which the mails have reached us, we are unable to give fuller details yet.

The correspondence section of *The American Chess Bulletin*, which we mentioned in our January issue as being now the official organ of the Correspondence Chess League of America, has been taken over by Mr. Stanley H. Chadwick, formerly secretary of the Brooklyn Chess Club and an active cable-match organiser.

The fourth American Correspondence Championship, by the way, has introduced Edward Lasker, once City of London champion, and now champion of the Western Chess Association, in what we believe is a new light. He has gone through the preliminary section of six games without a loss and evidently has designs on the first prize. He has also entered for the fifth championship. The past holders are W. N. Woodbury (first two championships) and Louis J. Isaacs, of Illinois (third championship).

We have received from Mr. F. Beaumont, hon. sec. and treasurer of the Durban Chess Club, the club's report for the season 1916-7 and a circular prospectus for the present year. We mentioned in our December issue the fine victory of Mr. G. W. Gray in the club championship for 1916, which he won with a clean score of 11 points. Last season the Durbanites, on the initiative of Mr. H. E. Holmes, started a "Durban and Natal Coast District Chess Championship," open to all players within 25 miles of the Natal and Zululand Coast ; 31 entries were received for this—15 locals and 16 non-members. The tournament was conducted on the knock-out principle, and, after disposing of Mr. Gray in the semi-final, Mr. Holmes very appropriately won the championship for the first time, the Rev. J. Richardson being runner-up. It is intended to make the new championship an annual event, and the entries for the second of the kind closed on December 31st.

City of London Chess Club.—The championship tournament of the City of London for the season 1917-8 resulted in a tie for first place between G. E. Wainwright, Philip W. Sergeant, and E. Macdonald, who each scored 4 points out of 6, while the holder for the past two

years, E. G. Sergeant, was only half a point behind. We believe that this is the closest finish which has occurred in the competition. The triple tie is now being played off.

We append the full table of the tournament :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1 Germann, Th.	—	1	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Jacobs, H.	0	—	1	0	0	0	0	1
3 Jesty, E. T.	0	—	1	0	0	0	1	2
4 Macdonald, E.	1	1	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4
5 Sergeant, E. G.	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 Sergeant, P. W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	0	4
7 Wainwright, G. E.	1	1	0	0	1	1	—	4

Of the other tournaments conducted at the City of London during the winter, the Mocatta Cup (2nd Class) is not yet decided. The Russell Cup (3rd Class) has fallen to G. Glover, who scored 5 out of 6, followed by Capt. McCaulis (4 $\frac{1}{2}$), and C. Andreae (4). Andreae tied with J. D. Taylor, whom he beat in the play-off for third prize.

The first results in the correspondence tournaments promoted by the British Chess Federation are to hand, as follows :—

Class 1, Section C	..	Capt. Harding	beat	H. Erskine.
„ 2, „ A	..	D. M. McIsaac	„	C. Dawson.
„ 2, „ B	..	W. D. Barrow	„	Rev. J. L. Peach.
„ 2, „ C	..	J. Waterhouse	„	Rev. F. W. Botterill.
„ 3, „ A	..	C. Marthew	„	B. McLoughlin.
„ 3, „ B	..	G. Rudge	„	F. Drakeford.
„ 3, „ A	..	F. Drakeford	„	W. Gibbon.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski writes to us that Mr. Stephenson, the winner of the following game in the current tournament of the Los Angeles Chess Club, is “a comer.” We give the game, with Mr. Mlotkowski's very instructive notes, from *The Los Angeles Times*.

GAME No. 4,412.

Queen's Pawn Game.

WHITE. DAVIS.	BLACK. STEPHENSON.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 4	3 P—K 3
4 P—K 3	4 P—B 4
5 P×Q P	5 K P×P
6 B—K 2	6 Kt—Q B 3

7 P—Q R 3 7 P—Q B 5
 This manœuvre—advancing the Q B P when P—Q R 3 is played, occurred in one of the Staunton-St. Amant games. The idea is that now P—Q Kt 3 is not to be feared. The danger is that P—K 4 later may be inconvenient for the player with his Pawn so advanced.

C 2

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 8 Kt—B 3 | 8 P—Q R 3 |
| 9 B—Q 2 | 9 B—Q 3 |
| 10 Castles | 10 B—K 3 |
| 11 Q—B 2 | 11 Castles |
| 12 Q R—K sq | |

This Rook should have been played to Q sq.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 13 P—K R 3 | 12 Q—B 2 |
| 14 B—B sq | 13 K R—K sq |
| 15 Kt—Kt 5 | 14 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 16 Kt×B | 15 P—K R 3 |
| 17 P—B 4 | 16 P×Kt |
| 18 B—Q sq | 17 Q R—Kt sq |
| 19 P—Q R 4 | 18 P—Q R 4 |
| 20 Kt—Kt 5 | 19 P—Kt 5 |
| 21 Kt×B | 20 Q—Q 2 |
| 22 B—B 3 | 21 Q×Kt |

P—Q Kt 3 would have saved the Pawn, although Black would then have had the better game, playing P—B 6.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 23 Q—B 3 | 21 P—Kt 6 |
| 24 B—Q 2 | 23 Q—Kt 5 |
| 25 R—R sq | 24 Q×R P |
| 26 R—R 3 | 25 Q—Kt 4 |

The Rook here is in a very unwieldy position.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 27 K R—R sq | 26 R—K 2 |
| 28 R—R 4 | 27 R—R 2 |
| 29 Q—B sq | 28 Kt—Q 2 |
| 30 R—R 3 | 29 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 31 B—K Kt 4 | 30 P—R 5 |

From now until he fails on his 40th turn, White plays well. Having a lost game in any event, and Black having his forces concentrated on the Queen's side, he now begins an attack against the King.

31 R—K sq

.....Rather R—K 2, so as to reserve the other Rook for K B sq and K B 3.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 32 Q—Kt sq | 32 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 33 Q—Kt 6 | 33 R (R 2)—K 2 |
| 34 R—K B sq | 34 R—K B sq |

.....The sacrifice of the Ex⁷ change was intentional, Black thinking he could win on the Queen's side. He should, however, have played Kt—B 7. Then 35 P—B 5, Kt×R; 36 P—B 6, R—K B 2; 37 P×P, R×R ch; 38 K×R, Q—K 2; 39 Q×P, Q×P 40 B×P ch, R×B; 41 Q×R ch, Q—B 2 ch, wins. Or if White instead played 36 P×P, then R—K B sq; 37 R×R ch, K×R; 38 Q—R 7, R—K sq; 39 Q—R 8 ch, K—K 2; 40 Q×P ch, K—Q 3.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 35 B×P ch | 35 R×B |
| 36 Q×R ch | 36 R—B 2 |

.....Stephenson later said he should have played K—R sq here, pointing out White's win on the 40th move.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 37 B×Kt | 37 Q×B |
| 38 R—Q B sq | 38 P—B 6 |
| 39 R×B P | 39 Kt—B 5 |
| 40 Q×P | |

Here R (B 3)×P would win.

40 Q×R (B 6)

.....Well played. By it he secures at least a draw and wins against all but best play, whereas otherwise he could not have saved the game.

41 R×R P

P×Q would have drawn. If then Kt×R; 42 Q—R 8 ch, K—R 2; 43 Q—K 4 ch, P—Kt 3; 44 P—B 5. Even if this draw were not seen, the move made was not in best style. In the choice of continuations which lose, as White evidently thought all did here, one should choose that which calls for the most difficult play on the part of your opponent—not that which enables one to last the greatest number of moves.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 42 K—R sq | 41 Q×P ch |
| 43 K—R 2 | 42 Q—Q B 8 ch |
| 44 K—Kt sq | 43 Q×B P ch |
| 45 R—R 8 ch | 44 Kt—K 6 |
| 46 Q—B 3 | 45 K—R 2 |
| 47 P×Q | 46 Q×Q |
| 48 K—B 2 | 47 R—Q Kt 2 |
| 49 K—K 2 | 48 Kt—Q 8 ch |
| | 49 Kt×P wins |

We give below the score of a decidedly sporting game by correspondence between the Sheffield and Manchester Chess Clubs begun in November, 1916, and finished last January. Sheffield, by the way has now brought to a conclusion its three simultaneous correspondence matches, each conducted by a different committee. Manchester were beaten $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$, while Bradford won by the same score, and the match against Leicestershire was drawn, 1—1.

GAME No. 4,413.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.
SHEFFIELD.

BLACK.
MANCHESTER.

1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—Kt 5
4 Castles

1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4
4 P—B 4

.....Manchester were set upon playing this move, which is, to say the least, unusual at this stage. The result is not very encouraging.

5 P×P¹
6 Kt×P
7 P—Q B 3
8 P—Q 4
9 P×B
10 P×P
11 Q—Q 4
12 B—K B 4
13 Kt—Q 2
14 B—Kt 3
15 B—Q R 4
16 B—B 2

5 Kt—B 3
6 Castles
7 Kt×Kt
8 P—Q 3
9 B×P
10 P×P
11 K Kt—Kt 5
12 Q—B 3
13 B—K 3
14 P—Q R 3
15 P—Q Kt 4

White's position is now very strong—and he is a Pawn up.

17 Q×Q
18 Kt×Kt
19 B×Q P
20 B—Q Kt 3
21 P×B
22 B—R 3

16 Kt—B 5
17 Kt×Q
18 B×Kt
19 K R—K sq
20 B×B
21 R—K 7
22 P—Kt 5

.....A desperate measure, justifiable, however, by the position of the game.

23 P×P
24 Q R—B sq
25 K R—Q sq

23 Q R—K sq
24 Q R—K 3
25 P—K R 4

.....Not 25.., Kt—Kt 5 ; 26 P—R 3, Kt×P, for then, as *The Sheffield Weekly Times* points out, 27 R—B 8 ch, K—B 2 ; 28 R—K B sq, R—K B 3 ; 29 P—Kt 5, &c. But, after the text move, White does well to guard against Kt—Kt 5.

26 P—K R 3
27 R—K sq
28 R—B 8 ch
29 R×R
30 K—B sq
31 R—B 3

26 Kt—K 5
27 Kt—Kt 6
28 K—R 2
29 Kt×R ch
30 Kt—Q 5
31 Kt—Kt 4

.....It does not look as if White's Bishop would ever get into play again !

32 R—K 3
33 P×R
34 K—K 2
35 K—Q 3
36 K—B 4

32 R×R
33 K—Kt 3
34 K—B 4
35 K—K 4
36 K—Q 3

.....But if Black went after the K P the Bishop would be out in time.

37 P—K 4
38 K—B 5
39 K—Kt 6
40 P—R 4 !
41 K×P
42 K—R 5

37 K—K 4
38 K×P
39 K—Q 4 !
40 K—Q 3
41 K—B 3

If 42 P—Kt 3, Kt—B 2 ch : 43 K—R 5, Kt—Kt 4, &c. But the text-move wins.

42 Kt—Q 5
43 P—Kt 5 ch
44 B—B 5
45 K—Kt 4
46 P×P
47 B—K 3

42 Kt—Q 5
43 K—Kt 2
44 Kt—K 3
45 P—Kt 4
46 Kt×P
47 Resigns

The appended game was contested in the match between Leeds and Bradford on January 19th. We are indebted to Mr. Conde for the notes on the play.

GAME No. 4,414.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. A. G. CONDE.	BLACK. F. D. YATES.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 P—Q Kt 4
6 B—Kt 3	6 P—Q 3
7 P—B 3	
White could play here 7 Kt—Kt 5, P—Q 4; 8 P×P, Kt—Q 5; 9 P—Q 6! Kt×B; 10 P×P, Q×P; 11 R P×Kt, remaining a P up.	
8 B—B 2	7 Kt—Q R 4
9 P—Q R 4	8 P—B 4
10 P×P	9 R—Kt sq
11 P—Q 4	10 P×P
	11 Q—B 2.

.....Capablanca is stated to have remarked that he considers this variation lost for Black. This may be rather a sweeping verdict, but the fact remains that White has a big pull all through. The danger is that he may overreach himself.

12 P—K R 3

At this point White could have won a P, as follows: 12 P×K P, P×P; 13 Kt×P, Q×Kt; 14 R×Kt, Kt—Kt 5 (if 14... B—Q 3; then 15 P—K B 4, &c.); 15 P—K B 4, Q—R 4; 16 P—R 3, &c. The reason I did not play it is that I did not see it in time!

13 P—Q 5	12 Kt—Q B 3
14 Q Kt—Q 2	13 Kt—Q sq
15 R—K sq	14 B—K 2
16 Kt—B sq	15 Castles
17 P—K Kt 4	16 Kt—K sq
18 Kt—Kt 3	17 P—B 3
19 B—K 3	18 Kt—B 2
20 Q—Q 2	19 P—Kt 3
	20 Kt—Kt 2

.....The manœuvring of the Black cavalry throughout the game is worthy of note.

21 Kt—R 2	21 K—R sq
22 P—Q Kt 4	22 Kt—Kt 4
23 K—Kt 2	23 P—R 4
24 P×R P	

The sounder move was 24 P—B 3. The play hereabouts is rather wild, both players seeming intent on "doing something"—and complications abound.

25 K—R sq	24 B×P ch
26 Q—K 2	25 P×R P
27 Kt×R P	26 Q—Q 2
28 K×B	27 B—Kt 7 ch
29 K—R sq	28 Q—R 6 ch
30 Q—Kt 4	29 Kt×Kt

The close proximity of the Black Q and Kts not being to White's taste, he now invites an exchange, hoping for a favourable end-game.

31 Q×Q	30 R—B 2
32 P×P	31 Kt×Q
33 R—R 7	32 P×P
34 B—Q sq	33 R—K Kt 2
35 B—Kt 4	34 Q R—K Kt sq
36 P—B 3	35 Kt (R 4)—B 5
37 R—K B sq	36 Kt—Q 6

Waste of time. R—Q sq or Kt sq at once was better.

38 R (B sq)—R sq	37 Kt (R 6)—B 5
39 P×P	38 P—Kt 5
40 R—Kt 7	39 P×P
41 R—Kt 6	40 B—Q 3
	41 R—Q sq

Drawn.

There is, of course, plenty of play left, but it is very difficult to prove anything.

Either side could easily contrive to lose!

The two following games were contested in the current tournament for the championship of the City of London Chess Club.

GAME No. 4,415.

Irregular Defence.

WHITE. BLACK.
E. G. SERGEANT. G. E. WAINWRIGHT.

I P—K 4 I Kt—Q B 3

.....An eccentricity on the part of Mr. Wainwright—who is, however, one of those who profit not seldom by eccentricity!

2^r P—Q 4 2 P—K 4
3 P×P 3 Kt×P
4 P—K B 4 4 Kt—Q B 3
5 B—K 3

5 B—B 4 seems the most natural developing move, a plausible reply being hard to find.

6 P—K 5 5 Kt—B 3
7 Q—Q 5 6 Kt—K 5
8 B—B 4 7 P—B 4
9 Kt—K B 3 8 Q—K 2
10 Kt—Q 4 9 P—Q Kt 3
10 Kt×Kt

.....Laying a trap of a kind into which the City champion does not often fall—though, apparently he might have safely walked in and gone off with the bait! His error seems to have been on his 13th move.

11 Q×R 11 Kt×P ch
12 K—K 2

12 K—Q sq, Kt×B ch; 13 K—K 2, Kt×B; 14 Q×B ch, Q—Q sq; 15 Q—R 6, P—Q 4, offered White very poor prospects of making a fight of it.

12 Q—Q sq
13 Q—Q 5 13 Q—R 5

.....White apparently did not reckon with this powerful move, or else he would have played 13 Kt—B 3 or Q 2, instead of Q—Q 5. After Black's 13th nothing avails White against the threat of Q—Kt 5 ch.

14 R—K B sq 14 Q—Kt 5 ch
15 R—B 3 15 Q×P ch
16 B—B 2 16 B—B 4
17 Kt—Q 2 17 Kt—Q 5 ch
18 K—Q 3 18 Kt×B ch
19 R×Kt 19 Q×R
20 Q—B 7 ch 20 K—Q sq
21 Q×Kt P 21 Q—K 7 ch
22 K—B 3 22 B—Kt 5 ch
23 K×Kt

If 23 K×B, mate in two follows.

23 Q×Kt ch
24 Resigns

For now mate in two cannot be averted.

GAME No. 4,416.

Bird's Opening.

WHITE. BLACK.
H. JACOBS. P. W. SERGEANT.

1 P—K B 4

A favourite beginning with Mr. Jacobs. He followed it up in the same way as now in his Cable Match game v. Ruth in 1911.

2 P—Q Kt 3 1 P—Q 4
3 B—Kt 2 2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—Q Kt 3

.....Here Ruth played P—K 3, avoiding the Fianchetto development which is so frequent a feature in the play of both sides in this opening.

4 P—K 3 4 B—Kt 2
5 Kt—K B 3 5 P—K 3
6 Kt—B 3 6 Q Kt—Q 2
7 Kt—K 2 7 B—Q 3
8 Kt—Kt 3 8 Castles

8 P—Q 5

He might have played 8 Q—R 4, forcing P—Q R 3 if Black is to avoid loss. For the text-move see Griffith and White, p. 47 n. (g).

8 B × Kt

9 P × B

If 9 Q × B, Kt—K 4 leaves Black with much the better development.

9 Kt—K 4

10 Q—R 4 ch

7 B—Kt 5

10 B—Kt 5 is the right move. See the before-mentioned note in Griffith and White.

10 Q—Q 2

11 B—Q Kt 5

If 11 Q × B, Q—R 5 ch; 12 K—K sq, Q × B P; 13 R—B sq, Q × K P ch, threatening Kt—Q 6 ch. But the move White actually makes is worse, and his next absolutely fatal.

11 P—Q B 3

12 P × P ??

12 Q—R 6 ch

13 Resigns

Played by correspondence in the first round of the S.C.C.U. championship, October, 1917, to January, 1918. Notes by J. H. White.

GAME No. 4,418.

Ruy Lopez—Cozio Defence.

WHITE.

BLACK.

A. G. FELLOWS
(Herts.).J. H. WHITE
(Middlesex).

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—KB 3

2 Kt—QB 3

3 B—Kt 5

3 K Kt—K 2

.....A difficult defence that has been much analysed of late. Though it looks purely defensive Black has resources of counter attack of an unusual character that make it necessary for White to exercise care in the development of his attack. There is no obvious line that gives White an unmistakable advantage, and the best continuation against the "Cozio" is a matter of doubt.

4 P—B 3

White has three good continuations beside the text-move: (i.) P—Q 4, (ii.) Kt—B 3, (iii.) Castles. Against the first I tried 4... P × P; 5 Kt × P, P—Q 4; 6 Kt—Q B 3, P × P; 7 Castles (if Kt × P, Q—Q 4, followed, if Q Kt moves, by Q × Kt P), P—B 4; 8 B—Kt 5, Q—Q 3; 9 B × K Kt, K × B (not B × B on account of Kt × Kt!); 10 B × Kt, P × B; 11 P—B 3, P—K 6? 12 Q—Q 3. J. Davidson (Metropolitan)—J. H. White (Hampstead), London League, 1917: Mr. Burn suggested 11... P—Kt 3; then if 12 P × P, B—

Kt 2; 13 K Kt—K 2, P × P; 14 Kt × P, Q × Q; 15 Q R × Q, B × P; with a Pawn plus and a safe game. Or if 13 P—K 5, B × P; 14 R—K sq, K—B 3, with a like result. Against the continuations (ii.) and (iii.) the best reply is 4... P—K Kt 3. One new variation arising from 4 Kt—B 3 may be mentioned: 4 Kt—B 3, P—K Kt 3; 5 P—Q 4, P × P; 6 Kt—Q 5, B—Kt 2; 7 B—Kt 5, P—K R 3; 8 B—B 6, B × B; 9 Kt × B ch, K—B sq; 10 Kt × P, K—Kt 2, with an equal game. The move adopted in the present game, 4 P—B 3 is, in practice, unusually difficult to meet. The best "book" defence that I can find is 4... P—Q R 3, followed, if B—R 4, by P—Q Kt 4 and P—Q 4, but there are elements of unsoundness in the Black position. Hence the excuse for the hazardous innovation at the next move.

4 P—B 4

.....Any virtue there may be in this move is due solely to the tendency of 4 P—B 3 to obstruct White's Q side development unless it can be followed up *with effect* by P—Q 4.

5 P—Q 4

The objection to this move now is that it leaves the K P unprotected, though in spite of that it

may be the best move. Among the alternatives that have been tried are (i.) 5 P×P, P—K 5; 6 Kt—R 4, Kt—Kt 3; 7 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 8 P×P, Q—B 3; 9 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 10 B—K 3, Q×Kt P; 11 B—K B sq (if 11 P—K Kt 3, B—K Kt 5, followed by B—B 6); 12 Q—Kt 3 (if 12 P—B 3, P×P; 13 P×P, Castles; 14 P×B, Q—K 5), Castles; 13 Kt—Q 2, B—K 2.

(ii.) 5 Q—K 2, P—Q 3; 6 P×P, B×P; 7 P—Q 4, P—K 5; 8 Kt—R 4, P—Q 4; 9 B—Kt 5, Q—Q 2; 10 Kt—Q 2, P—K R 3.

(iii.) 5 P—Q 3, P—Q 3; 6 Castles, Kt—Kt 3; 7 B—Kt 5, B—K 2; 8 B×B, Kt×B; 9 Kt—Kt 5, P—K R 3! 10 Q—R 5 ch, P—Kt 3; 11 Q—R 4, Kt—Kt sq! 5 P×K P

6 B×Kt

This does not look correct, as it frees Black's game, but it is difficult to find a really effective continuation. If, for instance, 6 Kt×P, Kt×Kt; 7 P×Kt, P—B 3; 8 B—Q B 4, Kt—Kt 3; 9 Q—R 5, Q—R 4; 10 B—B 4, P—Q 4! 11 B—K 2, B—K 2. And if 6 Kt—Kt 5 or R 4 the answer is P×P followed by P—Q 4.

6 Kt×B

7 Kt×P

7 Q—B 3

8 Kt×Kt

8 Kt P×Kt,

.....Q P×Kt is also good. The weakness of Black's isolated K P being fully offset by his freer game and possession of two Bishops.

9 Q—K 2

My opponent discarded Castles, which I had expected, in favour of the text move. A likely variation would have been 9 Castles, B—R 3; 10 R—K sq, P—Q 4; 11 P—B 3, B—Q 3, and if now P×P Black could at least draw by 12.., B×P ch.

9 P—Q 4

10 P—B 3

It certainly looks as if Black's Pawn centre were in danger of crumbling, but actually the position is sound.

10 B—Q 3

II Castles

If 11 P×P, Q—R 5 ch; 12 Q—B 2, Q×P ch, &c. The tempting

line 11.., P×P; 12 Q×P ch, K—Q sq (threatening to win the Q) would be answered by R—B sq!

II Castles

12 Kt—Q 2

Not P×P because of 12.., B×P ch! but now Black begins to get a pull.

12 Q—R 3

13 P—K Kt 3

13 B—K R 6

14 R—K sq

This loses a Pawn, but the alternative, 14 Kt×P, B×R, would have been a doubtful improvement.

14 P×P

15 Q—B 2

If 15 Kt×P, Q—R 4; 16 Kt—Q 2, Q R—K sq! 17 Q—Q sq (if Q×Q Black mates in 2), B—K Kt 5 and wins.

15 Q—Kt 3

16 R—K 3

16 B—K Kt 5

17 P—Kt 4

Still the Pawn cannot be taken for if 17 Kt×P, Q—R 4; 18 K—Kt 2, R—B 3, threatening either to double the Rooks or to play R—R 3.

17 Q R—K sq

18 R×R

If 18 R—Q 3, R—K 7+. The text move turns out badly, however, and 18 Kt—B sq seems necessary.

18 R×R

19 Kt×P

This loses right off, but there was no defence against the threatened R—K 7.

19 R—K B sq

20 Kt—R 4

20 Q—Q 6!

.....White had overlooked this move.

21 Q—K sq

If B—B 4, P—Kt 4.

21 B—K 7

22 B—Kt 2

22 Q—B 7

.....Stronger than R—B 8 ch immediately.

23 Resigns

White had nothing better than 23 B—R 3, R—B 8; 24 Q×R, B×Q; 25 R×B, Q×B P; 26 B—B sq, Q×Q P ch; 27 K—R sq, B×Kt P, and there is no use in prolonging the game.

Game played in London League match, 17th January, 1918.

GAME No. 4,419.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY J. H. WHITE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
V. RAY	W. E. BONWICK
(Bohemians).	(Hampstead).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 B—B 4 |
| 4 P—B 3 | 4 B—Kt 3 |

.....A move practised by Charousek that has much to commend it. The variation may also arise from 4 Castles, P—Q 3; 5 P—B 3, B—Kt 3, &c.

5 Castles

Maroczy *v.* Charousek, 1896, proceeded: 5 P—Q 4, P×P; 6 P×P, Q Kt—K 2; 7 Kt—B 3, P—Q B 3; 8 B—Q B 4, P—Q 4; 9 P×P, Kt×P; 10 Kt×Kc, P×Kt, with an equal game. The text-move was tried in a consultation game in which these masters were opposed.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 6 P—Q 4 | 5 P—Q 3 |
| 7 R—K sq | 6 B—Q 2 |

Here, in the consultation game referred to, the White allies played 7 Kt—R 3, K Kt—K 2; 8 Kt—B 4, Castles; 9 P—Q R 4, P—Q R 3? 10 Kt×B, with advantage on account of Black's broken Pawn-position on the Q side, although the game was ultimately drawn. 9... P×P; 10 P×P, B—Kt 5, as in an unfinished correspondence game, Cambridge Town *v.* Hampstead, is a decided improvement for Black, and should equalise.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 8 B—K 3 | 7 K Kt—K 2 |
|---------|------------|

In a recent off-hand game at the City of London Chess Club, in which Mr. Amos Burn played White, the following moves occurred: 8 Kt—R 3, Castles; 9 Kt—B 2, B—Kt 5; 10 B—Kt 5, P—B 3; 11 B—K R 4, Kt—Kt 3; 12 B—Kt 3, Q Kt—K 2? (12 P—B 4 is stronger); 13 Kt—K 3, B×

Kt; 14 P×B, P—B 3; 15 B—B 4 ch, K—R sq (P—Q 4 was comparatively better, but Black wished to maintain a strong Pawn at K 4); 16 B—K 6! P—Q 4; 17 Kt—B 5, Kt×Kt; 18 P×Kt, Kt—K 2; 19 K—R sq, P×P; 20 P×P, B—B 2; 21 P—B 4, P—Kt 3; 22 P×P, P×P; 23 Q—Kt 4, K—Kt 2; 24 R—K 3, P—K B 4; 25 Q—K 2, Kt—B sq; 26 R—K Kt sq, Kt—Q 3; 27 R—K 5, Q—B 3 (not Kt—K 5; because of R×B P! and if R×R, 28 B×R, P×B; 29 B—R 4 dis. ch, winning the Q); 28 P—B 3, Q R—K sq.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 9 P—Q R 4 | 8 Castles |
| 10 B—Q 3 | 9 P—Q R 3 |
| 11 Q Kt—Q 2 | 10 Kt—Kt 3 |

If 11 P—Q 5, Q Kt—K 2 (not 11... B×B, because of 12 P×Kt, which wins a piece); 12 B×B, P×B; and Black is threatening Kt—B 5 followed by P—B 4, with a position quite equal to that of White, notwithstanding the disarrangement of the Q side Pawns.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 12 P×K P | 11 P—B 4 |
|----------|----------|

If 12 B—B 4 ch, K—R sq; 13 Kt—Kt 5, Q—K sq; 14 Kt×R P, P—B 5; 16 Q—R 5, K Kt—K 2; 16 Q—R 4, Kt—Kt 3; 17 Q—R 5, with nothing better than the draw. Nor is 14 P×B P, R×P; 15 Q—R 5, P—R 3; 16 P—K Kt 4, R—K B sq, any improvement for White.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 13 Kt—B 4? | 12 Q Kt×P |
| 14 Q×Kt | 13 Kt×B |
| 15 Kt×B | 14 B×B |
| 16 Q—B 2 | 15 Kt—B 5 |
| 17 Q×P | 16 P×P |
| 18 Q—B 4 ch | 17 B—B 3 |
| | 18 K—R sq |

.....Black could have played 18... P—Q 4, but this would have masked his B.

19 Kt—Kt 4 19 P—K R 4
 Kt×Kt P would also
 have been good.
 20 Kt—K 3 20 B×Kt
 21 Resigns

If 21 P×B, Q—Kt 4 ch; 22
 K—R sq (best), Kt—R 6; 23
 Q—K 2 (if 23 Q—B sq, R×B P;
 24 Q—Kt 2, Kt×B P ch; 25 K—

Kt sq, Kt—R 6 ch; 26 K—R sq,
 R×Kt and wins), R—B 3; 24
 Kt—Kt 2, Q R—K B sq; 25 P—
 B 4, Kt×P; 26 Kt×Kt, R×Kt;
 27 R—K B sq, Q—Q 4 ch and
 wins. And if 24 R—K B sq,
 Q R—K B sq; 25 Q R—Q sq,
 R×P; 26 R—Q 2, R×P. Black's
 play was effective throughout, and
 suggests that this defence merits
 further examination.

Played in the correspondence match, Devonshire *versus* Sussex.
 Notes by the winner.

GAME No. 4,420.

Danish Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R. MCCARTHY	Col. E. KENSINGTON
(Devon).	(Sussex).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P×P
3 P—Q B 3	3 P×P
4 B—Q B 4	4 P×P
5 Q B×P	5 P—Q 3
6 Kt—K B 3	6 Kt—Q B 3
7 Castles	7 B—K 3
8 B—Q 5	8 Q—Q 2
.....Developing the Queen without blocking a Bishop.	
9 Kt—Q R 3	9 P—K B 3
10 Q—Kt 3	10 Kt—Q sq
.....Giving Black a strong defensive position.	
11 Kt—Q 4	11 B—B 2
12 K R—K sq	12 P—B 3
13 Q R—B sq	
Black cannot afford to take the sacrifice.	
	13 Kt—K 2
14 B—B 4	
White loses time over the moves of Bishop and Queen, thus enab- ling Black to develop his Q side.	
	14 Kt—B sq
15 Q—Q 3	15 Kt—Kt 3
16 B×B ch	16 Q×B
17 B—R sq	17 B—K 2
18 Kt—B 5	18 Castles
19 Kt×B ch	
.....These exchanges are all to Black's advantage in view of his two Pawns plus.	
	19 Q×Kt

20 P—B 4	20 Kt—K 3
21 Q—Kt 3	21 K—R sq
22 Q—K 3	
Q—K B 3 would be better. The text-move enables Black to com- mence attacking.	
	22 Q R—K sq
23 R—K 2	23 Kt—B 4
.....This attack appears sound, though it seems to endanger Black's centre, as White at once proceeds to show.	
24 P—K 5	24 B P×P
25 P×P	25 Q—K B 2
26 Q—Q 4	26 Q—K B 5
.....Black's only move, but decisive, threatening Q×R and a mate. With the exchange of Queens the game is practically over.	
27 Q×Q	27 R×Q
28 Kt—B 2	28 P—Q 4
.....This releases Black's centre from complications.	
29 Kt—Q 4	29 Kt—K 3
.....The King's Pawn being now blocked gives Black no cause for concern, and eventually falls, White's Bishop being powerless throughout the game.	
30 Kt×Kt	30 R×Kt
31 R—K B sq	31 R×R ch
32 K×R	32 Kt—B 5
33 B—Q 4	33 P—Q Kt 3
34 B—B 2	34 R×P
35 R×R	35 Kt×R and Black won.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity.—The ninth monthly meeting was held at Brighton on the 9th ult., with the president, Mr. F. E. Purchas, in the chair. The secretary, Mr. H. W. Butler, announced that the membership was upwards of fifty. The usual solution handicap concluded a most enjoyable gathering, Major C. H. Chepmell, Messrs. F. E. Purchas and B. Fison (all first-class) tying for first place, followed by Mr. F. Brook (third class). The problems presented on this occasion were twelve in number, with a time limit of 65 minutes.

Below will be found the first monthly score of the solvers competing for the Fraternity's Championship. As most of the positions solved have appeared in *The Times Weekly Edition* and *Morning Post* we have numbered them consecutively to save space. Nos. 1 to 4 are the four positions at page 64 of our last issue; No. 5, *M.P.*, 1893; No. 6, *T.W.E.*, 2,086; No. 7, *M.P.*, 1894; No. 8, *T.W.E.*, 2,089; No. 9, *M.P.*, 1895. The initials at top of each column are those of the composers of the problems; this will facilitate identification.

Positions which appear in notation are not included and are not acknowledged.

When, as cannot help happening in these difficult times, our magazine does not make its appearance on the first of the month, we will make a corresponding extension in the date of receipt of solutions. Mr. Gibbin's score, it will be noticed, is not complete. As he is serving as a Lieutenant in Italy he is naturally entitled to consideration on the point of time.

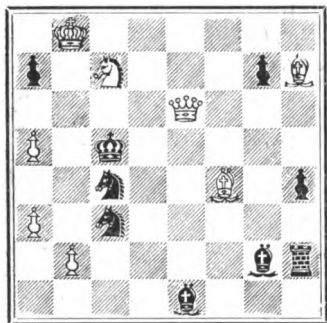
The problems to be solved in this issue are numbered 3,051 to 3,054.

	1 R.G.	2 W.G.	3 D.T.D.	4 B.G.L.	5 P.H.W.	6 P.H.W.	7 E.V.	8 A.C.W.	9 H.D'O.B.
Barrett-Lennard, R. F.	0	4	8	10	8	9	14	10	0
Bernard, H. D'O. . .	9	6	10	10	8	9	14	10	12
Campbell, A. . . .	9	6	10	10	8	9	14	12	6
"Chessington" . . .	0	6	8	10	8	9	14	12	12
Cooper, A. R. . . .	9	6	10	10	8	7	14	12	12
Davis, H. H. . . .	9	6	10	10	8	9	14	10	12
Fison, B.	9	6	10	10	8	9	14	12	12
Gibbins, N. M. . . .	9	6	10	10	8	—	—	—	—
Gillam, G.	9	6	10	10	8	9	14	12	12
Harwood, C. . . .	0	0	10	8	6	7	12	10	—
Markwick, F. W. . .	9	6	10	10	8	7	12	12	12
Marshall-Rodda, W. .	9	6	8	10	8	7	14	12	—
Purchas, F. E. . . .	9	6	10	10	8	9	10	12	12
Smith, Stanley . . .	9	6	10	10	8	7	14	10	12
Wallis, E.	9	6	8	10	8	9	14	12	12

The 1917 informal tourney of the *Saturday Westminster Gazette* has, like its predecessors, produced some really splendid work. Mr.

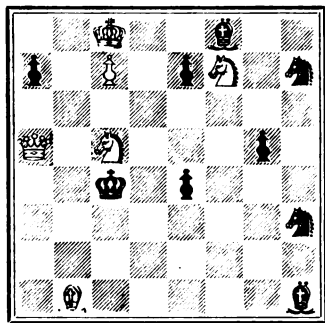
A. C. White has made his award and placed the principal entries in the following order: 1st, G. Heathcote; 2nd, P. F. Blake; 3rd (*ex æquo*), K. A. L. Kubbel (4-er) and Eric Westbury (3-er), with a special prize to Koetscheld (4-er). The judge points out the difficulty of arriving at a decision where three and four-movers compete in one class, and has expressed the opinion that comparisons are unsatisfactory, and in this we agree. The two chief prize winners are beautiful four-movers, and we accord them the following diagrams:—

By GODFREY HEATHCOTE,
Arnside.



Mate in four.

By P. F. BLAKE,
Warrington.



Mate in four.

In the four diagrams at page 60 it will be noticed the words White and Black have been reversed. This of course is unintentional, and the error may not even be noticed by many.

The Good Companion C.P.C. repeated again this year the universal solving competition on the 22nd February in honour of President Washington's birthday. We have no particulars of how many chess clubs took part, but obviously the number is unfortunately reduced.

Scandinavian Chess Federation—Fourth Concourse.

Two-movers:—

First prize, by L. Berg.—White: K at Q R 5; Q at Q Kt 4; R at Q B 3; B at K R 8; Kts at K R 4 and K B 4; P at K B 6. Black: K at K 4; Q at K B 4; B at K 7; Kt at K B 8; Ps at K R 6 and Q 4. Mate in two.

Second prize, by L. Berg.—White: K at Q R 4; R at K 8; Bs at K Kt 8 and K 7; Kts at Q 4 and Q B 3; Ps at K Kt 3, 4 and K B 6. Black: K at K 4; Q at Q R 8; Bs at K R sq and Q R sq; Kts at Q 7 and Q B 7; Ps at Q 6, Q B 3 and Q R 7. Mate in two.

Third prize, T. C. Henrikson. Hon. mens.: J. J. Togstad, E. Jonsson, and E. Scheel.

Three-movers:—

First prize, by J. A. Broholm.—White: K at K Kt 7; Q at K B 7; Rs at K R 3 and K 5; Kts at K sq and Q 2; P at Q B 5. Black: K at Q 5; B at K 7; Kts at Q Kt 2 and Q R 8; Ps at K Kt 4, K B 5, Q B 3, Q Kt 5 and 7. Mate in three.

Second prize, by M. Ranvig.—White : K at K B 8 ; Q at K R 4 ; R at Q 8 ; Bs at Q Kt 5 and 6 ; Kt at K 4 ; Ps at K R 5, K 2, Q 6 and Q R 2. Black : K at Q 4 ; R sat K R 3 and Q R 5 ; B at K Kt sq ; Kt at Q R 4 ; Ps at K B 6, K 3, 4, Q Kt 2, 5 and Q R 6. Mate in three.

Third prize, J. J. Togstad. Fourth, A. Ryden. Hon. mens : A. K. Larsen and R. Langsand.

Algemeen Handelsblad International Two-move Problem Tourney award.

First prize, by A. Ellerman, Buenos Aires.—White : K at Q Kt 8 ; Q at Q Kt 6 ; Rs at Q 5 and Q R 4 ; Bs at Q 6 and Q Kt sq ; Kts at K B 4 and Q 4 ; Ps at K Kt 2 and Q B 7. Black : K at K 5 ; Q at K B 7 ; Rs at Q 6 and Q B 7 ; Bs at Q R 7 and 8 ; Ps at K Kt 5, K B 3 and K 6. Mate in two.

Second prize, by G. M. Goethart, Amsterdam.—White : K at Q R 8 ; Q at Q B 4 ; Rs at K Kt 7 and Q 3 ; Bs at Q B 3 and 8 ; Kts at K B 5 and Q 8 ; Ps at K R 4 and K 4. Black : K at K B 5 ; Rs at K R 3 and 7 ; Bs at K B 2 and Q B 2 ; Kt at K R 8 ; Ps at K R 2, K Kt 5, K 2 and Q R 3. Mate in two.

Third prize, J. J. Rietveld, Kesteren. Hon. mentions : Dr. E. Palkoska, Prague ; G. H. Goethart (2), and J. J. Rietveld, in order given.

One problem was cooked after the award was made, and two were disqualified on the ground of being anticipated.

Christmas Puzzles.—We received solutions of some of these positions from Messrs. H. E. Matthews, C. Mansfield, J. A. J. Drewitt, and H. Hosey Davis, all sending that for Mr. H. E. Dudeney's 'Bishops' problem. Mr. Matthews was the only solver who successfully tackled Mr. Dawson's monogram positions. His solution cooks the B.G.L. oddity with the following medley : White : K at K R 6, R at Q B sq, Kt at K B 4 ; Ps at K R 3, K 5, Q 6 and Q B 5. Black : K at K B 6 ; Q at Q B 2 ; Rs at K 5 and Q B 6 ; Bs at K Kt 3 and Q sq ; Kts at K sq and Q 5 ; Ps at K R 5, K Kt 6, K B 4, K 2, 3, 6, Q 6 and Q B 7. Mate by R—B sq.

Mr. Davis has submitted a shorter method to Mr. Dudeney's problem by clipping off three moves. After move 16 he continues with 17 B—Q 4 or K 3, K—Kt 5 ; 18 B—R 6, K—R 4 ; 19 B—Kt 5, K—Kt 5 ; 20 B—Kt 6, K—R 6 ; 21 B—B 5, K—R 7 ; 22 B—R 4, K—R 8 ; 23 B—Q 4 ch, K—R 7 ; 24 B—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 17... K—R 5 ; 18 B—Q 2 or B 3, K—R 6 ; 19 B—R 6, K—R 5 ; 20 B—Kt 5 ch, K—R 6 ; 21 B—Q 2, K—R 7 ; 22 B—B sq, K—R 8 ; 23 B—R 4, K—R 7 ; 24 B—Kt 3 ch, &c.

G.C.C.P.C. Awards :—

Special January Tourney for 2-movers illustrating play consequent on Black Bishop moving.

First prize, by G. W. Chandler and C. Mansfield.—White : K at K R 8 ; Q at Q R 3 ; Rs at K R 5 and K sq ; B at K R 2 ; Kts at

K B 8 and K 4; Ps at K Kt 3, 7, K B 3, K 6 and Q B 4. Black: K at K 4; Q at Q R 2; Rs at K R 3 and 5; Bs at K Kt 4, K B 4, Ps at K R 2, Q 5, 6, Q B 2 and Q R 3. Mate in two.

Second prize, by L. Rothstein, West Hoboken.—White: K at K 5; Q at Q R sq; Rs at K B sq and Q sq; B at K sq; Kt at K 3. Black: K at K 2; R at K Kt sq; B at K sq; Ps at K R 4, K Kt 2, Q B 2, Q Kt 3 and 4. Mate in two.

Hon. mention: A. Ellerman.

Special Tourney illustrating Black Knight play.

First prize, by A. Ellerman.—K at K R 2; Q at Q B 3; R at Q 5; B at K R 5; Kt at K 3; Ps at K Kt 7, K B 5, K 5 and Q B 2. Black: K at K 2; R at Q R sq; Bs at K B 8 and Q R 2; Kt at Q 2; Ps at K 5 and Q B 4. Mate in two.

Second prize, by G. Guidelli.—White: K at K R sq; Q at Q R sq; Rs at K R 5 and K Kt 7; Bs at K R 8 and Q R 2; Kt at K B 3; P at Q 4. Black: K at K B 3; Bs at Q Kt sq and Q R sq; Kts at Q 4 and Q B 8; P at K B 5. Mate in two.

Hon. mention: A. Ellerman.

Special Tourney illustrating Black Queen play.

First prize, by W. B. Rice, Philadelphia.—White: K at K R 3; Q at Q R 8; Rs at K R 5 and Q B 6; B at K R 7; Kts at K B 3 and Q Kt 5; P at K 5. Black: K at Q 4; Q at Q B 4; Ps at Q B 7 and Q Kt 5. Mate in two.

Second prize, by C. Promislo, Philadelphia.—White: K at K R sq; Q at Q R 4; Rs at K 3 and Q 7; Bs at K R 7 and Q B 5; Kts at K B 7 and K 4; Ps at K Kt 5, Q B 7 and Q Kt 7. Black: K at K 3; Q at Q 4; Kts at K Kt sq and 8; Ps at Q B 5 and Q R 4. Mate in two.

January (regular) Tourney.

First prize, by A. Ellerman.—White: K at K 7; Q at K Kt sq; Rs at Q B 8 and Q Kt 6; Bs at K R 2 and K 2; Kts at K B 2 and Q B 5. Black: K at Q 4; Rs at Q B 8 and Q R 2; Bs at Q Kt 6 and Q R 6; Kts at Q 2 and Q Kt 2; Ps at K R 6, K B 2, K 6, Q 3 and 5. Mate in two.

Second prize, by A. Ellerman.—White: K at Q R 8; Q at Q Kt 6; Rs at K 8 and Q R 5; Bs at K R 6 and K B sq; Kts at K R 2 and Q 4; P at Q Kt 4. Black: K at K 5; Q at K Kt 2; B at Q R 7; Kt at K 3; Ps at K Kt 7, K B 4, Q 6 and Q Kt 2. Mate in two.

Third prize, "Ua tane," South Sea Islands.

Hon. mentions: A. M. Sparke, R. E. L. Windle, and J. C. J. Wainwright.

L'Italia Scacchistica Tourney for two-movers.

First prize, by G. Guidelli.—White: K at Q Kt 6; Q at K Kt 4; R at Q R 3; Bs at K R 7 and Q R 5; Kts at K B 6 and 7; Ps at Q 6 and Q Kt 4. Black: K at Q B 5; Rs at K 7 and Q 7; Bs at K R 7 and 8; Kts at K Kt 6 and Q R 8; Ps at K B 7, Q 5, 6, Q Kt 2 and Q R 7. Mate in two.

Second prize, by G. Guidelli.—White: K at Q R 6; Q at K R 3; Rs at Q 8 and Q B 2; B at Q 7; Kts at K Kt 3 and K 6; Ps at

K Kt 2, Q 4, Q B 5 and Q Kt 5. Black: K at Q 4; R at K R 3; Bs at K R 2 and K Kt 4; Kts at Q B sq and Q R 6; Ps at K Kt 2, K B 4, K 5 and Q R 2. Mate in two.

Third prize, by G. Guidelli.

Hon. mentions: L. Ceriani and G. Guidelli (2). Out of six honoured problems the popular Italian composer is successful in no fewer than five—a remarkable achievement.

SOLUTIONS.

By W. J. M'Arthur (p. 29).—1 P—B 4, K—B 6; 2 Kt—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×Kt or B× either P; 2 Q—B sq ch, &c. If 1..., R×P; 2 R—Q 2 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 5; 2 R—K sq ch, &c. If 1..., R—B 7 or others; 2 Q—B 2 ch, &c.

By C. F. Anderson (p. 30).—1 R—Kt 5, &c.

By C. Promislo (p. 30).—1 R—K 6, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 30).—1 B—Kt 2, &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 30).—1 K—Kt 3, &c.

No. 3,043, by A. M. Sparke.—1 Q—Q 7, &c.

No. 3,044, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—1 Kt—K B 2, R—B 7; 2 Kt—Q 3 ch, B×Kt; 3 Q—K B 4, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q—K B 4 ch, K—Kt 8; 3 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—K 4, B—Q 6 or others; 3 Q×Q P, &c.

No. 3,045, by T. and J. Warton.—Authors' key, 1 B—R 2, but 1 Q—B 7 and 1 B—R 7 also suffices.

No. 3,046, by W. Greenwood.—1 Q—Kt 3, P—Kt 5; 2 B—K 3, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 5; 2 R—R 2, &c.

By F. E. Godfrey (p. 59).—1 B—K 2, &c.

By C. W. Sheppard (p. 59).—1 Q—K 7, &c.

By A. M. Sparke (p. 59).—1 P—Q 4, &c.

By Dr. J. J. O'Keefe (p. 59).—1 R—Q 5, &c.

By J. Roura (p. 59).—1 Kt—R 4, &c.

By M. J. Meyer (p. 60).—1 R—Kt 8, &c.

By M. J. Meyer (p. 60).—1 Kt—Q 6, &c.

By M. J. Meyer (p. 60).—1 Kt—Q 8, K—K 5; 2 Kt—K 6, &c. If 1..., Q B×P; 2 R×B ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 7 or B 5; 2 R—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—K 6 ch, &c.

By M. J. Meyer (p. 60).—1 Q—K sq, Kt—Kt 4; 2 P—K 4, &c. If 1..., P—B 5; 2 Kt—Q 7 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Q Kt sq, &c.

By M. J. Meyer (p. 60).—1 P—B 7, &c.

By M. J. Meyer (p. 60).—1 Kt—Q 4, &c.

By M. J. Meyer (p. 61).—1 Q—Q 8, K—B 4; 2 R—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q—R 5, &c. If 1..., B×Kt; 2 Q—B 7, &c. If 1..., R—K 4 ch, &c.

By M. J. Meyer (p. 61).—1 Q—B sq, K—Q 4; 2 Q×Q P ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 6; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 3; 2 B—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P×Q P or Kt—B 3; 2 Q—R sq ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c.

By N. M. Gibbins, after M'Arthur (p. 61).—1 P—B 4, with play corresponding to Mr. McArthur's solution already given.

By R. W. Borders (p. 62).—The author's intention is 1 B—Kt sq, 2 Kt—Kt 5, 3 Kt—Q 4, 4 Kt—B 2, 5 Kt—K 3 dis. ch, &c. We pointed out a cook in 6 last month, but Mr. H. Hosey Davis has sent a solution in 3 by 1 Kt×R P, 2 P—Kt 7, &c.!

By T. G. Hart (p. 63).—Place Black King on K R 4, then 1 Kt—Kt 5, &c.

No. 3,047, by R. Gevers.—1 Q—Kt 5, &c.

No. 3,048, by W. Greenwood.—1 R—K B 3, R—Kt 6 (best); 2 R—Q 3, &c.

No. 3,049, by D. J. Densmore.—1 Q—Kt 4, Q—B 5; 2 Q—Kt sq, &c. If 1..., B—B 5; 2 Kt×Kt ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B×R ch, &c.

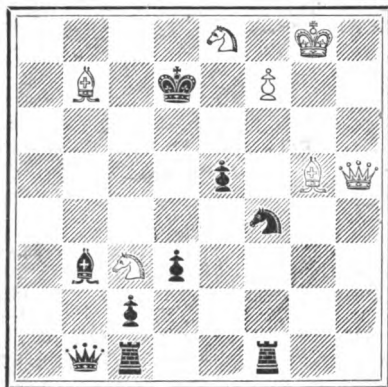
No. 3,050, by B. G. Laws.—1 Q—Q 8, B×Kt; 2 P—Q 7, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 6, &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,051.

By A. M. SPARKE,
Lincoln.

BLACK.



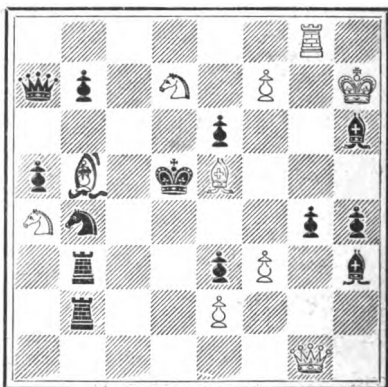
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,052.

By S. GREEN,
London.

BLACK.



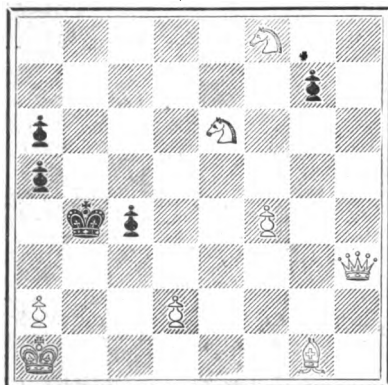
WHITE

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,053.

By T. WARTON,
Southall.

BLACK.



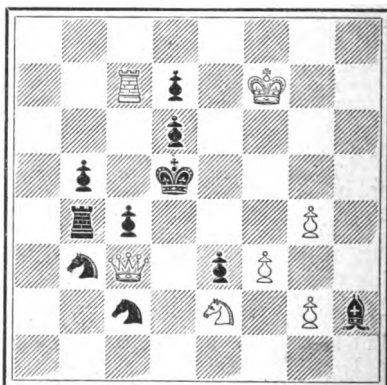
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,054.

By K. SYPNIEWSKI,
Moscow.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

The above four problems are included in the Solving Competition of the Sussex Chess Solving Fraternity.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

APRIL, 1918.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE CHANGE-MATE.

BY H. D'O. BERNARD.

In considering this type of problem it should be remembered that a change-mate as the term is now employed—and I would not for a moment suggest any alteration in this respect—implies a complete-waiter (*i.e.*, what is generally known as a complete-block) with change of mate.

Hence it will be found that certain disabilities or disadvantages apparent in the change-mate are largely due to the fact that all mates are set in the initial position, and consequently are peculiar—not so much to the change-mate—as to the parent stem, the complete-waiter.

And, before we go further, may I say how singularly inappropriate I consider that unhappy term “complete-block?”

In the first place the word block is already usefully employed in the term self-block. Here it expresses just what it is intended to convey: Black so blocks or obstructs the squares in his King's field that mate follows. “Complete-block,” however, hardly suggests a complete-waiter, in fact—to my mind—it pictures something not unlike the kind of position produced by two wood shifters, who after playing the stoniest of Stonewall games, have managed to get themselves mutually stalemated! You apply the term “threat” to a problem with a threatening key-move—then why not describe as a “waiter” a problem in which you wait for Black to play? This gives us “complete-waiter,” “threat-waiter,” and so on.

But now, having registered my protest, let me instance some of the disabilities of which I have spoken.

STOPS AND PLUGS.

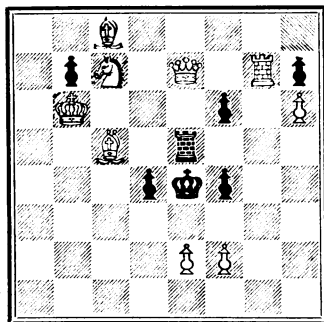
In either the incomplete-waiter or threat problem a cook is in many instances easily cured by the addition of a White or Black Pawn; and in order to discriminate between these I have lately been accustomed to define a White P used for this purpose as a “stop” and a Black one as a “plug.”

D I

If, however, a stop has to be used in a complete-waiter, change or added-mate, then this in turn has usually to be plugged ; as otherwise the stop by making a simple waiting move will in itself produce a cook. An instance of this is seen in A. Here the stop at h6 prevents a cook by 1 R—R 7, and the plug on h7 is obviously necessary to prevent 1 P—R 7.

A.

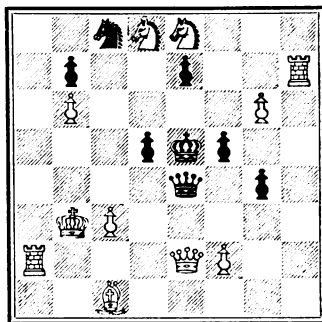
By H. D'O. BERNARD.
The Field.



White mates in two moves.

B.

By H. D'O. BERNARD.
Westminster Gazette.



White mates in two moves.

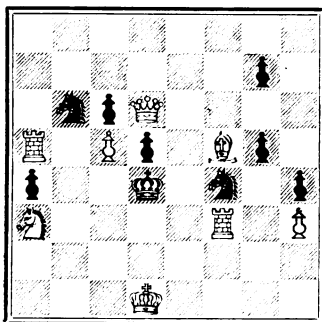
Sometimes it is possible to so arrange the stop that any move on its part will result in the obstruction of some White piece. Thus in B the P on g6 not only prevents a cook by 1 R—K R 6, but when it is played to g7, it so obstructs the R that Kt moves is a valid defence. Here we may note that the Ps at b6 and 7 should not be quoted as a fair instance of a plugged stop, since their use is threefold : they prevent a cook by 1 R—Q R 6, a dual when P—K 3, and consequently another cook, for were they absent 1 R—B 7 would provide a changed-mate of which the composer had no intention.

Reverting for a moment to A, it would seem at first sight that the plug at h7 might be dispensed with ; the R being placed on that square and the stop transferred to g6. This—my original intention—is a far better arrangement, but unfortunately we are faced with a recalcitrant cook in 1 R—R 5. Just one of those little things which, as players say, “are sent to try us !” But, before proceeding further with our quotations, some explanation for the large number of excerpts from my own work would seem to be in order.

It can scarcely admit of argument that no one has such an intimate knowledge of the difficulties encountered in the course of construction as the composer himself. He alone has any record of the various renderings which were tried and found wanting before the published version was decided upon, and consequently, where small points of detail are concerned, he is able to state definitely the reasons which led him to adopt this or that setting, and is not compelled to depend upon surmise which must always be the case where he is considering the work of others.

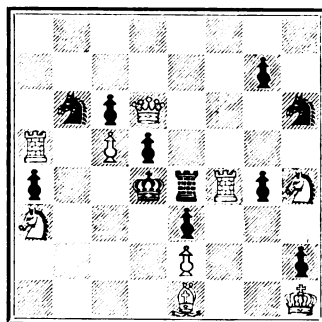
C.

By H. D'O. BERNARD.

Good Companion.

White mates in two moves.

C 1.



White mates in two moves.

With this premise we come to C, which affords a good instance of the deliberate employment of a plugged stop. A tentative setting is shown in C 1. To show that the mates with the Kt on h4 are fringe, it is merely necessary to remove the offending Kt and that on h6, together with the Ps on h2 and g4, transfer the White K to a1, convert the Black R into a Q, and add a White P on a2. To defend the use of such mates was, in this instance, beyond me, but shorn of them the position was, in my opinion, too thin, and possessed other undesirable features also : witness the ugly mate by recapture after Q × R, and the P on a4 which calls aloud for explanation. There can be no reason why the Black Kt should not play to a4 so far as the set mate is concerned ; consequently this P must have some bearing upon the key. When, after some experiment, I hit upon the version actually adopted, I had no hesitation in deciding upon it. It is true that it necessitates the use of stop and plug on h3 and 4, but in return we have an (apparently) free K B, the White K safely anchored behind a 5-square minefield and last but not least that Black P on a4 successfully camouflaged as a plug.

DUALS.

Since the interest of a change-mate depends to a great extent upon the successful concealment of the change, anything which serves as a finger-post to the key should be avoided as likely to detract from the difficulty. And this, curiously enough, brings me to the discussion of duals.

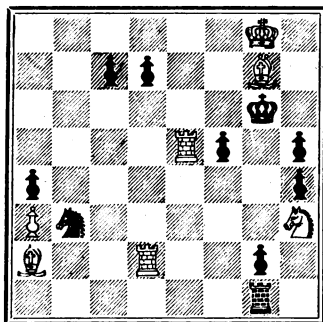
Now there are no less than three distinct types of dual in a change-mate. First, a dual which appears in the initial position but is eliminated by the key ; secondly, the exact converse of this ; and thirdly, the ordinary type of dual which exists in the set position and remains unaltered by the key.

The first of these I shall hereinafter refer to as a " surface " dual, since it occurs to me that it may be convenient to apply this term also

to either a continuation or mate, which appearing only on the surface, never forms part of the actual solution; and as illustration of such dual I give D. Here the surface dual when P—B 5 gave me the key almost instantaneously, and I have no doubt that others have had a similar experience with my own added-mate problem E, since the instinct of the solver is to seek a key which will eliminate an objectionable feature.

D.

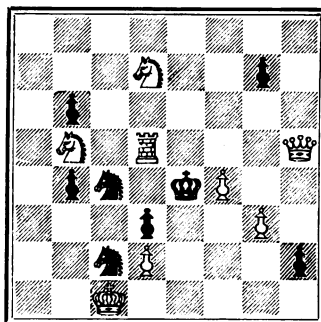
By T. and J. WARTON.
Chess Amateur.



White mates in two moves.

E.

By H. D'O. BERNARD.
Illustrated London News.



White mates in two moves.

As to the ordinary type of dual, they are as much a blemish in a change-mate as in any other problem, though in some instances there may be more excuse for them. From the nature of his theme the composer, being unable to resort to many of the devices which would render an ordinary problem sound, has a far harder road to travel when it comes to curing a cook; and if anyone cares to turn to my problem No. 89 in "White to Play," he will find that this is a case where the necessity of providing for $1\ B \times P$ and $Kt\ (B\ 6) \times R$ compelled the admission of a minor dual. But, to return to the second type of dual, if the surface dual is an aid to solution, then, by a parity of reasoning, the dual which only arises after the key should have precisely the opposite effect; and I have no doubt that this is so, though specimens are not easy to obtain. In fact, by their avoidance, composers would seem tacitly to admit that this type of dual is more serious than the ordinary, and that to procure difficulty by such a method is somewhat questionable.

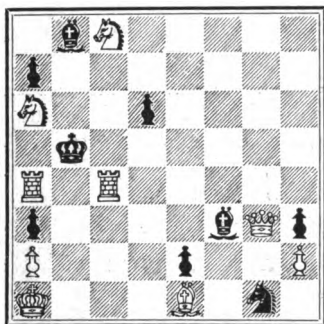
Let us consider the next position, F. I should be sorry to say how long I took in finding the author's solution, $1\ Kt-K\ 7$. On mature reflection I came to the conclusion that the authors decided to publish over here as, being resident in Australia, they thought it safer!

The astonishing part of the whole business is that there is not one solution, but two, and of the two I prefer the cook—which I never discovered! Try $1\ Q-Kt\ 8$, and see if you do not agree with me.

It is true that in this there is also the mushroom dual—a more appropriate term has yet to be found—but it is only after permissive moves of the K B, and there is at least some variety, while after the authors' key the only variety is in the choice of mate!

F.

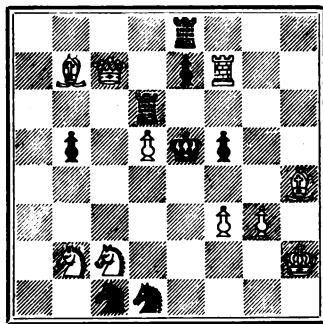
By Dr. O'KEEFE and W. J. SMITH.

Chess Amateur.

White mates in two moves.

G.

By H. D'O. BERNARD.

Chess Amateur.

White mates in two moves.

But, since to sin would seem to be in good company, I myself would make confession of a recent crime. In problem G remove the Kts on b2 and c1, together with the P on b5, transfer the Kt on d1 to c4, and White K from h2 to h3, and add a White P at h2. This shows that the mates with the Kt are fringe, but if we remove them we lose the plausible try 1 Q—B 4, and are left with the move 1 Q×Kt, which no one would attempt, unless it were in testing for cooks.

I am quite ready at any time to debate the great question: "When is a try not a try?" but as I should be sorry to take an unfair advantage of a would-be critic, I may mention that 1 Q—B 4 fully justified its claim to the title by claiming a number of victims. In a word—"The proof of the pudding is in the finding," is but the present-day version of an old proverb. I propose to approach the subject of tries from the solver's point of view, but first I would put forward my plea on behalf of the change-mate composer.

The little points I have dealt with suggest only a few of the minor difficulties encountered when attempting a change-mate scheme. The composer is continually being faced with obstacles which seem at first sight to be insurmountable, or confronted with the everlasting problem, whether it is better to "gain on the swings and lose on the roundabouts," or *vice-versa*; and he has to decide this question for himself as best he may. Is it then too much to ask of judges that they should take this into consideration when assessing a change-mate in an open Tourney?

(To be continued.)



SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The following two studies were published in the February number.

Position 261, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at K 8, ♕ at K Kt 8, K R 4,

♙ at K 3, ♖ at K B 4, ♗ at K 4, K R 7. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 B—Q 5, P—K 5; 2 K—B 7, P—R 8 (Q, R or B); 3 B—K 6 ch, and 4 B—Kt 3 mate. Or 2... P—R 8 (Kt); 3 B—K 6 ch, 4 K—K 7, and 5 B—Kt 3 mate. Or 2... K—K 4; 3 B—K 6, &c. Or 2... K—Kt 5; 3 B×P, K×B; 4 B—R sq, K—Kt 6; 5 P—K 4, K—B 7; 6 P—K 5, K—Kt 8; 7 B—Kt 7. A pretty little study with an almost "pure" mate; but not at all difficult when it is known that a win is there. The plausible move 1 B—R 7 ch? draws as follows: 1... K—Kt 5; 2 B—K 4, K×B; 3 K—K 7, K—Kt 6; 4 B—R sq, K—B 7; 5 P—K 4, K—Kt 8; 6 B—B 3, K—B 7, &c.

Position 262, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at K Kt 7, ♕ at Q R 6, Q 8,

♙ at Q Kt 3, Q 2, K 2, K R 4, K R 2, ♖ at K 4, ♗ at Q 4, ♗ at Q R 2, Q B 4, Q 5, K R 2. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 B—B 7 ch, K—B 4! 2 B—B 8 ch, K—K 5; 3 B—Kt 4, Q×P! 4 K—B 6, P—Q 6; 5 B—B 5 ch, K—Q 5; 6 P—K 3 ch, and 7 B—K 6 ch. Up to Black's fourth move he has little option, but at that stage he can prolong the game by 4... P—B 5; 5 B—B 3 ch, Q×B ch; 6 P×Q ch, K×P; 7 B—R 5, K—K 5; 8 P—R 5, K—Q 6; 9 K—Kt 7, P—B 6; 10 P×P, P×P; 11 B×P, K×B; 12 K×P, P—R 4; 13 K—Kt 6, P—R 5; 14 P—R 6, &c. Or 6... K—Q 6; 7 K—K 5, P—B 6; 8 P×P, P×P! 9 B—Q 6, P—B 7; 10 B—R 3, K—B 6; 11 P—B 4, K—Kt 6; 12 B—B sq, P—Q R 4; 13 K—Q 4, P—R 5; 14 K—Q 3, P—R 6; 15 B×P, K×B; 16 K×P, K—Kt 5; 17 K—Q 3, K—B 4; 18 K—K 4, K—Q 3; 19 P—B 5, K—K 2; 20 K—K 5, K—B 2; 21 P—B 6, K—B sq! 22 K—K 6, K—Q sq; 23 P—B 7 ch, K—B sq; 24 P—R 5, P—R 3; 25 P—R 3, and wins. In this last variation White could not win without his Pawn on R 2. This is obvious in the line given; but even without the Pawn White can try 22 P—R 5, in which case Black must be very careful, for he will lose by the obvious move 22... P—R 3? thus:—23 K—K 4, K—K sq; 24 K—B 4! K—B sq; 25 K—K 5! K—B 2; 26 K—B 5, K—B sq; 27 K—Kt 6, &c. But he can draw by 22... K—B 2! 23 K—B 5; K—K sq! (playing the move that is usually wrong, but right in this case, as the play of either of the Rook's Pawns will result in "changing the move"); 24 K—K 6, K—B sq! 25 P—B 7 (P—R 6, K—K sq), P—R 3; 26 K—B 6 stalemate. All this is perhaps as remarkable as the gain of the Queen; and there were extra marks waiting for any solver who had carried his investigation so far.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

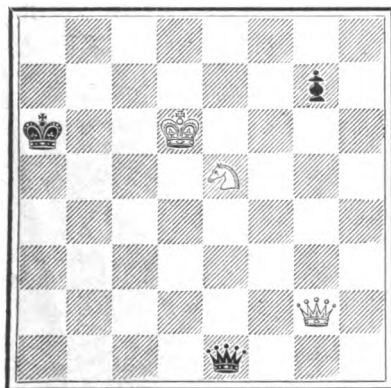
Name.	Previous Score.	No. 261.	No. 262.	Total.
Col. Kensington	53	4	4	61
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	44	4	4	52
Mr. D. M. Liddell	47	—	—	47
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46	—	—	46

Mr. L. Illingworth	.. ..	32	..	4	..	4	..	40
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	.. ..	31	..	4	..	4	..	39
Mr. F. W. Yelder	.. ..	31	..	4	..	4	..	39
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	.. ..	24	..	4	..	4	..	32
Mr. W. T. Pierce	.. ..	22	..	4	..	4	..	30
Mr. E. Sammons	.. ..	26	..	4	..	—	..	30
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	.. ..	25	..	—	..	—	..	25
Mr. J. Gilchrist	.. ..	13	..	4	..	4	..	21
Mr. J. B. Lowe	.. ..	13	..	4	..	4	..	21
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	.. ..	20	..	—	..	—	..	20
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	.. ..	10	..	4	..	4	..	18
Mr. A. J. Head	.. ..	9	..	4	..	4	..	17
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	.. ..	8	..	4	..	4	..	16
Mr. J. Harrison	.. ..	7	..	4	..	4	..	15
Mr. J. M. Doulton	.. ..	6	..	4	..	4	..	14
Mr. H. E. Matthews	.. ..	6	..	4	..	4	..	14
Mr. F. W. Darby	.. ..	—	..	4	..	4	..	8
Mr. A. L. Hill	.. ..	—	..	4	..	4	..	8
Mr. R. Garby	.. ..	Cancelled	..	4	..	4	..	8
Mrs. Sollas	.. ..	5	..	—	..	—	..	5

We congratulate Col. Kensington on reaching the top of the list. Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2, and posted not later than April 30th, 1918.

Position 267. Original.

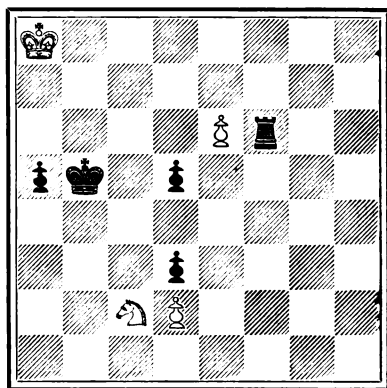
By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

Position 268. New setting.

By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

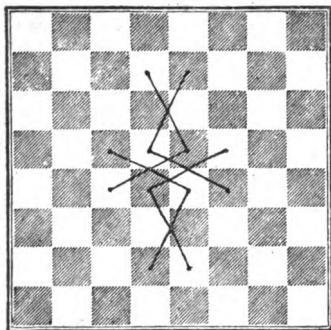
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. A. Burton (somewhere in France).—Glad to hear of your safe arrival. Many thanks for good wishes.

Michael White (Blaina, Mon.).—Your ingenious development of "Direction Notation" is being examined; and, if the pressure on our space relaxes a little, we hope to be able to devote some to it.

KNIGHT'S TOUR PROBLEM, No. 4.

BY ERNEST BERGHOLT.



This month let me revert to the ordinary chess-board. On the diagram attached I have started a tour with eight moves in quaternary symmetry.

Problem: To complete the tour with the greatest possible amount of quaternary symmetry.

The tour must, of course, be a closed one ; and diametral symmetry, equally of course, must never be violated. With the hints and illustrations that the three previous problems have afforded, let us see the best result that my readers can achieve.

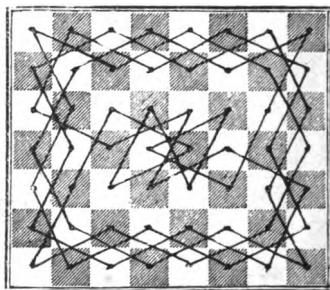
I will publish my own solution next month.

A correct solution of Problem No. 2 was sent in by Mr. G. L. Moore. His eight lines are not parallel, but that condition was purposely omitted by me, in order to make the problem easier to solve.

Mr. G. L. Moore also sent a correct solution of Problem No. 3, almost identical with my own.

AUTHOR'S SOLUTION OF KNIGHT'S TOUR PROBLEM No. 3.

There are many ways of tracing a tour in complete binary symmetry on the 7×8 rectangle, although this is another of the problems which mathematicians have deemed to be impossible. One very neat (and easily memorised) tour is the following :—



CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. LOCOCK'S REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

In reply to Mr. N. M. Gibbins' suggestion, I enclose a few of the worst games I ever played. They were all published in 1912, but may be new to readers of the *B.C.M.* In every case White announced mate in two. No. 4 has an alternative key.

- (1).
- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------|--------------|
| WHITE.
X.Y.Z. | BLACK.
C.D.L. | 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 B—R 3 |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K Kt 3 | 3 Kt—K 5 | 3 P—K Kt 4 ? |
- (2).
- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------|------------|
| WHITE.
A.B.C. | BLACK.
C.D.L. | 3 B×Kt | 3 Q—R 4 ch |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 | 4 Q—Q 2 | 4 B—Q 2 |
| 2 B—B 4 | 2 P—Q B 4 | 5 B—K 5 | 5 Castles |
- (3).
- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| WHITE.
P.T.O. | BLACK.
C.D.L. | 3 P—K R 4 | 3 Kt—K R 3 |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—K Kt 3 | 4 P—R 5 | 4 Castles |
| 2 Q—Q 2 | 2 B—Kt 2 | 5 Q×Kt | 5 B—R sq ? |
- (4).
- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|
| WHITE.
C.O.D. | BLACK.
C.D.L. | 3 P—K 5 | 3 K—Q 2 |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—Q 3 | 4 Q—Kt 4 ch | 4 P—B 4 |
| 2 B—B 4 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 | | |
- (5).
- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| WHITE.
R.S.V.P. | BLACK.
C.D.L. | 3 Q—Kt 4 | |
| 1 P—K 3 | 1 P—K B 3 | (Not quite the best). | |
| 2 B—Q 3 | 2 P—K Kt 4 | 3 K—B 2 | |
| | | 4 P—K B 4 | 4 K—Kt 2 |
| | | 5 P×P | 5 P—K R 4 |

In justice to myself perhaps I may say that my play is now at least P and move stronger than the above games would seem to indicate.

Yours faithfully,

C. D. LOCOCK.

"A SUGGESTION TO MR. C. D. LOCOCK."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

In reference to my letter published in the March *B.C.M.*, I fear the mate in two was a "false conclusion"—different in kind from those dealt with by Dr. Schumer! White of course could have played 6 P—Kt 3; he actually played 6 K—K 2.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

G.H.Q., Italian E.F.,
13th March, 1918.

N. M. GIBBINS.

"FALSE CONCLUSIONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

A correction appears to be necessary in the analysis accompanying example No. 6 in Dr. Schumer's article on this subject in the March *B.C.M.* The main variation closes with 39... P—B 7, and leaves the position as a win for Black. I am unable to see any win if White continues 40 R—B sq.

If 40... P Queens; then 41 R×Q, R×R ch; 42 K—R 2!

If 40... Kt—Kt 6 ch; then 41 K—Kt sq! Kt×R; 42 Q—R 3 ch, R—R 4 (if King moves, White gets a perpetual check at least); 43 Q×Kt, R—Q B 4; 44 Q—R 3 ch, R—R 4; 45 Q—B sq, (if) P×P; 46 P—Q 4.

A mistake seems to have been made in giving P—B 7 as Black's 39th move. If he plays 39... P×Kt P instead, White appears to have no resource.

The longer variation in connection with the same example is not conclusive as it stands. As the writer shows, 40 R—K Kt sq would be of no avail, but

apparently 41 R—K Kt sq could be played with success. Perhaps this difficulty could be overcome by transposing Black's 40th and 41st moves.

May I, while writing, point out one or two minor slips in the article. In example No. 4, the last move given for White—6 Kt×P ch—is impossible. R×P seems to be correct. In example No. 3, 17., Q—Q 4 ch should be Q—Q 5 ch.

Yours faithfully,

W. BATLEY.

105, Meersbrook Park Road,
Sheffield, March 19th, 1918.

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The aggregate sum contributed by our subscribers to help us to "carry on" without raising the subscription rate now amounts to £25 9s. 8d.

This evidence of appreciation of our efforts to promote the cause of chess we value very highly indeed, and again tender to our friends our sincere thanks for their kind support, which, in these days of continual advances in the prices of all things appertaining to the printing trade, is most important and helpful.

Another gratifying feature is the steady increase of our list of annual subscribers. Thanks to the co-operation of friends of the *B.C.M.*, we have enrolled 12 new supporters since our last issue, and eight of these are men who are on active service in the Army or Navy. That chess is making excellent progress in H.M. Forces we have ample evidence from replies we receive acknowledging copies of the magazine we are sending out gratis.

We append further list of donations:—

	Subscription.	Extra.	Total.
Captain W. McCanlis (London)	8/-	4/-	12/-
Mr. G. E. Wainwright (Surbiton)	8/-	12/-	20/-
Mr. R. Lucas (Hastings Chess Club)	8/-	2/6	10/6
Mr. H. Vallance (Lewes)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. C. Boitel-Gill (London)	8/-	13/-	21/-
Mr. H. A. Adamson (Falmouth)	8/-	4/-	12/-
Mr. T. W. Atkinson (West Kirby)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. G. H. Hill (Gainsborough)	8/-	8/-	16/-
Mr. W. D. Wight (Penarth)	8/-	12/-	20/-
Rev. C. Fenton Bolland (Huntingdon)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Rev. W. E. Bolland (Oxford)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. P. J. Allingham (Reigate)	8/-	8/-	16/-
Mr. G. W. Richmond (Edinburgh)	8/-	2/6	10/6
Mr. J. R. Airey (London)	8/-	13/-	21/-
Mr. John MacDonald (Troon)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. A. M. Fox (Teddington)	8/-	2/6	10/6
Mr. R. L. Burton (Shrewsbury)	8/-	16/-	24/-
Mr. A. S. Fish (London)	8/-	10/-	18/-
Mr. H. J. W. Gardiner (Leicester)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Pte. R. B. Cookes (26th Canadian Batt.)	8/-	2/6	10/6

We have also received 2s. 6d. from Mr. H. D'O. Bernard, of London, whose bookseller supplies the magazine. He sends "all good wishes for the continuance of the *B.C.M.*, which," he says, "I hope will never go under."

Dr. W. Stooss, former president of the Lausanne Chess Club, is the new editor of the *Revue Suisse d'Echecs*.

A short match for the championship of Sweden, between G. Nyholm and O. Löwenborg, has ended in a win for the former by 3—1.

The 1917 championship of the Echiquier d' Aquitaine Chess Club has been won by M. E. Dangerfield, who previously won the title in 1915.

Signor Vittorio de Barbieri, an occasional contributor to these pages, is the editor of the chess column in the new Genoese fortnightly paper, *La Vita Ligure*.

The championship of the Hampstead Chess Club has been won for the second year in succession by Mr. R. C. Griffith, who in a tournament of 11 players won all his games.

The Swiss master, Hans Fahrni, who has been residing in Geneva since the end of January, has played a short match against the U.S. Consul, Mr. Donegan, beating him by $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$.

A tournament at Budapest between Breyer, Barasz, Havasi, Sterk, and Dr. Esser, the Dutch amateur, was won by Breyer with 5 points, Barasz being second with $4\frac{1}{2}$, and the other three scoring $3\frac{1}{2}$ each.

The results of the two American University tournaments are to hand. Columbia has won the "C.H.Y.P." contest, against Harvard, Yale, and Princeton; while the "Triangular College Tournament" has ended in a victory for Pennsylvania over City College and Cornell.

On March 8th Mr. R. C. Griffith played three masters and 14 of the boys of St. Paul's School simultaneously, taking White and Black alternately. He lost to Rev. E. D. Bewley, and drew with the hon. sec., Mr. J. C. Burkill, but won the remainder in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

Roy T. Black, who was one of the competitors in the Rice Memorial Tournament in 1916, has won the championship of the Brooklyn Chess Club for the seventh time. The Manhattan Chess Club's championship has fallen to Oscar Chajes, who was due to begin a match of 7 games up with Janowski on March 15th.

A lightning tourney recently contested at the Paignton Chess Club, with nine competitors, ended in a tie between S. Slater and H. Erskine, and the last named took the prize, "700 Chess Problems," by Mrs. W. J. Baird, as Mr. Slater retired in favour of his opponent. The prize was kindly presented by the gifted authoress.

The *Western Daily Mercury* reports that the championship of the Exeter Chess Club has been won by Mr. E. L. Pattinson, who scored

$7\frac{1}{2}$ out of a possible 9 points. He thereby has obtained the right to represent the club in the competition for the Thomas Winter-Wood Memorial Trophy. Mr. Pattinson also gains the prize of one guinea, presented by Mrs. Melhuish Tanner in memory of her son, the late Mr. J. Gay Tanner.

The 9th Trebitsch Memorial Tournament in Vienna resulted on January 2nd as follows: 1, Dr. Vidmar, 8 points; 2, Dr. Tartakover, 7; 3, Schlechter, $5\frac{1}{2}$; 4, Asztalos, $3\frac{1}{2}$. The contest was a 4-round one between the players named. Schlechter signally failed to keep up his reputation in these tournaments, having won the first prize regularly for years past. Coupled with his form in the match against Rubinstein, this failure seems to indicate that even Schlechter's equanimity has been ruffled by the war!

The February number of the Good Companion Chess Club magazine contains, besides its problems and other usual features, an article on Bishop Vida's allegorical chess poem "Ludus Scacchia" (1513), with an excellent reproduction of the illustration in the London edition of 1736, representing the wedding festivities of Earth and Ocean, wherein "Jupiter [it is really Mercury] offers as a prize to the winner of the game of chess a conjurer's rod, the Caduceus, which had the power to raise the dead to life"; and reproductions also of the buttons worn by the U.S. Army and Navy Medical Services, which are adorned with the Caduceus.

The American Chess Bulletin reproduces a photograph of Edward Lasker, former champion of the City of London Chess Club, playing chess with the famous violinist, Mischa Elman, at the latter's Long Island bungalow. Lasker contributes a short biography of himself, in which he states that he was born on December 3rd, 1885, in Kempen, a small town in the province of Prosen, Germany, and was taken to Breslau at the age of 4, being taught chess two years later. The *Bulletin* styles him now "a most important factor in the chess life of America." Away from the chess-board, he is safety engineer with the firm of Sears, Roebuck & Co., of Chicago.

We take the following from the review of the year in the chess world in *The Natal Mercury* :—

South Africa has been jogging along in a quiet, unostentatious manner, and the only chess of any importance from the players' point of view has been produced at Capetown. Some activity has been noticeable at places like Queenstown (Cape Province), at Ladysmith, at Newcastle (Natal), where a club was recently formed; and at Durban, where a competition has been inaugurated to embrace players living in the coast district outside the town. It is very gratifying to see the strides that chess is making in some of the remote parts of the Empire, like British East Africa and British Guiano. In British East Africa there is now quite a large number of followers of Caissa; Nairobi boasts of two chess clubs, and there are clubs in Mombasa and Kampala, while many enthusiasts are scattered over the country. To the advancement of the game there much is due to an old Capetown expert in the person of Mr. J. H. Clark, who ably conducts a chess column in the *East African Standard*, a Nairobi paper.

The London League Competition, as last year, was mainly a competition for supremacy between the Metropolitan and Hampstead Clubs. Last year the former won by $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$. This year, after adjudication of the unfinished games by Mr. Wm. Ward, the match, and therefore the competition also, ended in a tie, 4 games all. We understand the Hampstead Club have issued a challenge for a second match to decide the issue, which will no doubt be accepted.

The full scores are as follows :—

		I	2	3	4	5	W.	L.	D.	Totals.
1	Battersea	—	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	0	$17\frac{1}{2}$
2	Bohemians	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	0	9
3	Hampstead	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	—	6	4	3	0	1	20
4	Islington	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2	—	1	1	3	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$
5	Metropolitan	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	4	7	—	3	0	1	23

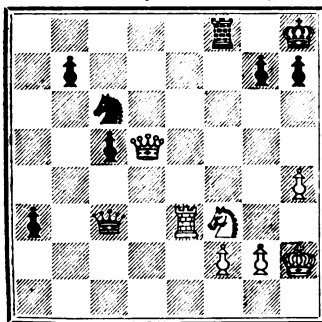
The score of the Hampstead v. Metropolitan match was :—

METROPOLITAN.		HAMPSTEAD.	
J. H. Blake	0	R. C. Griffith	1
J. MacBean	0	W. Winter	1
D. Miller	1	J. H. White	0
G. Jover	*0	J. duMont	*1
H. G. Cole	* $\frac{1}{2}$	W. E. Bonwick	* $\frac{1}{2}$
E. Dunkelsbuhler	*1	E. M. Jellie	*0
W. T. Dickinson	1	J. Glass	0
T. E. Webb	* $\frac{1}{2}$	R. C. S. Taylor	* $\frac{1}{2}$

4

4

BLACK (J. H. BLAKE).



WHITE (R. C. GRIFFITH).

The following position occurred in the game between Messrs. Griffith and Blake. The former made a miscalculation in the opening and had, as will be seen, a lost game, but Mr. Blake in the position below played Q—Kt 5, instead of Q—B 3, or Q—Kt 7, and White was able to bring off a lucky win.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 2 Q—B 7 | 1 Q—Kt 5 ? |
| 3 R—K 8 | 2 R—K Kt sq |
| 4 R×Kt | 3 Kt—K 2 |
| 5 P—K Kt 3 ! | 4 Q—R 5 ! |
| 6 Kt—Kt 5 !! | 5 P—R 7 |
| | 6 Resigns |

The following game was played on board 4 :—

GAME No. 4,421.

Centre Counter.

WHITE.
G. JOVER
(Metropolitan).

- 1 P—K 4
2 P×P

BLACK.
J. DUMONT
(Hampstead).

- 1 P—Q 4
2 Q×P

- 3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Q—Q R 4
4 Kt—B 3 4 Kt—K B 3
5 P—Q 4 5 P—B 3
6 B—K 2 6 B—B 4
7 Castles 7 P—K 3

8 B—K B 4	8 Q Kt—Q 2	21 Q—Q 3	21 Kt—B 3
9 P—Q R 3	9 B—K 2	22 Q R—B sq	22 K R—Q sq
10 P—Q Kt 4	10 Q—Q sq	23 R×R	23 R×R
11 Kt—K R 4	11 B—Kt 3	24 R—Q sq	24 Kt—Q 4
12 Kt×B	12 R P×Kt	25 Q—Q 2	25 Q—B 2
13 Q—Q 3	13 Kt—Q 4	26 B—B 3	26 Q—B 6
14 Kt×Kt	14 B P×Kt	27 Q—R 2	27 Kt—K 6
15 Q—Kt 5	15 Q—Kt 3	28 R—K Kt sq	28 Q×Q P
16 P—B 4	16 P×P	29 B×Kt P	29 R—B 7
17 Q×P	17 B—Q 3	30 Q—R sq	30 Q—Q 7
18 B—Kt 3	18 B×B	31 Q—K sq	31 Q—Q 6
19 B P×B	19 Castles K R	32 P—Q R 4	
20 K—R sq	20 Q R—B sq	Adjudicated a win to Black.	

Janowski and Jaffe, a little before their set match, played a series of games at the Rice Progressive Chess Club. The following is one of the series. *The Brooklyn Eagle* remarks that it demonstrates the futility of precipitating an attack against the solid Philidor's Defence.

GAME No. 4,422.

Philidor's Defence (in effect).

WHITE. JAFJE.	BLACK. JANOWSKI.		
1 P—Q 4	1 Kt—K B 3	19 P×P	19 Kt—B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—Q 3	20 B—Kt 4	20 Q R—K sq
3 Kt—B 3	3 Q Kt—Q 2	21 Q R—K sq	21 P—Kt 5
4 P—K 4	4 P—K 4	22 P—K 7	22 R—B 3
5 B—Q B 4	5 B—K 2	23 Kt—R 4	23 Kt—K 5
6 Kt—K Kt 5	6 Castles	If 23..., Kt×Kt, of course 24 B—Q 7, and wins. But after the text move it is Black who has the win.	
7 P—B 4	7 P×Q P		
8 Q×P	8 P—K R 3	24 B—B 3	24 R×P
9 Kt—B 3	9 P—B 3	25 Kt—B 5	25 R—B 5
10 B—K 3	10 P—Q Kt 4	26 B×Kt	26 P×B
11 B—K 2	11 B—Kt 2	27 P—K Kt 3	27 R—B 4
12 P—K 5	12 Kt—Kt 5	28 Kt×P	28 R (B 4)—K 4
13 Castles Q R	13 Kt×B	29 P—K R 4	29 R×Kt
14 Q×Kt	14 P—Q 4	30 R×R	30 R×R
15 P—B 5	15 B—Kt 4	31 R—Q sq	31 K—B 2
16 Kt×B	16 Q×Kt	32 R—Q 7 ch	32 R—K 2
17 Q×Q	17 P×Q	33 Resigns	
18 P—K 6	18 P×P		

The match between Mr. G. Gundersen, winner of the last Victorian State Championship, and Mr. C. G. Steele, who finished second, only one point behind, and challenged the holder for the title, has at length ended. It was arranged that the winner of 10 games should score the match; and the contest, which began in October, did not finish until

February, play being limited to two nights a week. In the end Gundersen maintained his right to the championship, after 26 games had been fought out, by 10 wins to 6, with 10 draws. He scored his points as follows:—0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 0 1 1 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1. We subjoin a complete list (from *The Australasian*) of the Victorian champions and runners-up since the first tournament in 1855; and two of the best games from the late match.

Year.	First.	Second.	Year.	First	Second.
1855	—, Watts	A. G. McCombe	1907	*G. Gundersen	
1890	R. L. Hodgson	F. K. Esling	1908	G. Gundersen	H. E. Grant
1891	F. K. Esling	C. H. Brockelbank			C. G. Steele
1892	F. K. Esling	W. Tullidge			E. Ockenden
1893	F. K. Esling	R. L. Hodgson	1909	W. F. Coultas	J. Stanley
1894	F. K. Esling	R. L. Hodgson	1910	*C. G. Steele	
1896	F. K. Esling	W. Tullidge	1910	E. B. Loughran	G. Gundersen
1897	F. K. Esling	R. L. Hodgson	1911	A. G. Rainey	C. G. Steele
1898	C. G. Watson	R. L. Hodgson	1911	*C. G. Steele	
		J. E. Crewe	1912	G. Gundersen	H. E. Grant
1899	E. B. Loughran	J. E. Crewe	1913	G. Gundersen	G. Harrison
1901	R. L. Hodgson	H. E. Grant	1914	C. G. Watson	C. G. Steele
1902	C. G. Watson	E. B. Loughran	1915	G. Gundersen	C. G. Watson
1904	C. G. Watson	J. G. Witton	1916	G. Gundersen	W. F. Coultas
1905	C. G. Watson	G. Gundersen	1917	G. Gundersen	C. G. Steele
1906	E. Ockenden	G. Gundersen	* Won by challenge from the previous holder.		

Seventh game of the match.

GAME No. 4,423.

Vienna Game.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
G. GUNDERSEN.		C. G. STEELE.	
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4	
2 Kt—Q B 3		2 Kt—K B 3	
3 P—B 4		3 P—Q 4	
4 P×K P		4 Kt×P	
5 Kt—B 3		5 B—K 2	
.....By no means a new defence, but increasing in favour of late years. Analysts differ in opinion as to whether 6 P—Q 4 or B—K 2 is the best reply 6 Q—K 2 is inferior			
6 P—Q 4		6 P—K B 4	
.....Edward Lasker gives 6... P—K B 3. But there is much to be said for the text-move, either now or after 6... Castles; 7 B—Q 3.			
7 P×P e.p.		7 B×P	
8 B—Q 3		8 Kt×Kt	
9 P×Kt		9 Castles	
10 Castles		10 Kt—B 3	
11 R—Kt sq		11 P—Q Kt 3	
12 Q—K sq		12 Q—Q 3	
13 R—Kt 3		13 Q—K 3	
.....Why allow White to take command of the diagonal h2—b8?			
14 Q—Kt 3		14 B—Q sq	
15 B—K B 4		15 Q—Kt 5	
.....There is nothing better now than 15... Q—Q 2, when 16 Kt—K 5, Kt×Kt; 17 B×Kt gives White a distinct advantage.			
16 B×B P		16 B—Q 2	
17 R (Kt 3)—Kt sq		17 B—K 2	
18 Q R—K sq		18 R—B 3	
19 Q×Q			
White rightly contents himself with an ending in which he is a Pawn to the good; and he plays it well.			
19 B×Q			
20 Kt—K 5		20 R×R ch	
21 R×R		21 Kt×Kt	
22 B×Kt		22 R—Q B sq	
23 P—K R 3		23 B—K 3	
24 R—B 3		24 B—R 6	
25 R—Kt 3		25 P—Kt 3	
26 P—B 4!		26 B—Kt 7	
.....Not B×Kt P!			
27 P×P		27 Q B×P	
28 P—Q R 4		28 K—B 2	
		26... P×P; 27	

- | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 29 P—R 4 | 29 B—B 8 | 35 R—R 7 ch | 35 K—B sq |
| 30 P—K R 5! | 30 R—B 3 | 36 K—B 2 | 36 P—K Kt 4 |
| If 30..., P×P; 31 R—Kt 7 ch, &c. But White has now a sure win anyhow. | | 37 R—Q 7 | 37 B—B 2 |
| 31 P×P ch | 31 P×P | 38 P—Q 5 | 38 R—B 4 |
| 32 R—R 3 | 32 P—R 4 | This precipitates the end. | |
| 33 R—R 7 ch | 33 K—B sq | 39 B—Q 6 ch | 39 K—K sq |
| 34 R—R 8 ch | 34 K—K 2 | 40 R—K 7 ch | 40 K—Q sq |
| | | 41 B×R | 41 B×Q P |
| | | 42 R—K sq | 42 Resigns |

Eighth game of the match.

GAME No. 4,424.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

- | WHITE.
C. G. STEELE. | BLACK.
G. GUNDERSEN. | He must prevent 25..., Kt×B; 26 Kt×Kt, R×Kt; 27 P×R, B×P ch, &c. | |
|--|-------------------------|--|-------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 | 25 Kt×B ch | |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 | 26 P—B 4 | |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 P—Q B 4 | 26 Kt×Kt | |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | 4 Kt—Q B 3 | 27 Kt—Q 5 | |
| 5 P—K 3 | 5 Kt—B 3 | Not 27 Kt×P, R—K B 3! | |
| 6 B—Q 3 | 6 P—Q Kt 3 | 27 R—K 4 | |
| It is curious that players should persist in making this move before Castling when so many awful warnings have been seen as a result of it. | | 28 R—Q sq | 28 K—B 2 |
| 7 P×Q P | 7 K P×P | 29 P—Q Kt 4 | 29 B—Q 3 |
| 8 B—Kt 5 | 8 B—Kt 2 | 30 P—Q R 3 | 30 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 8..., B—Q 2 was much better. Now a Pawn goes. | | 31 Kt—B 3 | 31 K—K 3 |
| 9 Kt—K 5 | 9 R—B sq | 32 P—Kt 3 | |
| 10 Q—R 4 | 10 Q—B 2 | A good preparatory move to his next. If 32 R—K sq at once, R×R ch; 33 K×R, B×R P; 34 P—Kt 3? P—B 5. After the text-move, if 32..., K—Q 2, then 33 P—B 4, &c. | |
| 11 Q×P | 11 B—Q 3 | 32 P—Kt 4 | |
| If 11..., R—R sq, of course 12 B×Kt ch. | | 33 R—K sq | 33 K—Q 2 |
| 12 B×Kt ch | 12 B×B | 34 R×R | 34 B×R |
| 13 Q×Q | 13 R×Q | 35 Kt×P | |
| 14 Kt×B | 14 R×Kt | All is now over, but White's end-game play is excellent. | |
| 15 P×P | | 35 K—B 3 | |
| As in the previous game, White's extra Pawn wins. | | 36 P—Q R 4 | 36 K—Q 4 |
| 15 B×B P | | 37 K—K 2 | 37 K—B 5 |
| 16 Castles | 16 Castles | 38 Kt—R 7! | 38 P—B 5 |
| 17 B—Q 2 | 17 R—Q sq | 39 Kt—B 6 | 39 B—Q 3 |
| 18 Q R—B sq | 18 R—K 3 | 40 K—Q 2 | 40 P×P |
| 19 Kt—R 4 | 19 B—K 2 | 41 B P×P | 41 P—R 4 |
| 20 K R—Q sq | 20 P—Q 5 | 42 K—K 3 | 42 P—R 5 |
| 21 P×P | 21 R×P | 43 P×P | 43 P×P |
| 22 Kt—B 3 | 22 B—B 4 | 44 P—R 3 | 44 K—Q 4 |
| 23 B—K 3 | 23 R×R ch | If B×P, then 45 P—R 5! | |
| 24 Kt×R | 24 Kt—Q 4 | 45 P—Kt 5 | 45 K—B 4 |
| 25 K—B sq | | 46 K—K 4 | 46 B—R 7 |
| | | 47 Kt—K 5 | 47 K—Kt 3 |
| | | 48 K—Q 5 | 48 K—R 4 |
| | | 49 Kt—Q 7 | 49 Resigns |

GAME DEPARTMENT.

City of London Chess Club.—The results so far in the small double-round tournament arising out of the triple tie in the championship contest of the City Club are:—G. E. Wainwright and P. W. Sergeant drew; G. E. Wainwright beat E. Macdonald; P. W. Sergeant *v.* E. Macdonald adjourned; 2nd Round, Macdonald beat Wainwright; Wainwright beat Sergeant.

We give below, with notes from *The Field*, the game in which P. W. Sergeant beat E. G. Sergeant in the original tournament.

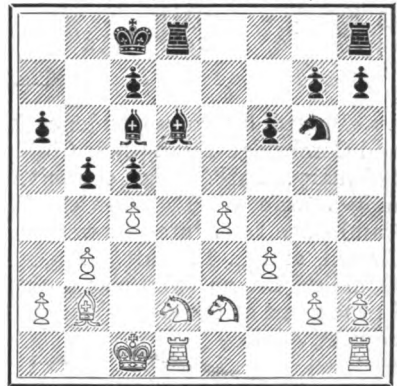
GAME No. 4,425.

Ruy Lopez.

Position after White's 16th move:—

Kt—Q 2

BLACK (E. G. SERGEANT).



WHITE (P. W. SERGEANT).

16 Kt—B^s5

.....It is probably Black's best move to dislodge the Knight at once.

8 Kt—K 2 8 B—Q 2
9 P—Q Kt 3 9 B—B 3

.....Schlechter recommends P—B 5 at this point, but it does not seem to be good, *e.g.*, 9... P—B 5; 10 P×P, B—K 3; 11 Kt—Q 2, B—Q Kt 5; 12 P—Q B 3, B—R 4; 13 B—Kt 2, Castles; 14 Kt—Q 4, with advantage for White; for if 14... P—Q B 4, then 15 Kt (Q 4)—Kt 3, B—Kt 3; 16 B—R 3, R—Q 6; 17 Kt×P, and Black cannot play 17... R×P, because of 18 B—Kt 2, winning the Exchange. If 17... B×Kt, then 18 B×B, and again he cannot play R×P, because of 19 B—Q 4.

10 P—K B 3 10 Castles
11 B—Kt 2 11 Kt—K 2
12 Kt—Q 2 12 Kt—Kt 3
13 Castles (Q R) 13 P—B 3
14 Kt—Q Kt sq 14 B—Q 3
15 P—Q B 4 15 P—Kt 4
16 Kt—Q 2

.....Kt—K 4, threatening to win the Exchange by Kt—Q 6 ch, followed by Kt—B 7, would have given Black a better chance of making use of his Bishops, *e.g.*, 16... Kt—K 4; 17 Kt—B sq, P×P; 18 B×Kt, B×B; 19 P×P, R×R ch; 20 K×R, R—Q sq ch; 21 K—B sq, B—R 5; 22 Kt—K 3, R—Q 6; 23 Kt—Q 5, R—R 6; 24 K—Kt sq, B—Q Kt 6. If instead of 17 Kt—B sq White played 17 B×Kt, then 17... B×B; 18 P—B 4, B—Q 5; 19 Kt×B, R×Kt; 20 K—R—K sq, P—B 4.

17 Kt×Kt 17 B×Kt
18 P—Kt 3 18 B—K 6
19 K R—K sq 19 R—Q 6 D 2

.....In view of his doubled Pawn Black's best chance of drawing was probably to capture the Knight, *e.g.*, 19..., B×Kt ch; 20 R×B, R×R; 21 K×R, R—Q sq ch; 22 K—K 3, K—Kt 2; and the Bishops being on different colours would have made it difficult for White to win, although he would have had the advantage because of his majority of Pawns on the King's side.

20 K—B 2 20 K R—Q sq
21 Kt—B sq 21 R×R
22 R×R 22 R×R

.....If 22..., B—Q 5, then 23 B×B, P×B; 24 K—Q 3, with advantage for White.

23 K×R 23 B—Kt 8
24 K—K 2 24 K—Q 2

25 P—K R 3 25 P—Kt 5
26 K—Q 3 26 K—K 3
27 B—B sq 27 P—B 4
28 P×P ch 28 K×P
29 B—K 3 29 B×B
30 Kt×B ch 30 K—K 3
31 P—B 4 31 P—Q R¹₄
32 Kt—Q sq 32 P—R 5
33 Kt—B 2 33 P×P
34 P×P 34 B—Kt 7
35 P—Kt 4 35 K—Q 3
36 K—K 3 36 K—B 3
37 P—R 4 37 K—Q 3
38 Kt—K 4 ch 38 B×Kt
39 K×B 39 K—K 3
40 P—B 5 ch 40 K—Q 3
41 P—Kt 5 41 Resigns

.....An excellently played game by Mr. P. W. Sergeant.

Played by correspondence between the Hampstead Chess Club and Cambridge Town Chess Club. Started 6th October, 1917, finished February, 1918. The committee responsible for the Hampstead moves were W. E. Bonwick, E. Busvine, and J. H. White. The Cambridge Town interests were in charge of W. H. Gunston, B. Goulding Brown, and C. P. Dutt. The notes marked (C.) and (H.) are by B. Goulding Brown (who was unfortunately prevented from taking part in the game at the critical period from moves 7 to 11) and J. H. White respectively.

GAME No. 4,426.

Queen's Knight's Opening.

WHITE. HAMPSTEAD.	BLACK. CAMBRIDGE TOWN.
1 Kt—Q B 3	1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 4	

In my opinion 2 P—Q 4 is a much better move and very difficult to meet. Is there any better line for Black than *Modern Chess Openings*, Griffith and White, 2nd edition, p. 105, col. 5 ? (C.).

2 P—Q 4 having yielded good results, it was determined to test the alternative line. It may be stated at once, however, that at the present stage of analysis 2 P—K 4 is too difficult for White to venture in over-the-board match play (H.).

2 P—Q 5

.....Black in playing this move should make up his mind to avoid B—Q 3 and stick to it. If he cannot, he should play 2..., P×P (C.).

.....It is doubtful whether this or P×P is the better move. The latter is simpler, but the former is a very cramping move that needs the most careful play on the part of White.

3 Q Kt—K 2

.....Mr. Burn has suggested Kt—Kt sq, often an effective move in reply to P—Q 5.

3 P—K 4
4 Kt—Kt 3

4 P-Q 3 would be answered by 4... P-K B 4, and 4 P-K B 4 by P-Q 6. But it is doubtful whether the text-move is as good as 4 Kt-K B 3 or 4 P-Q B 3. Against the latter 4... P-Q 6 would be met by 5 Kt-Kt 3, P-Q B 4; 6 P-Q B 4, followed by Q-B 3, winning the Q P (H.).

4 B-K 3

.....To hinder the effective development of White's K B (H.).

5 P-Q B 3

The idea of this is that if 5... B-Q B 4, White can play Kt-R 5 with effect, and if P-Q B 4 as played, then the K B has a square open (H.).

5 P-Q B 4

6 B-Kt 5 ch 6 Kt-Q 2

.....We expected 6... Kt-B 3 with the idea of keeping pressure upon the Q file (H.).

7 P-Q 3 7 B-Q 3

.....B-Q 3 is bad in this variation anyhow, and in this particular position very bad. 7... Q-B 2 was my suggestion earlier, in case of 7 P-Q 3, but it has the disadvantage of giving White control of his K Kt 5. I understand from my colleagues that 7... B-Q 3 was not an oversight in the ordinary sense, but an analytical mistake. 8 Kt-R 5! seemed to them harmless. It is, indeed, very difficult to see how strong it is (C.).

.....The text-move does not turn out well, despite the fact that White's reply is the 4th move of the Q Kt in 8 moves! 7... P-B 3 seems better (H.).

8 Kt-R 5! 8 K-B sq

.....Possibly the best move was 8... B-K B sq (in spite of the loss of time), afterwards playing P-K Kt 3 and developing the B at K Kt 2 (H.).

9 P-K B 4 9 P-K Kt 3
10 B-Kt

I understand that my colleagues thought that 10 P-B 5 was the move they would have to meet here (C.).

10 Q-X B

.....10... B-X B might have been a little stronger, though White should still gain an advantage in position: e.g., 10... B-X B; 11 P-X K P, B-X P; 12 Kt-B 3, Q-B 2 (if 12... B-Kt 5; 13 B-B 4); 13 P-X P! (necessary to prevent the uncompensated loss of a Pawn), B-X Q P; 14 Kt-X B, B-P X Kt; 15 Kt-B 4 (H.).

.....I should call 10... B-X B more than a little stronger. He is a very unhappy B indeed for the remainder of the game (C.).

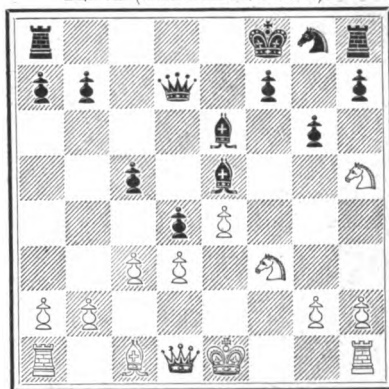
11 P-X K P 11 B-X P

12 Kt-B 3!

Position after White's 12th move:—

Kt-B 3

BLACK (CAMBRIDGE TOWN).



WHITE (HAMPSHIRE).

We originally intended 12 B-B 4, but discovered that this failed against Q-Q 3 (H.).

12 Q-Q 3

.....Now this move is doubtful. Probably 12... B-B 2 is better (H.).

.....We gave an enormous deal of thought to this move, carefully considering B-B 2 and B-Kt 2. I do not feel sure that we were wrong in discarding B-B 2 (C.).

13 Kt-X B 13 Q-X Kt
14 Kt-B 4 14 P-X P
15 Castles 15 K-Kt 2

.....If 15... P-X P; 16 B-X P, Q-X B; 17 Kt-X B ch, K-K 2; 18 R-Kt sq and wins (H.).

16 P-X P 16 Kt-K 2

.....16., P—B 3, as intended, would have been better, though horrid enough (C.).

.....If now 16., Q×P; 17 Kt×B ch, P×Kt; 18 R—Kt sq, and Black has no resource against the threatened B—Kt 2. Against 16., Kt—B 3 the best appears to be 17 Q—B 3, and if, then, K R—B sq; 18 P—Q 4, Q×K P (if 18., P×P; 19 Kt—Q 3!); 19 Kt—K 5 ch, P×Kt; 20 Q×Kt ch, K—Kt sq; 21 B—R 6,

Q—Kt 3; 22 B×R, followed by P×P with the Exchange ahead (H.).

17 Q—B 3 17 K R—K B sq

.....This loses right off, but Black's game cannot be saved (H.).

18 P—Q 4! 18 Resigns

.....After 18., P×P; 19 Kt—Q 3, Black must give up a piece to stave off the impending mate (H.).

Hampstead Chess Club Championship Tourney.—Game played 2nd February, 1918. Notes by the winner.

GAME No. 4,427.

Queen's Pawn Game.

WHITE.

W. WINTER.

1 P—Q 4

2 Kt—K B 3

BLACK.

W. E. BONWICK.

1 P—Q 4

2 B—B 4

.....This defence to the Queen's Pawn game and Queen's Gambit Declined was first adopted by Mr. J. H. White, joint author of *Modern Chess Openings*. Although White can by attacking on the Queen's side gain a Pawn or two, yet he has thereby to lose "time," and it is doubtful if such tactics pay, especially against an enterprising player. Black generally obtains a strong King's side attack before the White Queen can get back to take part in the defence which compensates for his loss in material.

3 P—Q B 4 3 P—K 3

4 Q—Kt 3 4 P×P

.....Better than Kt—Q B 3.

5 Q×Kt P 5 Kt—Q 2

6 Kt—B 3 6 K Kt—B 3

.....Preventing P—K 4.

7 P—K 3

It has been suggested by Mr. Amos Burn that 7 Kt—Q 2 is better than the text move. While agreeing with this opinion, the suggested move leads to an

extremely difficult game, and does not, I think, get White out of his troubles, if the following analysis can be substantiated:—7 Kt—Q 2, Q R—Kt sq; if 8 Q×R P, K B—Kt 5; 9 Kt×P, Castles; 10 Q—R 4, P—B 4; 11 P—K 3, Kt—K 5; 12 B—Q 2, Kt×B; 13 Kt×Kt, Kt—Kt 3; 14 Q—Kt 3, P×P; 15 Q×B, P×Kt; 16 Q×P, Kt—R 5; 17 Q—Q 4, Q—R 4. If 9 P—Q R 3, Kt—Kt 3; 10 P×B, R—R sq; 11 Q×R, Kt×Q; 12 P—K 4, B—Kt 3; 13 B×P, Castles. If 9 P—K 3, Kt—Q 4; 10 P—Q R 3, B×Kt; 11 P×B, Kt×P; 12 Q—R 5, Kt—Kt 4; 13 B×P, Kt—Q 3; 14 Castles, Castles (if 10 P—K 4, Kt×Kt; 11 P×B, Kt—K 5; 12 P×P, P×P; 13 B×P, Q—B 3). If 9 Q—R 4, Kt—Q 4; 10 P—K 4, Kt×Kt; 11 Q—B 2, Kt×K P. If 8 Q—B 3, Q B—Kt 5; 9 Q—Kt 3, B—Q 3; 10 P—B 4, P—B 4; 11 Kt×P, B—B 2; 12 P—K 4, P×P; 13 P—K 5, P×Kt; 14 P×Kt, P×P; 15 B×P, R×B; 16 Kt×R, B—R 5 ch (if 10 Q—R 4, B—B 5; 11 P—B 3, B×Kt ch; 12 B×B, R×P; 13 P×B, R×B; 14 P—Kt 5, R—B 7; 15 P×Kt, R×Kt; 16 P×P, Q×Q ch; 17 P—Kt 3, Q×Q P; if 11 P—K 3, P—Kt 4; 12 Q—R 6, K R—Kt sq; 13 P×B, R—Kt 3; 14 P×P, R×Q;

15 P×R, Kt—Kt 3). If 8 Q—R 6, K B—Kt 5; 9 Q×P (B 4), Castles. If 8 Q—B 6, K B—Kt 5; 9 Kt×P, Castles; 10 B—B 4, Kt—Q 4.

7 B—Q 3

8 Q—B 6

Up to this move the game is identical with that between J. H. White and W. E. Bonwick, but in that game White played 8 B×P (see *B.C.M. Annual*, 1916, p. 63).

8 Q R—Kt sq

..... Again preventing P—K 4

9 Q×P (B 4) 9 Castles
10 Q—K 2 10 P—K 4
11 P×P

It has been suggested that 11 Q—Q sq would be better. This would have made the 6th move with the Queen out of 11. After allowing for Black's two moves each with the K P and Q P and his initial handicap of one move, there is a net loss to White of three moves, which should be enough compensation to Black for his Pawn minus. In answer to 11 Q—Q sq the following analysis is submitted as showing that Black has none the worse of the game, despite his loss of material. 11 Q—Q sq, P—K 5; 12 Kt—Q 2, P—B 3; 13 B—B 4, Kt—Kt 3; 14 B—Kt 3, Kt (Kt 3)—Q 4 (if 13 B—K 2, R—K sq); if 12 Kt—R 4, B—K 3; 13 P—Q 5, Kt×P. Or at move 12 Black could play R—K sq, then if 13 P—K Kt 3, P—B 4.

11 Kt×P
12 Kt×Kt 12 B×Kt
13 P—K Kt 3

If 13 Q—Q 2, Q×Q ch; 14 K×Q, B×Kt ch; 15 K or P×P, Kt—K 5 ch, winning a Pawn.

13 B×Kt ch
14 P×B 14 Q—Q 4
15 P—B 3 15 Q—R 4
16 B—Q Kt 2

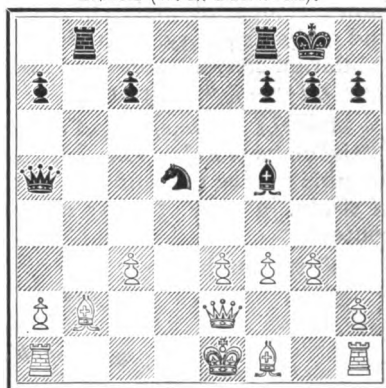
If 16 B—Q 2, R—Kt 7.

16 Kt—Q 4

Position after Black's 16th move:—

Kt—Q 4

BLACK (W. E. BONWICK).



WHITE (W. WINTER).

17 P—K 4 17 Kt×P
18 Q—Q 2 18 R×B
..... Black had this sacrifice of the exchange in view when he played 16 Kt—Q 4; otherwise that move would have lost a piece.
19 Q×R 19 Kt×K P dis ch
20 K—K 2 20 Q—R 3 ch
21 K—K 3

This attempt to win a piece does not fructify. The alternative of 21 K—K sq would have allowed Black to draw by perpetual check, as K—Q sq would be too dangerous owing to R—Q sq ch, but Black would probably have played to win, having deprived White of the right to Castle. For instance, 21... Q—K 3 could have been played.

21 Q—R 3 ch

22 P—B 4
If 22 K—Q 2, Kt×P ch.
22 Kt×P

23 P×Kt
If 23 R—K Kt sq, R—K sq ch;
24 K—B 3, Q—R 4 ch; 25 K×Kt, R—K 6 ch, and mate next move.

23 R—K sq ch
24 K—B 2 24 Q×R
25 Q—Kt 5 25 Q—K 5
26 Resigns

Besides being two Pawns down White has much the inferior position.

The contemplated match between Carl Schlechter and Akuba Rubinstein has taken place after all, being played at the Kerkaupalast (now no longer allowed to be called the Café Kerkau), Berlin, in January and early February. Limited to six games, it was rather more of an exhibition contest than a set match. The result was a win for Rubinstein by 2—1, with 3 draws.

But for the war, this affair would have created widespread interest in the chess world. Through the medium of our Dutch exchanges we are able to give the scores of all the games, which will be found worthy of study, in spite of fairly numerous errors of judgment for a master contest.

First match game.

GAME No. 4,428.

Bishop's Opening.

WHITE.		BLACK.		13	P × P	13	Kt × P
C. SCHLECHTER.	A. RUBINSTEIN.	A. RUBINSTEIN.		14	Kt—Q 4	14	Q—Q 2
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4	15	Q R—K sq	15	Q R—K sq
2	B—B 4	2	Kt—Q B 3	16	Q—Kt 5	16	Kt—B 3
3	Kt—Q B 3	3	Kt—B 3	17	Q Kt—Kt 5	17	Kt × Kt
4	P—Q 3	4	B—B 4	18	Kt × Kt	18	R × R
5	B—K 3	5	B—Kt 3	19	R × R	19	R—K sq
6	Q—Q 2	6	P—Q 3	20	R—K 5	20	P—R 3
7	K Kt—K 2	7	B—K 3	21	Q—K 3	21	R × R
8	K B × B	8	P × B	22	Q × R	22	Q—K sq
9	B × B	9	R P × B	23	Q—K 6 ch	23	Q × Q
10	Castles (KR)	10	Castles	24	Kt × Q	24	Kt—K sq
11	P—B 4	11	P—Q 4	25	K—B 2	25	K—B 2
12	K P × P	12	P × Q P				

Drawn

Second match game.

GAME No. 4,429.

Queen's Pawn.

WHITE.		BLACK.		12	B—K 3	12	P—Q R 3
A. RUBINSTEIN.	C. SCHLECHTER.	C. SCHLECHTER.		13	Q—Q 2	13	Kt—K 3
1	P—Q 4	1	Kt—K B 3	14	K—R 2	14	P—Q Kt 4
2	P—Q B 4	2	P—Q 3	15	P × P	15	Kt × Kt
3	Kt—Q B 3	3	Q Kt—Q 2	16	B × Kt	16	P × P
4	P—K 4	4	P—K 4	17	P—R 3	17	R—Kt sq
5	K Kt—K 2	5	P—K Kt 3	18	P—B 4	18	B—K 3
6	P—K Kt 3	6	B—Kt 2	19	Kt—Q 5	19	P—B 3
7	B—Kt 2	7	P × P	20	Kt × Kt ch	20	B × Kt
8	Kt × P	8	Castles	21	P—B 5	21	P × P
9	Castles	9	Kt—B 4	22	P × P	22	B—B 5
10	P—K R 3	10	R—K sq	23	K R—K sq	23	R—K 4 ?
11	P—B 3	11	B—Q 2	24	B × R	24	B × B

25 B×P
26 R×B

25 Q—B 3

29 R—K sq
30 P—B 6
31 B—Kt 2

29 Q—Q sq
30 Q×P

Not forced, for 26 Q R—Kt sq,
B—R 7; 28 R—Q B sq sufficed.

27 B—K 4
28 Q—K 3

26 P×R
27 R—Q sq
28 R—Q 5

The game was adjourned here,
and given up as a draw without
further action. Black can play
R—Q 6, and if 31 Q×P, Q×Q;
32 R×Q, R—Q 7, when a draw is
the legitimate result.

Third match game. Schlechter's 5th move is noteworthy.

GAME No. 4.430.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. C. SCHLECHTER.	BLACK. A. RUBINSTEIN.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	30 B—Q 5	30 R—Kt 7
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	31 R—Q B sq	31 P—R 4
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	32 R—B 2	32 R—Kt 8 ch
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3	33 K—Kt 2	33 K—Kt 2
5 Q—K 2	5 P—Q Kt 4	34 B—R 2	34 R—K 8
6 B—Kt 3	6 B—B 4	35 Kt—Q 5	35 R×P
7 P—Q R 4	7 R—Q Kt sq	36 Kt×P	36 R—K 2
8 P×P	8 P×P	37 R—B 6	37 R—R sq
9 P—Q 3	9 Castles	38 Kt—Kt 5	38 R×R
10 Castles	10 P—Q 3	39 Kt×R	39 P—R 5
11 B—K 3	11 B—K Kt 5	40 R×P	40 P×P
12 P—R 3	12 B×Kt	41 P×P	41 R—K sq
13 Q×B	13 Kt—Q 5	42 B—B 4	42 P—B 4
14 B×Kt	14 B×B	43 Kt—B 6	43 B—B 3
15 Kt—B 3	15 P—Kt 3	44 Kt—Q 4	44 R—K 5
16 Kt—Q sq	16 Kt—R 4	45 Kt—K 6 ch	45 K—R 3
17 P—B 3	17 B—B 4	46 Kt—B 4	46 K—Kt 2
18 Kt—K 3	18 P—Kt 5	47 R—B 6	47 R—K 8
19 B—B 4	19 P×P	48 R—B 7 ch	48 K—R 3
20 P×P	20 Q—Kt 4	49 B—Kt 8	49 R—Q Kt 8
21 K R—Q sq	21 Kt—B 5 ?	50 R—B 6	50 K—Kt 2
22 P—Q 4	22 P×P	51 B—Q 5	51 R—Q 8
23 P×P	23 B—Kt 3	52 R—K 6	52 R—Q 5
24 P—R 4 !	24 Q×P	53 B—B 6	53 R—Q 7 ch
25 P—Kt 3	25 Q—B 3	54 K—R 3	54 R—Q 8
26 Q×Kt	26 B×P	55 B—K 8	55 R—R 8 ch
27 Q×Q	27 B×Q	56 K—Kt 2	56 R—R 3
28 R—R 7	28 B—Q sq	57 R—Kt 6	57 B—K 4
29 K R—R sq	29 R—Kt 5	58 Kt×P	58 B—B 3
		59 Kt—B 4	59 Resigns

GAME No. 4,431.

Queen's Pawn.

Fourth match game.

WHITE.		BLACK.			
A. RUBINSTEIN.		C. SCHLECHTER.			
1 P—Q 4		1 P—Q 4		18 B—Q 6	18 R×P
2 Kt—K B 3		2 Kt—K B 3		19 B×Kt	19 P×B
3 P—B 4		3 P—B 3		20 P—Kt 5	20 R×B
4 Kt—B 3		4 P×P		21 R×R	21 Q—B 4
5 P—K 3		5 B—Kt 5		22 R×B ch	22 R×R
6 B×P		6 P—K 3		23 P×Kt	23 Q—Kt 4 ch
7 Castles		7 Q Kt—Q 2		24 Q—Kt 4	24 Q×P
8 P—K R 3		8 B×Kt		25 R—K sq	25 P—K 4
9 Q×B		9 B—K 2		26 Q—Kt 3	26 R—K sq
10 R—Q sq		10 Castles		27 Kt—K 4	27 Q—K 2
11 P—K 4		11 R—K sq		28 R—Q sq	28 R—K B sq
12 B—B 4		12 Kt—B sq		29 R—Q 6	29 K—R sq
13 P—Q 5		13 K P×P		30 Q—Kt 4	30 R—Q sq
14 P×P		14 Q—Kt 3		31 R—K 6	31 Q—Kt 5
15 P—Q 6		15 B—Q sq		32 Q—Kt 5	32 Q—K 8 ch
16 P—K Kt 4		16 Kt—K 3		33 K—R 2	33 R—K B sq
17 P—Q 7		17 R—K 2		34 R—K 7	34 Resigns

Schlechter's play is decidedly below the mark in this game.

GAME No. 4,432.

Ruy Lopez.

Fifth match game. A novel form of the "exchange variation" of the Lopez.

WHITE.		BLACK.			
C. SCHLECHTER.		A. RUBINSTEIN.			
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4		16 R×R ch	16 R×R
2 Kt—K B 3		2 Kt—Q B 3		17 Kt—B 3	
3 B—Kt 5		3 P—Q R 3		Naturally not 17 R—K sq, because of B×Kt. The effect of White's error on his 14th move is now plain.	
4 B×Kt		4 Q P×B			
5 Kt—B 3		5 P—B 3		17 B×R	
6 P—Q 4		6 P×P		18 K—B 2	
7 Q×P		7 Q×Q		19 K—B 3	
8 Kt×Q		8 B—Q 3		20 P—Q Kt 4	
9 B—K 3		9 Kt—K 2		21 Kt—K 4	
10 Castles (K R)		10 B—Q 2		22 Kt—B 5	
11 Q R—Q sq		11 P—Q B 4		23 P—Q R 4	
12 K Kt—K 2		12 Kt—Kt 3		24 Kt×Kt	
13 Kt—Q 5		13 Castles (Q R)		25 P—R 5	
14 Kt—Kt 6 ch??		14 P×Kt		26 P—Kt 5	
15 R×B		15 B—Kt 4		27 K—Kt 4	
				28 K—B 5	

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 29 B—Q 2 | 29 P—Kt 6 |
| 30 B P×P ch | 30 P×P |
| 31 P—Q R 3 | 31 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 32 P—Kt 4 | 32 R—Q R sq |
| 33 B—B sq | 33 P—Kt 5 |
| 34 P×P | 34 R—R 8 |

See Diagram.

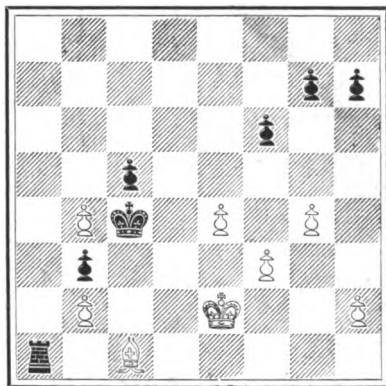
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 35 P—Q Kt 5 !? | 35 R×B |
| 36 P—Kt 6 | 36 R—B 7 ch |
| 37 K—Q sq | 37 R×Kt P |
| 38 P—Kt 7 | 38 R×P |
| 39 Resigns | |

If 39 P—Kt 8 (Q), P—Kt 7, and White cannot capture the Rook without losing his Queen, while 40 Q—Kt 8 ch is obviously useless. The ending gives the game its chief interest.

Position after Black's 34th move :—

R—R 8

BLACK (RUBINSTEIN).



WHITE (SCHLECHTER).

GAME No. 4,433.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

Sixth and last match game.

- | WHITE. | | BLACK. | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--|--|
| A. RUBINSTEIN. | | C. SCHLECHTER. | | | |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 | 18 R—Q B sq | 18 B—Kt 2 | | |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 | 19 P—B 3 | 19 K Kt—Q 4 | | |
| 3 P—B 4 | 3 P—K 3 | 20 B×B | 20 K×B | | |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | 4 Q Kt—Q 2 | 21 Kt—Q 3 | 21 K R—Q B sq | | |
| 5 B—Kt 5 | 5 P—B 3 | 22 Kt (B 3)×Kt | 22 Kt×Kt (Q 4) | | |
| 6 P—K 3 | 6 Q—R 4 | 23 P—Q Kt 4 | 23 P—Kt 3 | | |
| 7 Q—Kt 3 | 7 Kt—K 5 | 24 B—B 2 | 24 P—B 3 | | |
| 8 B—R 4 | 8 B—Kt 5 | 25 B—Kt 3 | 25 R—Q sq | | |
| 9 R—B sq | 9 Kt—Kt 3 | 26 R—R 3 | 26 P—Q R 3 | | |
| 10 B—Q 3 | 10 P×P | 27 B—R 4 | 27 Q R—B sq | | |
| 11 B×P | 11 Q—R 5 | 28 P—K 4 | 28 Kt—B 2 | | |
| 12 B—Q 3 | 12 Q×Q | 29 B×P | 29 B×B | | |
| 13 P×Q | 13 Kt—B 3 | 30 R×B | 30 Kt—Kt 4 | | |
| 14 K—K 2 | 14 Q Kt—Q 4 | 31 R×R | 31 R×R | | |
| 15 Kt—K 5 | 15 B—K 2 | 32 R×P | 32 Kt×P ch | | |
| 16 R—R sq | 16 Kt—Q Kt 5 | 33 K—K 3 | 33 Kt—B 7 ch | | |
| 17 B—Kt sq | 17 P—Q Kt 3 | 34 K—Q 2 | 34 Kt—Q 5 | | |
| | | 35 K—K 3 | 35 Kt—B 7 ch | | |
| | | 36 K—Q 2 | 36 Kt—Q 5 | | |

Drawn

The winner of the following game on the top board of the Paignton v. Torquay match, in the Bremridge Cup Competition, on January 5th, is our old friend Dr. Dunstan, now in his 70th year! We have much pleasure in giving the score, with brief notes by the winner.

GAME No. 4,434.

Bird's Opening.

WHITE. Dr. R. DUNSTAN (Torquay).	BLACK. H. ERSKINE (Paignton).	Played to induce Black to move P—Q Kt 4.	
1 P—K B 4	1 P—K 4	19 B×B	18 P—Q Kt 4
2 P×P	2 P—Q 3	20 P—Q Kt 3	19 Q×B
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P×P	21 Kt—B 2	20 Q—K 2
4 P—K 4	4 B—Q B 4	22 Kt—Kt 4	21 Q R—Q sq
5 B—B 4	5 Kt—K B 3	23 P—B 4	22 R—Q 3
6 Q—K 2	6 Kt—B 3	24 P—B 5!	23 K R—Q sq ?
7 P—B 3	7 Castles	25 Kt—B 6	24 R—Q 5
8 P—Q 3	8 Q—Q 3	The position is curious. The Kt at B 6 attacks both Rooks and the Queen.	
9 B—K 3	9 B×B		
10 Q×B	10 Kt—K Kt 5	25 Q×P	
11 Q—K 2	11 Q—B 4	After this Black's game collapses.	
12 Kt—R 3	12 P—Q R 3	26 Kt×K R	26 Q—Kt 3
13 Kt—B 2	13 Kt—K 2	27 Kt×R	27 P×Kt
14 P—K R 3	14 Kt—K B 3	28 Q—K Kt 5	28 P—B 4
15 Q—K 3	15 Q—Q 3	29 Kt×B P	29 K×Kt
16 Castles (K R)	16 Kt—Kt 3	30 P—K 5	30 Resigns
17 Q—Q sq	17 B—K 3		
18 Kt—R 3			

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity.—The tenth meeting took place at Brighton, with the president in the chair. A strong opinion was expressed that as the membership had increased to about seventy, the time was ripe to ascertain the views of as many problemists throughout the country as possible respecting developing the Association into a national one, and founding a "British Chess Problem Fraternity." With this object it was resolved to hold the twelfth meeting at some central place in London on the second Saturday in May. Particulars will be announced when arrangements have been made. In the meantime the management are to formulate a scheme for submission.

A solution handicap contest took place—twelve by two-movers Mr. W. Geary—which resulted in a tie between Messrs. Fison and Purchase, both Class 1.

The result of the Washington competition appears elsewhere.

Mr. H. E. Matthews, of Eccles, stimulated by the initiative of the S.C.P.F., is sounding the problemists of Lancashire with the view to establishing a similar association in that county. We hope he will have a cordial response.

We give the solving score so far as we are able. The score given in No. 1 to "Chessington" should read 9 and not 0. The totals for the February problems are shown. More than half the competitors are in a bunch. Lieut. Gibbins' credits for 6, 7, 8 and 9, are respectively 9, 14, 12 and 12.

The problems 3,055 to 3,058 in this issue are the positions to be solved this month.

	9	10	11	Totals	12	13	14	15	16	17
	G.O.F.	W.J. MC A.	R.W.	for Feb.	A.M.S.	S.G.	T.W.	K.S.	N.M.G.	D.J.H.
Barrett-Lennard, R. F.	8	—	12	83	5	—	8	4	12	—
Bernard, H. D'O.	8	14	12	122	7	10	8	8	14	9
Campbell, A.	8	0	12	104	—	—	—	—	12	9
"Chessington"	8	0	10	106	7	0	8	4	12	9
Cooper, A. R.	8	14	12	122	7	10	10	8	14	9
Davis, H. H.	8	12	12	120	7	10	10	8	14	9
Fison, B.	8	14	12	124	7	10	10	8	14	9
Gibbins, N. M.	8	12	12	122	7	10	8	4	14	—
Gillam, G.	8	14	12	124	7	10	10	4	14	9
Harwood, C.	8	12	12	85	0	0	8	4	12	9
Markwick, F. W.	8	14	12	120	7	10	10	8	14	9
Marshall-Rodda, W.	8	0	12	94	—	—	—	—	—	8
Purchas, F. E.	8	0	12	106	7	8	10	8	14	9
Smith, Stanley	8	12	12	118	7	10	10	8	14	9
Wallis, E.	8	0	12	108	7	10	8	4	4	9

The *Manchester Weekly Times* has commenced its nineteenth solving handicap. Two and three-movers. Full particulars from Mr. V. L. Wahltuch, Chess Editor, 32, Corporation Street, Manchester.

The *Northern Whig*, Belfast, offers two prizes for the two best original three-move miniatures (7 pieces or less) published in its column before the end of September, 1918. First prize, "The Theory of Pawn Promotion" and "Terms and Themes of Chess Problems"; second prize, "Ceske Melodie" and "777 Chess Miniatures in Three."

The *Western Daily Mercury* recently held a small informal competition for the best two-mover showing in a threat problem a different mate for each move of a Black Bishop along one of the longest or next longest diagonals. Mr. A. C. White adjudicated, and awarded the prize to W. Reilly, of Manchester.

The fifth tourney of the *L'Italia Scacchistica* has resulted as follows:—Three-movers: first prize, A. G. Corrias; second, A. Mari; and third, A. G. Corrias. Hon. mens.: Captain A. Rastralli, A. Mari, and A. G. Corrias. Two-movers: first and second prizes, G. Guidelli and E. E. Westbury (*ex aequo*); third, A. Mari; hon. mens., G. Guidelli, G. Pasqualin, and E. Defourny.

Queensland Chess Association.—A two-move international tourney is announced. Three positions may be entered. Joint problems not

eligible. Sealed envelope and motto arrangement to be observed. Prizes: £3 3s. and £2 2s., with a special £1 1s. for the best entry by a resident in Australia. The proposed judges are to be Mr. F. Robinson, Dr. G. W. F. Paul, Mr. Scott, and Mr. F. Bennett. All competitors will receive a copy of the award. Problems to be mailed not later than 30th June next to the secretary, Queensland Chess Association, c/o School of Arts, Ann Street, Brisbane, Australia, the cover to be endorsed "Problem Tourney."

A solving competition in connection with above will be run, with £1 1s. as first prize. We presume the positions will be published in the excellent chess columns of the *Brisbane Courier*.

We understand from *L'Italia Scacchistica* that Dr. Oscar Blumenthal, the eminent specialist of the "miniature," passed away recently. We have no particulars. He published in 1903 a most interesting collection of 400 light problems, entitled "Schachminiaturen."

We regret to learn from his son that the veteran Danish composer, W. Nielsen, died in the early part of February, at the age of 76. One of his best achievements was the composition of a five-move problem which was awarded the prize for the best problem in the Paris Exhibition Tourney, 1878. Mr. G. A. K. Nielsen, himself a chess player, has sent us the last two problems his father composed. We give them here; the first one is exceedingly good.

By the late W. Nielsen.—White: K at K 8; Q at Q Kt 3; R at Q 4; B at Q 2; Kts at K Kt 8 and K B 6; P at K Kt 4. Black: K at K 4; R at K 7; B at Q Kt sq; Kts at K B 6 and Q B 3; Ps at K 3 and 6. Mate in three.

By the late W. Nielsen.—White: K at K Kt 3; Rs at K B 7 and K 4; B at Q 4; Kts at K B 8 and Q 6; Ps at K R 4, K B 2, Q B 2 and Q R 4. Black: K at Q 4; Kt at Q R 7; Ps at K R 3, 4, Q B 4, Q Kt 3 and 4. Mate in three.

SOLUTIONS.

By G. Heathcote (p. 92).—1 B—B 2, Kt—Q 4; 2 Q—B 6 ch, K×Q; 3 B—R 4 ch, &c. If 1.., B—B 3; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, Kt×Q; 3 B—K 3 ch, &c. If 1.., B—R 6; 2 P—Kt 4 ch, K—Q 5; 3 Q—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1.., K—Q 5; 2 Q—B 5, B—Q 4 (if 2.., Kt×R P; 3 Kt—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 2.., Kt—K 4; 3 Q×Kt ch, &c.); 3 Q×B ch, &c. If 1.., K—Kt 4; 2 Q—B 5 ch, Kt—K 4; 3 Q×Kt ch, &c. If 1.., others; 2 Q—Q 7, B—Q 4; 3 Kt—K 6 ch, &c.

By P. F. Blake (p. 92).—1 Kt—K R 6, B—B 6; 2 Kt—B 5, K—Q 4 (if 2.. B—Q 8; 3 B—R 2 ch, &c.); 3 Kt×P (K 5) ch, &c. If 1.., P—K 6; 2 B—R 2 ch, K—Q 5; 3 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1.., K—Q 5; 2 Kt—K 6 ch, K—K 6; 3 Q—K sq ch, &c. If 1.., B×Kt; 2 Kt—R 6, any; 3 Q—B 5 ch, &c. If 1.., Kt—B 3; 2 B—R 2 ch, &c. If 1.., P—Kt 3 or others; 2 B—R 2, &c.

By L. Berg (p. 92).—1 R—Q 3, &c. A Black Pawn is apparently necessary at K 6.

By L. Berg (p. 92).—1 Kt—K 4, &c.

By J. A. Broholm (p. 92).—1 R—Q B 3, K×R (B 3); 2 R×B, &c. If 1.., K×R (K 5); 2 R—Q 3, &c. If 1.., P×R; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1.., B—B 5; 2 R×B ch, &c. If 1.., others; 2 R—Q 5 ch, &c.

By M. Ranvig (p. 93).—1 Q—K sq, K×Kt; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. If 1.., B—B 2; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1.., P—B 7; 2 Q—K R sq, &c. If 1.., others; 2 Q×P, &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 93).—1 Q—B 6, &c.

By G. M. Goethart (p. 93).—1 Kt—Kt 3, &c.

By G. W. Chandler and C. Mansfield (p. 93).—1 Q—K 7, &c.

By L. Rothstein (p. 94).—1 Q—R 8, &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 94).—1 R—Q 3, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 94).—1 Kt—R 4, &c.

By W. B. Rice (p. 94).—1 Kt (B 3)—Q 4, &c.

By C. Promislo (p. 94).—1 Q—Q sq, &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 94).—1 Kt—K 6, &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 94).—1 Kt—Kt 5, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 94).—1 P—Kt 5, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 94).—1 Kt—K 2, &c.

No. 3,051, by A. M. Sparke.—1 Kt—R 4, &c.

No. 3,052, by S. Green.—The Pawn at Q Kt 5 should be a White Bishop. We informed all the Sussex C.P.F. competitors of this by post. 1 Q×K P, B×Q; 2 R—Kt 5, &c. If 1.., R×Q; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1.., Q×Q; 2 Kt (R 4)—Kt 6 ch, &c.

No. 3,053, by T. Warton.—1 Kt—Q 4, P—R 5; 2 Q—R 3 ch, &c. If 1.., K—B 4; Kt—B 2 dis. ch, &c. If 1.., P—B 6; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1.., Kt P moves; 2 Kt—B 2 ch, &c. Dual after 1.., K—R 5; 2 Q—Q 7 ch or 2 Kt—B 2.

No. 3,054, by K. Sypniewski.—This has a solution in two (1 Q—R 8) which can be prevented by placing the Rook at Q B 8. The author's solution is 1 P—B 4, B×P; 2 Q—B 6, &c. If 1.., others; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c.

Good Companion C.P. Club.—Washington Birthday (22nd Feb.) Solving Competition.—Mr. John Keeble, of Norwich, the English vice-president, has furnished us with the following particulars:—

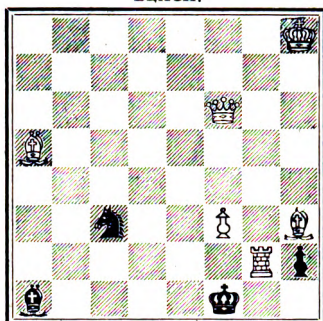
For the past four years the Good Companion Chess Problem Club, of Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., has sent to this country a sheet of 12 problems and a number of chess books as prizes, for British clubs and solvers to take part in their annual solving competition. The war has hit them hard in the matter of entries, and this year only four clubs in England and two in Scotland took part, the best results being as follows:—

Bradford (11 entries): A. G. Conde, 12 correct in 55 min.; I. M. Brown, 12 correct in 58 min.; H. L. Brooke, 11; and F. D. Yates, 10; others 4 or less. Norwich (13 entries): Rev. F. E. Hamond, 12 correct in 85 min.; A. T. Nicholls, 11; W. S. Daws, 10; H. P. Coulton, 9; Dr. Crook, 8; remainder 5 or less. Sidley (5 entries): F. C. Betts, 10; F. J. Pont, 7; A. Norris, 6. The Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity: best scores—Rev. Canon Deane (Worthing), 12 correct; A. Campbell (Bognor), 11; B. Fison (Hove), 11; R. F. Barrett Lennard (Brighton), 11; F. E. Purchas (Brighton), 11; Major C. H. Chepmell (Hove), 10; H. E. Dudeney (Lewes), 9; G. V. Butler (Brighton), and G. Gillam (Southwick), 8 each. Edinburgh: 12 in 49 mins., D. Simpson 9 in 95 mins.; and G. W. Hives 6. Glasgow: W. Gibson 12; J. Borthwick 7; and J. M. Nichol 6. The winner, the Rev. Canon Deane, is in his 82nd year.

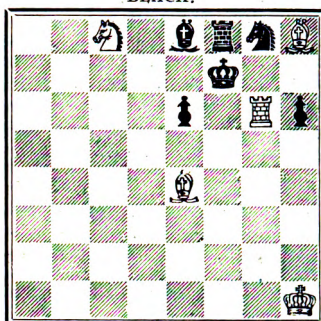
The twelve problems given here will show the result of the February Regular and "Meredith" competitions.

G.C.C.P. CLUB. "MEREDITH TOURNEY.

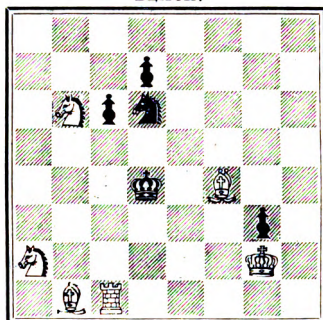
No. 1. First Prize.

A. M. SPARKE, Lincoln, England.
BLACK.WHITE.
Mate in two.

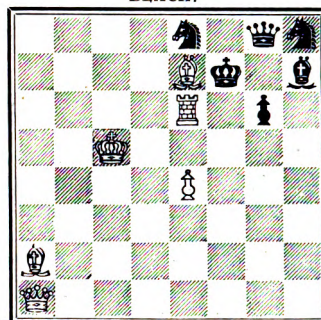
No. 2. Second Prize.

K. GRABOWSKI, Warsaw, Poland.
BLACK.WHITE.
Mate in two.

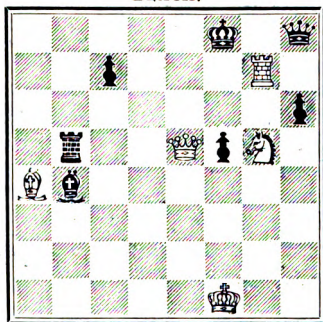
No. 3. First Hon. Men.

Rev. B. M. NEILL, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
BLACK.WHITE.
Mate in two.

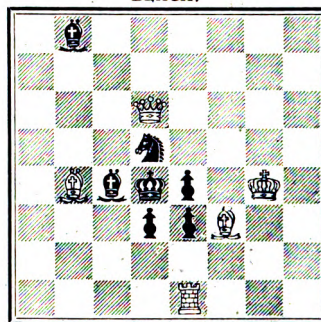
No. 4. Second Hon. Men.

A. M. SPARKE, Lincoln, England.
BLACK.WHITE.
Mate in two.

No. 5.

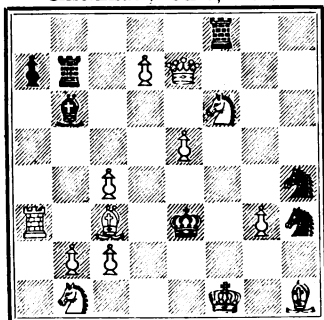
K. GRABOWSKI, Warsaw, Poland.
BLACK.WHITE.
Mate in two.

No. 6.

Dr. B. WEISS, Berlin, Germany.
BLACK.WHITE.
Mate in two.

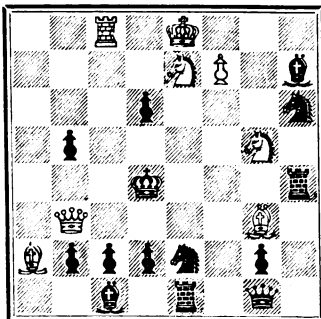
FEBRUARY TOURNEY.

First Prize.

[No. 7. Dr. H. W. BETTMANN,
Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.]

Mate in two.

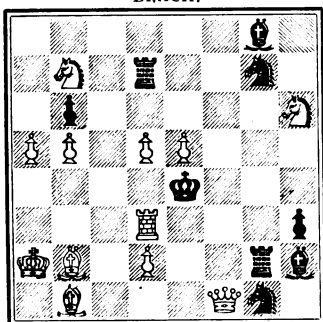
No. 8. Second Prize.

A. M. SPARKE, Lincoln, England.
BLACK.

WHITE.

Mate in two.

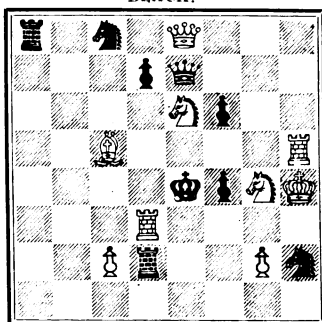
No. 9. First Hon. Men.

A. M. SPARKE, Lincoln, England.
BLACK.

WHITE.

Mate in two.

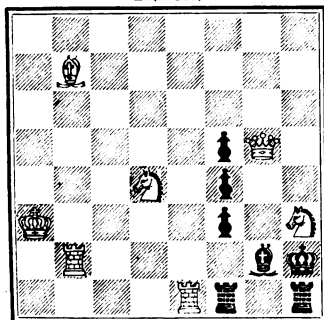
No. 10. Second Hon. Men.

A. ELLERMAN, Buenos Aires.
BLACK.

WHITE.

Mate in two.

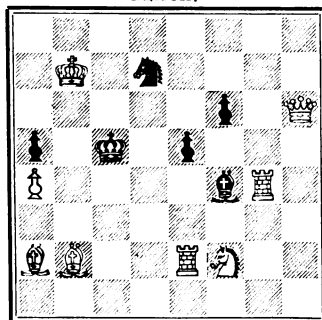
No. 11.

F. C. BETTS, Bexhill-on-Sea, England.
BLACK.

WHITE.

Mate in two.

No. 12.

E. S. MAGUIRE, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
BLACK.

WHITE.

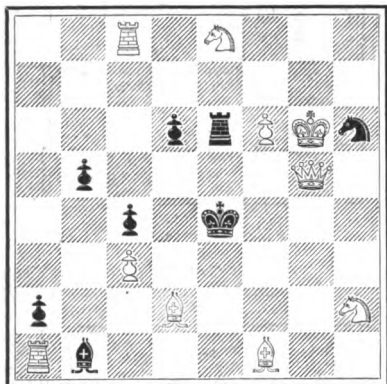
Mate in two.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,055.

By JAMES COULTON,
Liverpool.

BLACK.



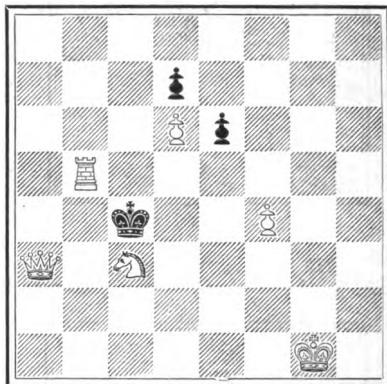
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,056.

By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS,
London.

BLACK.



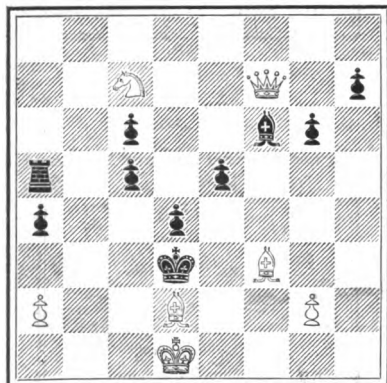
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,057.

By C. HILL,
London.

BLACK.



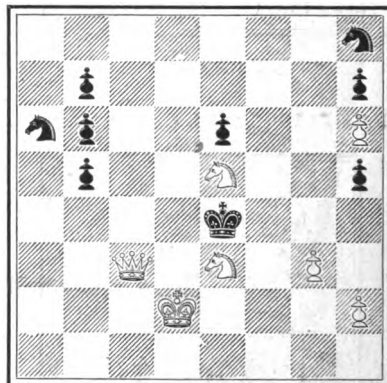
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,058.

By C. HORN,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

The four problems above are included in the Solving
Competition of the S.C.P.F.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

MAY, 1918.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE CHANGE-MATE.

By H. D'O. BERNARD

(continued).

TRIES.

In discussing the subject of tries, I will endeavour to follow the mental process of a solver in tackling a change-mate. He will first satisfy himself that the position is not a simple complete-waiter, and for this purpose he will, in all probability, first make sure that the White K is safely anchored; next, taking the White pieces with some range of action and the Pawns, he will satisfy himself that there is no simple waiting move available; and then, and not till then, will he consider himself free to look for a change of mate.

All this takes a certain amount of time, and for this reason the change-mate is so admirably suited for a lightning solution tourney and even the unpretentious complete-waiter is by no means to be despised.

There is, naturally, nothing to compel any solver to adopt this course, and if he prefers to try a short cut it is quite possible that he may outstrip the more plodding competitor by lighting straightway upon the composer's idea. Especially is this the case with the threat-waiter, and I have frequently known players—who are naturally inclined to try an attacking move—hit upon the key without in the least realising that in the initial position all mates are ready set.

H is an instance where I myself chanced upon the threat almost before I had fully grasped the surface mates.

It is not only in fable, however, that the tortoise sometimes scores, and if in the next two examples anyone seeks to imitate the tactics of the hare—dallying perhaps over such a move as 1 B—Kt 7 in I—he will find, sooner or later, that he has merely been wasting his time, and the result may well prove very similar to that chronicled by Æsop.

E I

The necessity for the safe anchoring of the White K is ever present to the mind of the change-mate composer, and various ways of managing this have been shown in the positions already given. A common plan is to place the K stopping a defended Black P, so that any move of the K will enable Black to make a non-committal move with this P. That, in solving, it is never safe to take anything for granted—which is part of the fascination of these problems—is seen in the next diagram—K.

Positions such as these seem to show that the longer method is at all events the safer, and so in the change-mate we have what I may call the testing try. That I have no word other than "try" to describe such testing moves is, I fear, merely the fault of our chess vocabulary, and serves to explain my general use of the term in my recent article on "Fringe-Mates," wherein all the examples quoted happened to be complete-waiters.

Now in G I should never claim that 1 B—R 8 was anything more than a testing try; yet, strangely enough, this move was sent in as key by more than one solver. Which goes to prove that the quality of the try is to be measured by the capacity of the solver—a fact that is too frequently overlooked.

The last few years have seen many names added to the list of composers who have handled the theme, and the consequent large increase in the output of change and added-mates of every description makes it not a little remarkable that the only collection of these problems should be that published by A. C. White in 1913, though it is true that "All Change Here," promised us by P. H. Williams, has only been held up by the war. Of essays on the subject I can only call to mind a contribution by Mr. White to a Continental journal which was preparatory to the publication of "White to Play," two by Mr. Williams, and an article by Frank Janet recently contributed to *La Stratégie*, in which he advocates an admirable system of classification.

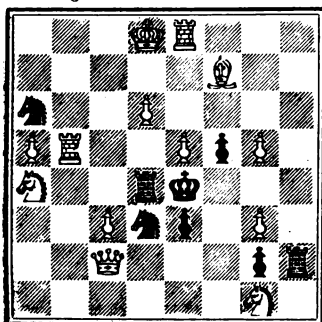
To some of the general conclusions arrived at by Mr. Janet I can only assent with certain reservations. For instance, in reference to a change-mate where the mates after the key are less in number than they were before, he says: "Une clé qui, en réduisant le nombre de variantes.....devra offrir en compensation des mérites d'un autre ordre, tels que subtilité fine ou plaisante, tactique brillante ou inattendue; autrement elle serait sujette à critique." Here everything depends upon the quality of the mates omitted, for if they are ugly and impure, then the position may stand to gain by their disappearance. Again: "On peut dire, de façon générale, que les qualités embellissant une composition ordinaire orneront de même le problème à blocus." This is very true, but, as I have already pointed out, it is seldom possible to give the change-mate the polished appearance of an ordinary problem, for the simple reason that it is far harder to compose. He goes on: "Notons particulièrement ces.....éléments esthétiques: minimum de P blancs ou noirs—."

I can never understand this antipathy to the unfortunate P. To carry the argument to its logical (and absurd) conclusion, we should have to cavil at Dr. N. Hoëg's P promotion classic on the score that, in addition to the theme P, he uses no less than seven others—some doubled; whereas it is precisely the skilful employment of those very Ps which makes the masterpiece. To me it is not a little surprising to find Brother Jonathan becoming enamoured of Bohemian ideals in the two-mover, for surely it was the Arch-American, Sam Loyd, who taught us that all æsthetic convention was made to be occasionally broken. Indeed, we have only to glance at L, to find Loyd breaking nearly every rule under the sun in the one problem! And although this position is of interest as a pioneer, yet for æsthetic enjoyment we instinctively turn to the classical setting of M.

The Tourney now current in the "Good Companion" should provide us with some noteworthy examples. It is, I believe, the first of its kind ever held, though special prizes have occasionally been offered for this class of problem. Whether the old guard will be strongly represented is a matter for conjecture. It must be remembered that, discouraged by the in-and-out running of the change-mate in open Tourneys, the older composers have been content for many years to contribute their best work to the various chess columns for ordinary publication, where they were sure of a hearty welcome from editors and solvers alike; and in the circumstances it would not be entirely unexpected if most of the honours fell to some of the younger men, who have done such brilliant work with cross-check and unpinning themes.

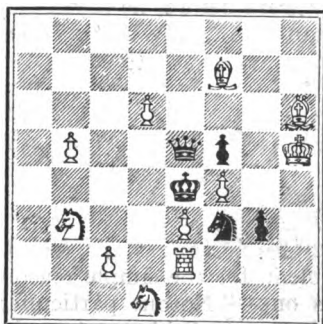
To show the diversity of view upon the subject of the change-mate we have only to compare the following results: N. took first prize in the *British Chess Magazine* in 1890; O. was unplaced in a recent *Good Companion* Tourney; P., though awarded the first prize in the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* Tourney of 1899, was the recipient of faint praise from the late chess editor of the *Westminster Gazette*; and, perhaps the unkindest cut of all, Q. appears to have competed unsuccessfully in a Tourney promoted by the *American Chess Monthly*.

H.
By A. C. WHITE.
Eight Test Two-Movers.



White mates in two moves.

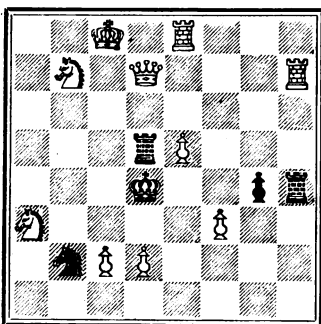
I.
By G. O. FAIRLIE.
Chess Amateur.



White mates in two moves.

J.

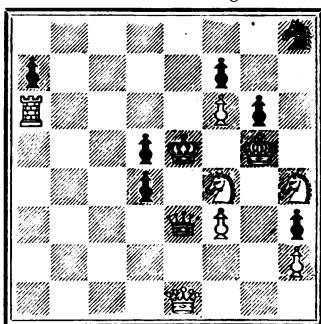
By H. D'O. BERNARD.

Chess Amateur.

White mates in two moves.

K.

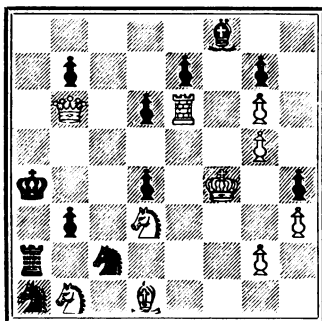
By K. A. I. KUBBEL.

The White King.

White mates in two moves.

L.

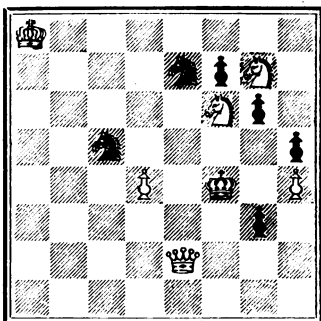
By SAM LOYD.

American Chess Nuts.

White mates in two moves.

M.

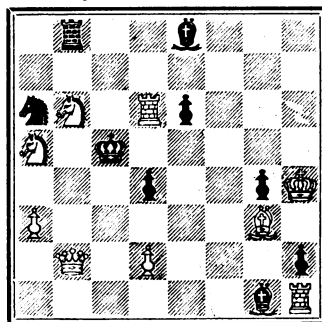
By B. C. LAWS.

Chess Players' Chronicle.

White mates in two moves.

N.

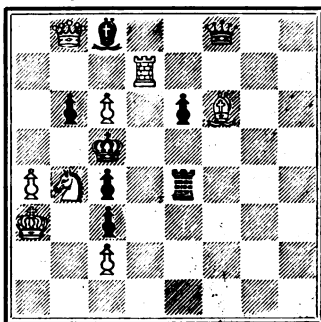
By H. VON DÜBEN.



White mates in two moves.

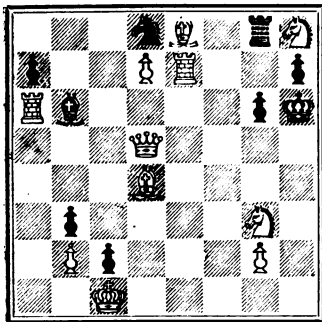
O.

By P. H. WILLIAMS.



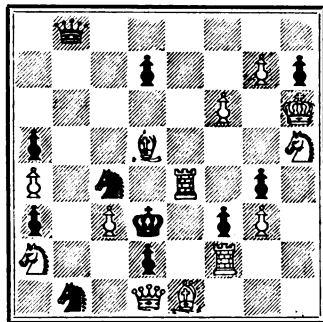
White mates in two moves.

P.
By R. H. BRIDGWATER.



White mates in two moves.

By H. VON DÜBEN.



White mates in two moves.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TWO BRILLIANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

May I avail myself of your courtesy to acknowledge the receipt of two further replies to my request for the scores of two games, made in your February issue? Messrs. W. Battley (Sheffield) and C. Williams (Philadelphia) have both offered the score of the game Napier *v.* Mortimer, and both have pointed out that Bird *v.* Blackburne is not a game from the Paris tournament of 1878.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP W. SERGEANT.

OBITUARY.

We regret to have to record the death of Sir Walter Gray, president of the Oxford City Chess Club, and a generous supporter of chess in both the city and county.

The death took place in St. Louis in January of Mr. S. R. Burgess, aged 66. An ex-president of the St. Louis Chess Club, Mr. Burgess was a great enthusiast about the game and a fairly strong player. His wife is the lady chess champion of the United States.

The Birmingham C.C. has just sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. Frederick Mills, who was a very old member, and a good source of strength not only to the club team, but also to Warwick county side and to other local institutions.

From the *Western Daily Mercury* we learn with regret that the Paignton and Torquay Clubs recently lost an esteemed member by the death of Mr. W. J. Bearne, who played a strong game despite his advanced age of 80 years. Formerly Mr. Bearne was a supporter of chess in South-east London, and was one of Mr. J. H. Blackburne's oldest chess friends. They became acquainted in 1860.

RANDOM SUGGESTIONS.

BY STASCH MLOTKOWSKI.

No. 13.—*Ponziani*.

WHITE.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 3
4 Q—R 4
5 Kt×P
6 Kt×Kt
7 B—B 4

BLACK.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4
4 P×P
5 Q—Q 4
6 P×Kt

It seems that White gains time by developing the Bishop thus, but the Black Queen is driven to a safer position and the Bishop so placed cuts the White Queen off the King's side. Then, too, the Bishop should rather be brought to bear on the weak Queen's side. I suggest, therefore, 7 B—K 2, followed soon by P—K B 3.

- 7 Q—Q 2
8 Castles 8 B—Q 3

.....The *Handbuch* declares this move bad on account of the reply 9 B—Kt 5, occurring in a game Janssens v. Brien. This game was published in the *Praxis*, Staunton considering the move 9 B—Kt 5 bad (although on insufficient grounds) and giving 9 R—K sq. This move, 9 R—K sq, and 9 P—Q 4 are given in *Modern Chess Openings*. These, together with 9 P—Q 3 and 9 P—K B 3, are better moves. It might seem that White could prevent Black's Castling and get an advantage by 9 B—K 2, Kt—K B 3; 10 P—B 3, P×P; 11 B×P, B—Kt 2; 12 R—K sq ch, B—K 2; 13 Q—Kt 4, R—Q Kt sq; 14 Q—R 3. But this should prove rather dangerous on account of White's delayed development.

- 9 B—Kt 5 9 Kt—K 2

.....The Random move. In the game Janssens v. Brien referred to, the continuation was 9... P×B; 10 Q×P ch, Kt—K 2; 11 Q×R, P—Q B 3; 12 P—Q 3, Castles; 13 B—K 3, B—Kt 2; 14 Q×P, P—B 4. White played 15 Q—R 3, to which Black replied 15... Q—Kt 5 and won, Staunton

pointing out 15... B×P, as still stronger. But White should have played 15 B×P, R—R sq; 16 Q×B, Q×Q; 17 B×B. White also had a stronger move in 12 P—Q R 4. If then 12... Castles; 13 P×P, B—R 3; 14 Q×R ch, K×Q; 15 P×B: Or 12... P—Kt 5; 13 P—Q 3 (or 13 P×P), Castles; 14 B—K 3, B—Kt 2; 15 Q×P, P—B 4; 16 B×P, Q—B 3; 17 Q×B, Q×Q; 18 B×B.

- 10 Q×K P

The logical successor to his 9th, but 10 B—K 2 is safer, Black replying Q—K 3.

- 10 P—K B 4
11 Q—B 3 11 P×B
12 Q×R 12 P—Q B 3

.....The same position has arisen as after the 11th move in the game Janssens v. Brien, except that Black's King's Bishop's Pawns being advanced to his 4th is all in his favour.

- 13 P—Q R 4

For if now 13 P—Q 3, P—B 5.

- 13 P—Kt 5

- 14 P×P

Or 14 P—Q 3, P—B 5; 15 B—K 3, P×B; 16 P×P, Kt—Kt 3, followed by K—K 2. Nor is 15 P—R 5, Castles; 16 P—R 6, of any use, on account of 16... Kt—Q 4.

- 14 Castles
15 P—Kt 5 15 P—B 5
16 R—K sq

The answer to 16 P—B 3 is B—B 4 ch, followed by B—Kt 2.

- 16 P—B 6
17 R—K 3 17 Q—Kt 5
18 R×P

To 18 P—K Kt 3, B—Q B 4, is decisive.

- 18 R×R
19 Q×R P 19 R—Q R 6
20 P—B 3 20 Q—R 4

Black wins.

Many great players, both past and present, showed a predilection for certain moves which, it seems, they would play or recommend if at all feasible. I can hardly see Q—K 2 played without thinking of Loewenthal, as he commended this move so frequently. B—K 3 is the trade-mark of Max Lange, whereas Anderssen had a decided partiality for P—Q R 3. Philidor is associated with P—Q B 3, La Bourdonnais with Kt—K R 3, and McDonnell (strongly) with P—K Kt 4. I think of Morphy in conjunction with P—K B 4, Steinitz P—K B 3, Blackburne P—K Kt 3, and Zukertort P—Q B 5. Lasker's peculiarity is a series of King moves, directly aggressive or indirectly so, and as K—K B 2 is so frequently the start of these, I give that move as the champion's. Tchigorin not only invariably adopted P—K 4 as his opening move (except in a few games in his early career, when he played P—K B 4), and replied to 1 P—K 4 with 1 P—K 4, but he seemed always to be trying for P—K 4 in close defences, this being the object of his 2... Kt—Q B 3 in the Queen's Gambit, and, as he played it, Tchigorin's defence to the Queen's Pawn, 1... Kt—K B 3. Capablanca appears to have a hankering for P—Q 4, taking the centre, while Marshall shows anxiety to get his Bishop on Queen 3, with B×R P ch in prospect.

Here is a list, to which many additions can easily be made :—

Philidor	P—Q B 3	Winawer	Kt—Q B 5
La Bourdonnais	Kt—K R 3	Tchigorin	P—K 4
McDonnell	P—K Kt 4	Pillsbury	Kt—K 5
Anderssen	P—Q R 3	Tarrasch	P—K R 3
Loewenthal	Q—K 2	Lasker	K—K B 2
Max Lange	B—K 3	Capablanca	P—Q 4
Morphy	P—K B 4	Rubinstein	Kt—Q 5
Steinitz	P—K B 3	Niemzovitch	P—Q 3
Blackburne	P—K Kt 3	Marshall	B—Q 3
Zukertort	P—Q B 5	Janowski	B—K B 4
Bird	P—K R 4		

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

Four studies, No. 263 to No. 266, were published in the March number. We now repeat them and give the solutions.

Position 263, Original, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q B 5, ♕ at Q Kt sq, ♖ at K Kt 3, ♗ at Q B 2, K Kt 6, K Kt 2, ♘ at K Kt 4, ♙ at Q R 3, ♜ at Q 4, ♚ at K B 6, K Kt 2, K R 6. White to play and draw.

Solution :—1 P×B P, Kt—B 6! 2 B—R 2 ch, Kt×B; 3 K—Kt 6, B—B sq; 4 K—B 7, B—K 3; 5 K—Q 6, B—B 5; 6 K—B 5, B—R 3; 7 K—Kt 6, B—B 5; 8 K—B 5, B—K 3; 9 K—Q 6, B—B sq; 10 K—B 7, B—R 3; 11 K—Kt 6, etc., a possible continuation being B—B sq; 12 K—B 7, K—B sq; 13 K×B, K—K 2; 14 P—B 4, K—B 3; 15 K—Q 7, K×P; 16 P—B 4, K—B 3; 17 P—B 5, Kt—

Kt 5; 18 P—B 6, Kt—Q 4; 19 P—B 7, Kt×P; 20 K×Kt, P—Kt 4; 21 P×P ch, K×P; 22 Kt—B sq, etc.

Or 3..., P—R 7; 4 K×B, Kt—Kt 5 ch; 5 K—Kt 5, Kt×P; 6 K—B 4, Kt—K 8; 7 K—Q 4, Kt×P ch; 8 K—K 3, Kt—K 4; 9 K—B 2, Kt×P; 10 K—Kt 2, etc.

Or 3..., Kt—Kt 5; 4 P—B 3, Kt—Q 4 ch; 5 K×B, Kt×P; 6 K—Kt 6, K—B sq; 7 K—B 5, K—K 2; 8 K—Q 4, Kt—Q 8; 9 K—K 5, P—R 7; 10 Kt—R sq, etc.

Or in the last variation, 4..., P—R 7; 5 P×Kt, B—K 7; 6 K—B 7, K—B sq; 7 K—Q 7, B×P; 8 P—Kt 5, B—K 5; 9 P—Kt 6, P—R 8 (Q); 10 Kt×Q, B×Kt; 11 K—Q 8, B—Kt 7; 12 K—Q 7, B—B 6; 13 K—Q 8, B—B 3; 14 K—B 7, B—Kt 7; 15 K—Q 7, etc.

Or in the last variation, 7..., B—Q 6; 8 K—K 6, B×P; 9 K—K 5, B—Q 6; 10 K—B 4, B—B 8; 11 K—K 3, B—Kt 7; 12 K—B 2, P—R 8 (Q); 13 Kt×Q, B×Kt; 14 K—Kt 3, K—K 2; 15 P—Kt 5, K—Q 3; 16 P—Kt 6, K—Q 2; 17 K—Kt 4, B—Kt 7; 18 K—Kt 5, etc.

There is not space to give all the inferior lines of play, but it may be pointed out that 1 P×R P? allows presently B—B sq; and B×R P; and that 1 P×B P, Kt—B 6; 2 K—Kt 6? can be followed by 2..., B—K 7! These are the points which misled most solvers.

Position 264, by Henri Rinck.— at Q Kt 6,  at K R 5,  at Q R 2, Q 4, K B 6, K B 3, K B 2,  at Q 3,  at K B 4,  at Q R 5, K B 5, K R 2. White to play and draw.

Solution:—1 Kt—Kt 7, R—Q 4! 2 P—B 7, K—K 2; 3 P—B 8 (Q) ch, K×Q; 4 K—B 6, R—Q R 4! 5 K—Kt 6, R—R sq; 6 K—Kt 7, R—Q sq; 7 K—B 7, R—R sq; 8 K—Kt 7, R—R 4; 9 K—Kt 6, R—Q 4; 10 K—B 6, etc. Or 7..., K—K 2; 8 Kt—B 5 ch, K—K sq; 9 Kt—Kt 7 ch, R—R 2; 10 Kt—B 5 ch, etc. Here, if 1 Kt—Kt 7, R—Q 4; 2 P—R 3? there follows 2..., P—R 4; 3 P—B 7, K—K 2; 4 K—B 6, R—Q 3 ch; 5 K—B 7, R—B 3; 6 Kt×P, R×P; 7 P—Q 5, K—B sq ch; 8 K—B 8, R—B 4; 9 P—Q 6, R×Kt; 10 P—Q 7, R—B 4 ch; 11 K—Q 8, R—Q 4, and wins.

Position 265, Original, by Henri Rinck.— at K 3,  at K R 8,  at K R 6,  at Q 4,  at K 2,  at Q R 4,  at Q Kt 3,  at Q R 5,  at K R 8,  at Q 2. White to play and draw.

Solution:—1 R—R 8 ch, K—Kt 5; 2 B—B 8 ch, P—Q 3; 3 R—Kt 6, Q×R; 4 Kt—B 6 ch, B×Kt; 5 B×P ch, Q×B stalemate.

Position 266, Original, by Henri Rinck.— at Q B 8,  at K 7,  at Q B 2, K 6,  at Q R 3,  at K Kt 6,  at Q R 4, K 4, K 6, K B 3. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 B—Kt 4, P×B! 2 P—K 7, P—K 7; 3 P—K 8 (Q), P—K 8 (Q); 4 Q—B 6 ch, K—R 4! 5 K—Kt 7, Q—K 7 (P—Kt 6; 6 P—B 3); 6 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—R 5; 7 Q—R 7 ch, K—Kt 4; 8 Q—R 6 ch, K—B 4; 9 Q×Q and wins.

If 1 P—B 4? P—K 7; 2 B—Kt 4, P×B; 3 P—K 7, then, not P—K 8 (Q)? 4 P—K 8 (Q) and wins, but 3... K—Kt 3! 4 P—K 8 (Q), K—B 4! and draws at least.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

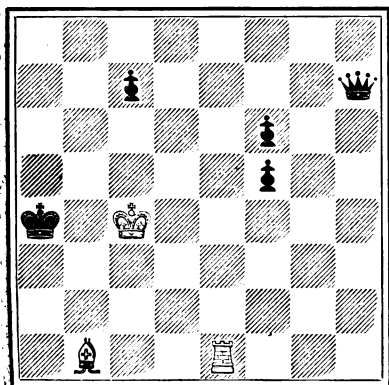
Name.	Previous Score.	No. 263.	No. 264.	Total.
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	52	0	0	52
Mr. D. M. Liddell	47	—	—	47
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46	—	—	46
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	39	0	4	43
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	32	4	4	40
Mr. L. Illingworth	40	—	—	40
Mr. W. T. Pierce	30	4	4	38
Mr. F. W. Yelder	31	—	—	31
Mr. E. Sammons	30	—	—	30
Mr. J. Gilchrist	21	4	4	29
Mr. A. J. Head	17	4	4	25
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25	—	—	25
Mr. J. B. Lowe	21	0	0	21
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	16	0	4	20
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20	—	—	20
Mr. J. M. Doulton	14	1	4	19
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	18	0	0	18
Mr. H. E. Matthews	14	4	0	18
Mr. R. Garby	8	4	4	16
Mr. J. Harrison	15	—	—	15
Mr. F. W. Darby	8	—	—	8
Mr. A. L. Hill	8	—	—	8
Mrs. Sollas	5	—	—	5
Col. Kensington	Cancelled	0	0	0

We congratulate Mr. Rouse on reaching the top of the list for the first time.

Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," and posted by May 31st, 1918, to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2.

Position 269. Original.

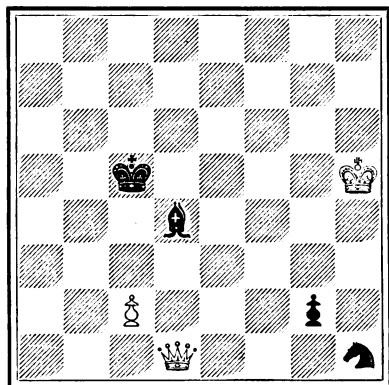
By K. A. L. KUBBEL.



White to play and draw.

Position 270. Original.

By K. A. L. KUBBEL.



White to play and draw.

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have to acknowledge with sincere thanks further donations to the fund which is being raised by our subscribers to enable us to meet extra costs of production, which will soon be further increased by the new postal rates introduced in the Budget by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

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The total sum contributed to date now amounts to £28 2s. 2d.

We have still a number of outstanding unpaid subscriptions for the current volume. In many cases we know the omission is entirely due to oversight on the part of our friends, hence we hope this gentle reminder will produce the desired effect. Attention to the matter saves us both time and trouble!

Capablanca, after about a year's retirement from active chess, was expected in New York again early last month.

The Weston Trophy at Sheffield has been won by the Heeley Friends for the second time, their previous win being in 1916.

The match of 7 games up between Janowski and Chajes began at the Manhattan Chess Club on March 16th. The first two games ended in draws, Chajes won the third, and the fourth was drawn.

The American Chess Bulletin reports the following victories in State championship tournaments:—New Jersey, W. Rismiller, of Paterson; North Dakota, W. Widmeyer, of Rolla.

In the individual championship of Kent County the following four players have reached the semi-final:—Messrs. G. A. K. Nielsen (holder), Th. Germann, G. A. Youngman, and Monsignor Coote.

The correspondence match between Hull and Glasgow is nearing a close. At the time of writing the scores are rather in favour of Glasgow by 8 points to 6, but Hull has hopes of pulling up somewhat in the games still in progress.

This year's prize in the Kitchin correspondence tourney, which is only open to Yorkshire players, has been divided between Mr. G. W. Moses, of Sheffield, and Mr. S. Leader, of Leeds, each of whom scored three out of four competitive games.

The Rice Progressive Club, which has recently, with the help of Kupchik, Chajes and Jaffe, won the Metropolitan League championship of New York for the second time, has moved into new quarters at 201, Second Avenue, New York, occupying the whole of the first floor.

In the first round of this season's contest for the individual championship of the Devin County Chess Association, G. F. H. Packer, of Plymouth Club, has defeated E. L. Pattinson, of Exeter, and will now meet the winner of the round between the champions of the Paignton and Torquay Clubs.

The championship tournament at the Metropolitan Chess Club, London, has reached an interesting stage. At the time we go to press, H. G. Cole is $3\frac{1}{2}$ down with one game to play. W. P. MacBean is $3\frac{1}{2}$ down with 2 to play. J. M. Bee is 4 down with 4 to play. D. Miller is $2\frac{1}{2}$ down, with 2 adjourned (Bee and Cole) and one game still to play.

The masters' tournament at the annual mid-winter meeting of the New York State Chess Association attracted 12 entries, including O. Chajes, A. Kupchik, R. T. Black, A. Schroeder, J. Bernstein, and C. Jaffe. Chajes and Kupchik won their section with scores of 5—0, and drew in the final, dividing first and second prizes. The third fell to Schroeder, and the fourth to Black.

Dr. Emmanuel Lasker appears to have been devoting more of his time to chess again lately, and less to such egregious articles on the war as he was guilty of in the past. The *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond* records a chess-tour of his in Hungary, when he played simultaneously at Budapest, Kassa, Temesvar, and Raab, winning in all 104 games, losing 4, and drawing 14.

In the account which we gave, on pp. 110-111 of our last issue, of the Gunderssen-Steele match for the Victorian championship, there were two slight errors which the receipt of further numbers of *The Australasian* enables us to put right. Mr. Gunderssen won the match by 10 points to 6, with 12 draws; and in place of the last three figures on line 4 of p. 111 should be read $\frac{1}{2}$, 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1.

At the annual general meeting of the Leyton Chess Club the secretary, Mr. J. Childs, reported a successful season in so far as the continuity of the Club had been maintained. The membership remains practically the same as last year, 28 subscribing members as against 27. Considering all the younger members are serving, this condition of affairs is satisfactory. The financial position shows a small balance on the right side.

After the conclusion of the annual "C.H.V.P." and "Triangular" chess contests between the leading Universities of the United States, the winners of the two events met in an 8-board match on February 23rd, Columbia, headed by Mr. H. E. Leede, winning by 6—2. Earlier on the same day the Triangular League met and defeated the C.H.V.P.

League in a 13-board match by 9—4. Leede won the gold medal in the college tournament at the New York State winter meeting, his fellow-Columbian R. Aebli, coming second.

The first-class tournament, 1917, of the Club Argentino de Ajedrez, Buenos Aires, has been won by the club champion, Señor Rolando Illa after the tie with Señor Carlos M. Portela. Both players scored $10\frac{1}{2}$ points out of a possible 14; but the champion won the tie 3—0. The tournament was a two-round affair, and the other competitors scored as follows:—J. Nollmann, $7\frac{1}{2}$; A. Ellerman and J. A. Lynch, $6\frac{1}{2}$; R. Friedenberg and Dr. L. Molina Carranza, 5; E. Zamudio, $4\frac{1}{2}$. We hope to give some of the games in the near future.

The Yorkshire and Lancashire friends of Mr. H. A. Burton will doubtless learn with pleasure that before leaving for France on active service he enjoyed some chess with the noted problem-composer, Mr. A. M. Sparke, of Lincoln, whom we recall with pleasant recollections as a fellow-member of the Leeds Chess Club over twenty years ago.

Mr. Burton attended in khaki some of the meetings of the Lincoln Chess Club and the County Association, and also enjoyed a series of eleven games with Mr. Sparke, the result being Burton, 7; Sparke, 4.

Mr. F. S. Smith has won both the Oxfordshire county championship and the championship of the Oxford City Chess Club, having held the latter no less than 12 years! On this occasion, however, he had a hard fight to retain his title, his score being 14, and that of his nearest opponent, Mr. A. Franks, $13\frac{1}{2}$. Since his double victory Mr. F. S. Smith arranged to play a short match with Dr. S. F. Smith, formerly of the City of London and Essex County Chess Clubs, who has recently returned to England from British Columbia. We have no details yet.

Apart from the championship tournament, the position of affairs in which is mentioned elsewhere, the outstanding competitions at the City of London Chess Club are two. In the Mocatta Cup (for second-class players) there has been a tie for first place between Messrs. E. A. Michell and F. Wilkinson, who each scored 4 points out of 5, and are now playing off the tie. There were eight entries originally, but two players retired. The Murton Cup (handicap) commenced last month, with nine entries, the back-markers being Messrs. W. Winter (IA) and J. G. Rennie (IB).

Mr. H. E. Atkins, the sole remaining honorary member of the Birmingham C.C., made a short stay in Birmingham during Easter week, and was asked by the committee to give the club a simultaneous display. A good team of 20 (with numerous onlookers) sat down against him on Thursday evening at the club rooms at the Midland Institute, and was treated to an exhibition of patient, accurate and scientific chess in Mr. Atkins' accustomed style. A number of games which seemed to flatter their conductors with hopes of a draw gradually evolved deep-laid plans for a winning ending for the single performer,

who finished off with the fine score of 17 wins and 2 draws (against Messrs. G. H. Edwards and W. E. Bright). The sole game lost was to Mr. C. W. Wilkins, who played very well and brought off a neat mate.

Writing in *The Sunday Chronicle* on the danger of amateur strategy, Mr. Robert Blatchford ("Nunquam") says that its danger arises from the fact that strategy, at a first inspection, does not seem at all a difficult art. He continues :—

As a matter of fact, it is as easy to learn and understand the moves of strategy as to understand the moves of chess. But, as in chess, so in strategy, there is a far cry between a mere knowledge of the moves and a mastery of the game. I, for example, learnt the moves of chess when I was a boy of sixteen. I never played much, and have not played at all for more than forty years. Still I know enough to follow the game intelligently when I see it played. I understand the strategy of the game. But suppose two great masters were half-way through a game, and one of them asked me to take his place and finish his game—I should be very much in the same position as Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Churchill when one of them, "understanding strategy," sits down to play the game of war against the German General Staff.

A writer in *The Daily Express* asks, under the heading of "German Chess Masters" :—

What, I wonder, has become of the German chess professionals who used to find a home and livelihood in London in the days before the war? They are not to be seen in their old haunts, and, as far as I can discover, none of them has been interned. Lasker, the chess champion, had to come to England to find supporters and backers for his early matches. Like a true Prussian, he returned our hospitality by showering abuse on us when the war broke out.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. We have a fairly extensive knowledge of London chess resorts, but we can only remember one German chess master who found a home and livelihood in London for some years before the war—and he is interned. If we go further back, there is Teichmann, who seems to have preferred to live in Switzerland rather than in his native land. As for Emmanuel Lasker it is enough to make a "true Prussian" smile (or scowl) to see him described as of that nationality. We thought that his race was generally known.

The American Chess Bulletin continues its reproductions of Paul Morphy's annotations on the match-games between La Bourdonnais and MacDonnell, giving the second game in its March issue. It also quotes a letter from Judge A. H. Whitfield, of Jackson, Missouri. Referring to the statement that Morphy considered these games the finest specimens of chess extant in his day, the Judge writes :—

I think they still remain to this day, after Morphy, the finest games of chess in the world. Anderssen's games I have always regarded as next to them in beauty and real splendour of combination. I never thought very highly of Steinitz or Zukertort. As a whole they are fine, but far from great. Some of Anderssen's games really were immortal, but Morphy was immortal all the time. He was simply transcendent genius at white heat—the Napoleon of Chess without any Waterloo.

We certainly cannot accept the judicial ruling that Steinitz and Zukertort were "far from great"; nor can we agree with a classification which appears to put two such dissimilar geniuses in a bracket.

While we cordially agree with the appreciation of Anderssen's play, we are happy to think that the Chess Elysium has more than two immortals to inhabit it.

We are at last able to give a complete table of the match between Janowski and Jaffe, which was played in New York from November 10th, 1917, to January 6th, 1918, and (as we stated last month) was won by Janowski by 10—8 (including 4 points conceded as start), with 4 draws.

No.	Opening.	Winner.	No.	Opening.	Winner.
1	Queen's Pawn ..	Drawn (64)	10	Queen's Pawn ..	Janowski (37)
2	Four Knights ..	Drawn (53)	11	Ruy Lopez ..	Jaffe (89)
3	Queen's Pawn ..	Janowski (63)	12	Queen's Pawn ..	Drawn (46)
4	Four Knights ..	Janowski (67)	13	Ruy Lopez ..	Jaffe (123)
5	Queen's Pawn ..	Janowski (49)	14	Queen's Pawn ..	Janowski (33)
6	Queen's Pawn ..	Jaffe (79)	15	Queen's Pawn ..	Janowski (55)
7	Queen's Pawn ..	Drawn (51)	16	Queen's Pawn ..	Janowski
8	Queen's Gambit		17	Four Knights ..	Janowski (67)
	Declined ..	Janowski (71)	18	Queen's Pawn ..	Janowski
9	Ruy Lopez ..	Jaffe (66)			

Janowski had the move in the even-numbered games. Figures in brackets indicate the number of moves in the game.

The following is the 14th *partie*, which was very well played by Janowski :—

GAME No. 4.435.

Queen's Pawn.

WHITE. JANOWSKI.		BLACK. JAFFE.		13 Q—R 3	13 P—B 4
1 P—Q 4		1 P—Q 4		Not	13.., P×Kt; 14
2 B—B 4		2 P—K 3		Q×P ch, K—R sq or R—B 2;	Q×P ch, K—R sq or R—B 2;
3 P—K 3		3 B—Q 3		15 B P×P. But Black has a bad	15 B P×P. But Black has a bad
4 B—Kt 3		4 Kt—K B 3		position anyhow, which steadily	position anyhow, which steadily
5 Kt—Q 2		5 P—B 4		grows worse against White's scien-	grows worse against White's scien-
.....This was played by Jaffe				tific play.	tific play.
also in the 12th game of the match,				14 P—K Kt 4	14 P—Kt 3
and appears to be new at this				15 Kt P×P	15 K P×P
point. Q Kt—Q 2, aiming at P—				16 Q Kt—B 3	16 B×Kt
K 4, is more usual.				17 B P×B	17 Q—Q 2
6 P—Q B 3		6 Kt—B 3		18 R—K Kt sq	18 Kt—Q B 3
7 P—K B 4		7 Castles		19 Castles	19 P—Q B 5
.....In the 12th game Jaffe				20 B—B 2	20 B—B sq
played Kt—K 5, Janowski con-				21 Kt—Kt 5	21 Kt—B 2
tinuing 8 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 9 Kt—				22 Q R—B sq	22 Q—Kt 2
R 3, with advantage.				23 Q—Kt 3	23 Kt—Q sq
8 B—Q 3		8 P—Q Kt 3		24 Kt—R 3	24 B—K 3
9 K Kt—B 3		9 B—Kt 2		25 Kt—B 4	25 Q—B 2
10 Kt—K 5				26 B—B 6	26 Kt—K sq
White has this superiority in the				27 B—Kt 5	27 Kt—Kt 2
opening, that he is able to play				28 P—K R 4!	28 Q—Q 2
Kt—K 5, the logical step in a				29 P—R 5	29 B—B 2
Stonewall development, whereas				30 B—B 6	30 B—K 3
Black cannot. White's next move				31 P×P	31 P—K R 4
again prevents the manœuvre.				32 Q—Kt 5	32 R—K sq
		10 Kt—K 2		33 Q—R 6	33 Resigns
11 Q—B 3		11 Kt—K sq			
12 B—R 4		12 P—B 3			

B.C.F. Correspondence Tourney.—Results to April 23rd, and not hitherto published in *B.C.M.* :—

Class 1. Section A.—Rev. H. Peach is compelled to withdraw and all his opponents score. Thorold Gosset beats R. S. Henshaw. Section B.—G. Pollard draws with W. Hamilton. Section C.—Rev. Craig draws with J. D. Chambers. Captain Harding draws with Mrs. Roe. Section D.—Rev. E. Wells beats G. Wickes. Rev. F. E. Hamond beats Rev. E. Wells and F. N. Braund. G. Wicks beats Rev. R. P. Quilter.

Class 2. Section A.—H. T. Griffith beats C. Dawson and E. H. Birmingham. D. M. McIsaac beats C. Dawson and R. J. Brown. J. Wilson beats R. J. Brown. E. H. Birmingham withdraws, and remaining games go to his opponents. Section B.—W. H. Jones beats A. W. Daniel. F. W. Darby beats A. W. Daniel and draws with W. D. Barrow. Section C.—No more results. Section D.—Dr. Perry beats J. Barton Shaw and Douglas Wilson. J. Barton Shaw beats Miss Abraham. W. Harris beats W. H. Greenhalgh. Section E.—W. H. Rhodes beats S. J. Kitson and draws with Rev. H. F. Hawkes. T. Whitby beats S. J. Kitson. A. H. Brooks beats E. L. Jackson and T. Whitby.

Class 3. Section A.—G. D. Biltcliffe beats McLoughlin and T. E. Burkenshaw. W. A. Guttridge beats C. Martlew. Section B.—G. Rudge beats F. Drakeford. F. Drakeford beats W. Gibbon. H. H. Yates beats F. P. Hammond. J. M. Doulton scores by infraction of time-limit against F. P. Hammond who withdraws, his opponents scoring the games. Section C.—A. J. Head beats E. E. Homer and H. E. Matthews. W. H. Wood beats E. A. Jones. H. E. Matthews beats W. H. Wood. Section D.—W. H. Rees beats E. E. Homer, junr. Section E.—Stanley Smith beats F. J. Sageman. T. W. Harrison beats H. R. Mortimer. Section F.—A. Dunolly beats Miss Woodward. A. G. Young beats R. G. Thomson.

Glasgow Chess Club Winter Competitions.—Mr. Wm. Gibson seems to have swept the board of all the chief prizes, we notice. He has not only come out first in the "West," but has also taken the Outram Cup (Club championship), first prize in Knock-out handicap, and first prize in Kieseritzky Gambit tourney—evidently a clean and highly creditable sweep, on which we heartily congratulate him. Mr. J. Dickie has won the Macfarlane Cup in the Minor tourney. With such tremendous issues hanging in the balance, so to speak, interest in these club contests is bound to have been affected meantime, but, with the happy settlement we all so confidently expect after the mad-dog is killed or effectually muzzled, the tourneys will regain all their old keenness and general attractiveness, we expect. The secretary tells us that in the club's correspondence match with Hull each side has scored another win. Our Hull friends are doing very well, and although Glasgow still leads, the finish may prove close and interesting.—*Falkirk Herald*.

West of Scotland Championship, 1917-18.—Table of scoring :—

	1	2	3	4	5	Totals.
1 W. Gibson	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 F. G. Harris	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 C. Wardhaugh	0	0	—	1	1	2
4 A. V. Logie	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1*	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 J. M. Nichol	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0*	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
6 Dr. R. C. Macdonald	—	—	1	—	1	2†

† Retired, score cancelled.

The London League Competition.—The Metropolitan accepted the *défi* of the Hampstead Club, and the tie match was duly brought off at the former's quarters in Fore Street on Thursday, April 11th. Hampstead were able to put in their best team under existing circumstances, but Metropolitan were without Messrs. Jover and Macalister, and Mr. Dunkelsbühler turned up too late to be included, necessitating two substitutes in Messrs. R. Le Fanu and J. W. Wright. As will be seen by the appended score, Hampstead on this occasion secured an ample victory, and therefore win the competition. Although the competition is shorn of much of its former character, and the teams have been reduced to 8 a side and the time-limit raised to 30 moves in the first hour, and 6 moves in each succeeding quarter, it was thought better to "carry on" and not break the continuity of these contests. The time limit of course affects some players more than others, and in difficult positions 30 moves per hour frequently tends to "skittling" the last few moves, very often at the critical part of the game. In this match Mr. DuMont, defending a Ruy Lopez, played the opening moves very ingeniously and secured quite a good position. As these opening moves are somewhat novel we will quote them. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, P—Q R 3; 4 B—R 4, Kt—B 3; 5 P—Q 4, B—K 2; 6 P×P, Kt×K P; 7 P—B 3, Kt—B 4; 8 B—B 2, P—Q 4; 9 Castles, B—Kt 5; 10 R—K sq, P—Q 5; 11 B—B 4. Here, however, he played 11... P×P, and drifted into a difficult game, eventually losing in a scramble with the clock. With 11... Castles, he seems to have a better game than is usual against this form of the Lopez. A very bright game was that on board 3, the Hampstead player bringing off a pretty win:—

GAME No. 4.436.

Queen's Pawn.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
E. MORGAN.	D. MILLER.		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	9 Kt—K 5	9 P—B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	10 Kt (K 5)—B 4	10 Q—Q sq
3 B—B 4	3 P—B 4	11 Kt—Kt 3	11 P—Q Kt 4
4 P—K 3	4 Q—Kt 3	12 Kt—R 3	12 P—B 5
5 Q Kt—Q 2	5 B—B 4	13 Kt×Kt P!	13 P—K 4
6 B—Q 3	6 Kt—K 5	14 P×P	14 P×Kt
7 Castles	7 P—K 3	15 K P×P	15 Kt—R 3
8 B×Kt	8 P×B	16 R P×P	16 Q—Kt 3
		17 Q—Q 5	17 R—B sq
		18 P—B 7 ch	18 Resigns

The full score was as follows:—

HAMPSTEAD.						METROPOLITAN.					
R. C. Griffith	..	..	..	..	½	J. H. Blake	..	..	..	..	½
W. Winter	..	..	..	..	½	W. P. MacBean	..	..	..	..	½
E. Morgan	..	..	..	..	I	D. Miller	..	..	..	..	0
J. du Mont	..	..	..	..	0	H. G. Cole	..	..	..	..	I
W. E. Bonwick	..	..	..	..	I	R. Le Fanu	..	..	..	..	0
J. H. White	..	..	..	..	I	J. M. Bee	..	..	..	..	0

R. C. S. Taylor	1	W. T. Dickinson	0
E. M. Jellie	1	J. W. Wright	0
6		2	

S.C.C.U. Correspondence Championship.—We are indebted to Mr. W. M. Brooke, the Kent secretary, for the subjoined score of the match Kent *v.* Cornwall, in the first round of the Southern Counties' Chess Union Correspondence Championship, 1917-8. We are glad to take the opportunity of thanking Mr. Brocke for his unfailing courtesy in furnishing the *B.C.M.* with Kentish chess news; and may we say we could wish that other county secretaries would follow his example? We learn, with regret for our friends in Kent, that Mr. Brocke will shortly be severing a connection with chess in that county which has lasted 18 years, during 16 of which he has conducted the correspondence matches, and for 14 has been hon. sec. of the K.C.C.A.

KENT.		CORNWALL.	
E. L. Raymond	$\frac{1}{2}$	C. M. Fox	$\frac{1}{2}$
C. H. Lorch	0	C. E. T. Jenkin	1
G. Barron	0	A. Mehnick	1
G. A. K. Nielsen	1	R. Garby	0
W. M. Brooke	$\frac{1}{2}$	A. W. Mewton	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. W. E. Evill	1	C. M. Roberts	0
Capt. E. F. Harding	$\frac{1}{2}$	C. Stuart Varcoe	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. C. F. Pridham	1	C. T. Bennett	0
O. Munch-Christensen	0	W. S. Jackson	1
W. T. Hurley	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. T. H. Moyle	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. C. E. Hughes	1	A. Mayne	0
J. R. Hanning	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. Arundel Leakey	$\frac{1}{2}$
F. Shrubsole	1	A. G. Essery	0
P. W. Knowles	0	F. Hockham	1
J. A. Detmold	0	Rev. C. J. Harper	1
S. P. Lees	0	G. J. Craddock	1
C. H. May	0	C. C. Headley	1
H. J. Stone	$\frac{1}{2}$	F. Nicholls	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. D. R. Fotheringham	1	Lieut. J. R. Stopford	0
Mrs. Holloway	1	W. Boxhall	0
E. E. Stockens	1	Rev. J. T. S. Stopford	0
J. Churchill	1	H. H. Tressider	0
S. J. Holloway	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. W. E. Graves	$\frac{1}{2}$
Miss E. Abraham	1	W. E. Grenfell	0
T. C. Kirk	1	Rev. W. G. Kerr	0
Capt. McCaillis	1	Rev. H. J. Luxton	0
C. H. Taylor	1	Rev. Isaac Leaver	0
R. G. Port	0	E. H. Best	1
A. E. Naish	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mrs. Sandry	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. H. S. Brooke	0	G. V. Haley	1
F. M. Argrave	0	H. Knowles	1
Rev. J. Jervis	$\frac{1}{2}$	T. Lewis Banks	$\frac{1}{2}$
J. B. Shaw	$\frac{1}{2}$	R. Lean	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Banting	0	J. A. Whitaker	1
Miss K. Eyre	$\frac{1}{2}$	B. F. Wadham	$\frac{1}{2}$
C. S. Kant	0	H. A. Richards	1
E. K. Todd	1	R. H. Crouch	0
H. P. Hosgood	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. Quick	$\frac{1}{2}$
F. E. Douse	1	H. Rosewarne	0

GAME No. 4,438.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.
E. MACDONALD.	G. E. WAINWRIGHT.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—B 3
4 Castles	4 Kt×P
5 P—Q 4	5 B—K 2
6 Q—K 2	6 P—B 4

.....An old defence, inferior to 6..., Kt—Q 3. Against it, however, the late Leopold Hoffer declared that only 7 P—Q 5 was effective, other moves being in Black's favour. After 7 P—Q 5, if Kt—Q 5, 8 Kt×Kt! And if 7..., Kt—Kt sq, 8 Kt×P, Castles; 9 P—Q 6, with advantage.

7 B×Kt	7 Q P×B
8 P×P	8 Castles
9 Kt—B 3	9 Kt—B 4
10 B—K 3	10 Kt—K 3
11 Q R—Q sq	11 Q—K sq
12 B—B sq	12 Q—Kt 3
13 K—R sq	13 K—R sq
14 P—Q R 3	14 P—Q Kt 3
15 K R—K sq	15 B—Kt 2
16 R—Q 7	16 Q R—K sq
17 B—K 3	17 P—B 4

.....17..., B—B sq, dislodging the Rook, followed by 18..., R—Q sq, looks better.

18 Kt—Q 5	18 B—Q sq
19 Kt—B 4	19 Kt×Kt
20 B×Kt	20 B—B 3
21 Q R—Q sq	21 Q—Kt 5
22 B—B sq	22 B—K 5
23 P—R 3	23 Q—Kt 3
24 B—B 4	24 Q—Q B 3
25 K—R 2	25 P—K R 3
26 B—B sq	26 Q—Kt 3
27 B—B 4	

If White can afford all these lost moves with his Bishop, and still gets the better game, then Black, too, must have somehow wasted time also.

28 B—B sq	27 Q—R 4
29 R—Q 7	28 P—Q B 3
30 P—Q Kt 3	29 P—Q R 4
31 B—Kt 2	30 Q—Kt 3
32 R—Q 6	31 Q—K 3
33 K R—Q sq	32 Q—K 2

Bad. 33 Q—Q sq would have forced Black either to capture the Knight or to retire his Bishop, as 34 P—B 4, 35 Kt—Kt sq, and 36 P—B 3 would be threatened.

34 P—B 4	33 B—Q 4
35 Q—Q 2	34 Q×R
36 P×B	35 Q—K 3
37 Q×P	36 P×P
38 R×Q	37 Q×Q
39 Kt—Q 2	38 K—Kt sq
40 Kt—B 4	39 B—B 2
41 Kt—Q 6	40 R—Q sq
42 P×B	41 B×Kt
43 P—B 4	42 R—Q 2
44 B—K 5	43 K R—Q sq
45 P—K Kt 4	44 K—B 2
46 P×P	45 P×P
47 R—Q 3	46 K—K 3
48 B×R	47 R×P!
49 R—K 3 ch	48 R×B
50 K—Kt 3	49 K—Q 2
51 K—B 3	50 R—Q 5
52 P×P	51 P—R 5
53 R—Q 3 ch	52 R×R P
54 P—Kt 5	53 K—B 3
55 P×P	54 P×P
56 R—K 3	55 R—Q 5
57 K—K 2	56 P—B 5
	57 K—Q 4

and wins

.....The finish was 58 R—K Kt 3 (not 58 R—K 7, R—K 5 ch), R—K 5 ch; 59 K—Q 2, K—Q 5; 60 P—Kt 6, R—R 5; 61 K—B 2, R—R 7 ch; 62 K—Kt sq, P—B 6; 63 P—R 4, K—B 5; 64 R—Kt 5, R—Kt 7 ch; 65 K—R sq, R—Kt 5; 66 Resigns.

GAME No. 4439.

*Queen's Pawn.*WHITE.
P. W. SERGEANT.BLACK.
E. MACDONALD.

- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4
3 Kt—Q B 3
4 P—K 4
5 B—K 3

- 1 Kt—K B 3
2 P—Q 3
3 Q Kt—Q 2
4 P—K 4

In the second game of the recent Rubinstein - Schlechter match (*B.C.M.*, April, p. 118), Rubinstein played here 5 K Kt—K 2, and followed with the King's Fianchetto, while Black also developed his K B the same way. In the present game Black might have saved time by the King's Fianchetto.

- 6 P—K Kt 3
7 B—Kt 2
8 K Kt—K 2
9 Castles
10 P—B 3
11 Q—Q 2
12 Q R—Q sq
13 P—Kt 3
14 B—R 6
- 5 B—K 2
6 Castles
7 R—K sq
8 P—B 3
9 B—B sq
10 P—K Kt 3
11 B—Kt 2
12 Q—B 2
13 Kt—B sq
14 B×B

.....It is seldom good to exchange Bishops in this position. Why not 14..., P×P?

- 15 Q×B
16 Q—Kt 5
17 P—Q 5
18 P×P
19 Q—Q 2
20 Kt—Q 5
21 K P×Kt
22 Kt—B 3
- 15 B—K 3
16 K—Kt 2
17 B—Q 2
18 B×P
19 Q R—Q sq
20 Kt×Kt
21 B—Q 2
22 P—K R 3

.....22..., P—B 4 would have relieved Black's game considerably

- 23 P—B 4
24 P×P
25 Q—Q 4
- 23 B—B 4
24 R×P
25 Q—B 4

.....The exchange of Queens leaves White with a passed Pawn. 25..., P—Kt 3 was better.

- 26 Q×Q
27 Q R—K sq
28 R×R
29 R—K sq
30 P—K R 3
31 R—K 3
32 K—B 2
33 K—K 2
34 Kt—K 4
- 26 P×Q
27 Kt—Q 2
28 Kt×R
29 P—B 3
30 P—K R 4
31 P—Kt 3
32 K—B 2
33 R—Q 2

34 B—K 4 was decidedly better. After White's Knight has gone there is no hope of dislodging Black's Knight, and the passed Pawn is ineffective.

- 35 B×B
36 B—Q 3
37 P—Q R 4
38 R—K 4
39 B—B 2
40 K—K 3
41 B—Q sq
42 K—K 2
43 K—B sq
44 R—K 3
- 34 B×Kt
35 P—R 3
36 R—Kt 2
37 P—R 4
38 R—Q 2
39 R—Q sq
40 R—K R sq
41 R—K sq
42 R—K 2
43 R—K sq

This was White's sealed move at the adjournment. Both players had been marking time for some few moves, and, as neither dared attempt to break through, a draw was agreed upon soon after the resumption.

GAME No. 4440.

*Ruy Lopez.*WHITE.
P. W. SERGEANT.BLACK.
G. E. WAINWRIGHT.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3

- 3 B—Kt 5
4 B—R 4
5 Castles
6 P—Q 4

- 3 P—Q R 3
4 Kt—B 3
5 B—K 2

Though playable, decidedly not so good as R—K sq, Kt—B 3, or P—Q 3.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 7 P—K 5 | 6 P×P |
| 8 Kt×P | 7 Kt—K 5 |
| 9 Q×Kt | 8 Kt×Kt |
| 10 B—K 3 | 9 Kt—B 4 |

10 Kt—B 3 is better. Then, if Black Castles, 11 Kt—Q 5, with at least no inferiority. As the game goes, with 12..., P—Q 4, Black obtains an excellent development, and White's Queen is rather out of play.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 11 Kt—B 3 | 10 Castles |
| 12 Q×Kt | 11 Kt×B |
| 13 Q R—Q sq | 12 P—Q 4 |
| 14 Kt—K 2 | 13 P—Q B 3 |
| 15 Q—Kt 3 | 14 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 16 B—B 4 | 15 Q—B 2 |
| 17 Q—Kt 3 | 16 Q—Kt 2 |
| 18 P—Q B 3 | 17 K—R sq |
| 19 Kt—Q 4 | 18 B—K B 4 |
| 20 Kt—B 3 | 19 B—Kt 3 |
| 21 R—Q 2 | 20 Q R—K sq |
| | 21 Q—B sq |

.....Black's Queen's moves have been truly "Wainwrightish"—but "nane the waur for that."

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 22 K R—Q sq | 22 B—R 4 |
| 23 R—R sq | |

White's moves with the Rooks betray indecision; and he soon pays the penalty.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 23 B×Kt | |
| 24 Q×B | 24 P—B 3 |
| 25 R—K 2? | |

Still, 25 Q—Kt 3 would have avoided serious loss. Now the Exchange goes, if no more.

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 25 P×P | |
| 26 R×P | 26 B—Q 3 |
| 27 R×R | |

Preferring an end-game with Rook and Bishop against Queen

to the simple loss of the Exchange by 27 Q—K 3, B×R; 28 B×B, Q—B 4; 29 P—K B 4. There was but the faintest hope in either alternative.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 27 Q×R | |
| 28 R×Q | |
| 29 Q—Kt 3 ch | |
| 30 P—K R 4 | |
| 31 Q—B 7 | |

.....But for this move White might have stood a chance. Black now wins at his leisure, Black never being able to give up Rook and Bishop for the Queen after losing his two Pawns on the extreme left.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 32 R—K sq | 32 Q×Kt P |
| 33 R—K 8 ch | 33 K—R 2 |
| 34 B—K 5 | 34 Q×R P |
| 35 R—K 7 | 35 Q—Kt 8 ch |
| 36 K—R 2 | 36 Q—Kt 3 |
| 37 R—R 7 | 37 P—B 4 |
| 38 R—Q B 7 | 38 P—B 5 |
| 39 R—Q 7 | 39 K—Kt sq |
| 40 R×P | 40 Q—K 3 |
| 41 R—Q 8 ch | 41 K—B 2 |
| 42 B—Kt 3 | 42 P—R 4 |
| 43 R—Q 6 | 43 Q—B sq |
| 44 R—Q Kt 6 | 44 Q—B 4 |
| 45 R—Kt 7 ch | 45 K—K 3 |
| 46 R×K Kt P | 46 P—Kt 5 |
| 47 R—Kt 6 ch | 47 K—B 2 |
| 48 P×P | 48 P×P |
| 49 R—Kt 5 | 49 Q—B 3 |
| 50 R×P | 50 P—Kt 6 |
| 51 R—B 5 ch | 51 K—K 3 |
| 52 R—K 5 ch | 52 K—B 3 |
| 53 R—K 3 | 53 Q—B 4 |

.....Defeating White's last hope, which an advance of either Pawn would have justified.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 54 R—K 2 | 54 P—B 6 |
| 55 B—B 4 | 55 P—Kt 7 |
| 56 B—K 3 | 56 Q—B 2 ch |
| 57 K—Kt 2 | 57 P Queens |
| 58 B—Kt 5 ch | 58 K—B 2 |
| 59 Resigns | |

We are indebted to Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski, of Los Angeles, California, U.S.A., for the scores and notes of the three appended games, which we found of more than average interest. The encounter between Pratt and Gruer is taken from the *Los Angeles Times*, and was played in the U.S.A. National correspondence tournament. The game between Gruer and Mlotkowski is reproduced from the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. The *partie* Mlotkowski *versus* Burnett was an off-hand game which gave our esteemed correspondent the opportunity of supplying a couple of notes of theoretical value. The defence 4... Kt—Q 2, though given in the *Handbuch*, is unusual, and has not been much analysed. Mr. Mlotkowski also corrects the statement in the *Handbuch* as to 4... Kt—Q B 3, *vide* Book 2, page 182, column 20, note 30.

Played by correspondence between W. R. Pratt, a well-known player of Washington, D.C., and E. W. Gruer, then of Oakland, but now of Los Angeles.

GAME No. 4,441.

Giuoco Piano.

WHITE.
W. R. PRATT.

BLACK.
E. W. GRUER.

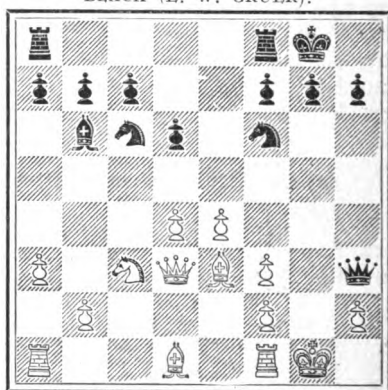
Position after White's 14th move:—

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—B 4
4 P—B 3

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4
4 P—Q 3

B—Q sq.

BLACK (E. W. GRUER).



WHITE (W. R. PRATT).

.....An old move, but not so much played as Kt—B 3. I consider it fully as good as the latter move.

- 5 P—Q 4
6 P×P
7 Kt—B 3
8 Castles

- 5 P×P
6 B—Kt 3
7 Kt—B 3

B—K Kt 5 is the usual move here.

- 9 B—K 3
10 B—Kt 3

- 8 B—Kt 5
9 Castles

To avoid Kt×P, followed if Knight takes by P—Q 4.

- 11 P—Q R 3

- 10 Q—Q 2

His next move is bad, so this move, preparing for it, was not good.

- 12 Q—Q 3
13 P×B
14 B—Q sq

- 11 Q R—K sq
12 B×Kt
13 Q—R 6

14 Kt×Q P

.....Taking a fine advantage of the position. The game is a good illustration of the embarrassment into which White is often plunged trying to maintain his centre Pawns.

- 15 B×Kt
16 R—K sq
17 Kt—Q 5

- 15 K Kt—Kt 5
16 R—K 3
17 K R—K sq

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|--|------------|
| 18 Kt—B 4 | 18 Q×P ch | 26 Kt×R | 26 R×Kt ch |
| 19 K—B sq | 19 Kt—K 4 | 27 Q—K 3 | 27 Q—Q 4 |
| 20 Q—Q 2 | 20 Q—R 8 ch | Black exacts the fullest gain obtainable from the position. | |
| 21 K—K 2 | 21 Q×P ch | Now the Bishop at Q 4 cannot move on account of Kt—B 5 mate. | |
| 22 K—B sq | 22 Q—R 8 ch | The reply to Q×R would also be Kt—B 5 ch. | |
| 23 K—K 2 | 23 Q×P ch | | |
| 24 K—B sq | 24 Q—R 8 ch | | |
| 25 K—K 2 | 25 Kt—Kt 3 disch | 28 Resigns | |

GAME No. 4,442.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE.

BLACK.

S. MLOTKOWSKI. E. W. GRUER.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| I P—K 4 | I P—Q B 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |

.....P—K 3 in this position is now generally considered dangerous, owing to the eventual isolation of Black's Queen's Pawn. P—K Kt 3 may be played, leading either to one of the regular lines or 3 P—Q 4, P×P; 4 Q×P, Kt—K B sq; 5 P—K 5, Kt—B 3; 6 Q—Q B 4. The well-known Philadelphia player, Herman G. Voigt, was very partial to this defence and the line of play he had evolved when I left Philadelphia was 2 P—Q 3; 3 P—Q 4, P×P; 4 Kt×P, Kt—K B 3, delaying the development of the Queen's Knight until after Castling. I experimented with 2 .., P—Q 3; 3 P—Q 4, Kt—K B 3; 4 Kt—B 3, B—Kt 5, but came to the conclusion it was an inadvisable defence. However, 2 P—Q 3 and 3 Kt—K B 3 are O.K. if followed by 4 P×P.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 3 P—Q 4 | 3 P×P |
| 4 Kt×P | 4 P—Q 3 |

.....Kt—B 3, so as to compel White to play Kt—Q B 3 before advancing the Queen's Bishop's Pawn, is often adopted here. Then 5 Kt—B 3, P—Q 3 (5 P—K Kt 3 is answered by 6 Kt×Kt, Kt P×Kt; 7 P—K 5); 6 B—Q B 4, B—Q 2 (6.., P—K Kt 3; 7 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 8 P—K 5, Kt—Kt 5; 9 B—B 4 is in favour of White); 8 B—K Kt 5 gives Black other difficulties.

- 5 P—Q B 4

The Marcozy attack considered very strong by the analysts. The theory is that otherwise Black will be enabled to later free his game by P—Q 4. Suppose 5 Kt—Q B 3, P—K Kt 3; 6 B—K 2 (or 6 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 7 Q—Q 4); 8 Kt 2; 7 B—K 3, Kt—B 3; 8 Castles, P—Q 4, or 8 Kt—Kt 3, Castles; 9 Castles, B—K 3, and if 10 P—B 4, Kt—Q R 4.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 6 Kt—Q B 3 | 5 Kt—B 3 |
| 7 B—K 2 | 6 P—K Kt 3 |
| 8 B—K 3 | 7 B—Kt 2 |
| 9 Castles | 8 Castles |
| 10 P—K R 3 | 9 B—Q 2 |

Q—Q 2 at once may be played, prepared to reply to Kt—K Kt 5 by Kt×Kt, P×Kt; B—Q 4.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| II Q—Q 2 | 10 R—B sq |
| 12 Kt—Kt 3 | II Q—R 4 |

This seems to refute Black's last, as he must return Queen home, but it really leads to nothing. Probably Q R—Q sq was stronger. White, however, could not play 12 P—B 4, for then Kt×P; 13 K Kt×Kt, B×Kt, and Black has gained a Pawn.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 13 P—B 4 | 12 Q—Q sq |
| 14 Kt×Kt | 13 Kt—Q R 4 |
| 15 Q R—Q sq | 14 Q×Kt |

Kt—Q 5, Q×Q, Kt×P ch, K—R sq, B×Q, Kt×P would not have yielded White any advantage.

15 K R—K sq
 16 P—K Kt 4
 17 B—B 3
 18 P—R 3

.....Black feels impelled to do something, as otherwise a King's side attack will shortly follow. White could not reply P—Q Kt 4, as then Q×R P, R—R sq, Q×P, B—K 2, Kt×P would give Black the superiority in material. So in other ways the sacrifice of the Pawn by P—Q Kt 4 proves unsound.

19 P×P
 20 Q—K B 2
 21 B—Kt 6
 22 P×P
 23 Kt×Kt
 24 Q R—K sq
 25 P—Kt 5

.....25... Q—B 5; 26 P—Kt 3, Q—B 7; 27 Q×Q, B×Q; 28 Q R—B sq, and Black still plays best B—Q 6, as B×P is answered by B—B 6, R—K sq, B—R 7, followed by advancing Queen's Knight's Pawn.

26 Q×Q
 27 B—B 6
 28 Q R—B sq
 29 K R—K sq

26 B×Q
 27 R—K B sq
 28 B—Q 6
 29 B (Q 6)×P

.....Well played and secure^s the draw. 30... K B×P; 31 Q R—Q sq, B—B 7; 32 R—Q 5, and White has a good game, threatening B—R 7 and P—Kt 6.

30 B×B
 31 R—B 6

R×P, R×B, B—B 4 would have led to nothing, as after R×P, B—Q 5 Black could simply chase the Bishop around by R—Q 7, B—Kt 3, R—Kt 7, etc. Or Black could even allow the Rook to get to Q B 7 and not lose.

31 R×B
 32 R×R
 33 K—Kt 2
 34 R×P

.....White threatened B—B 4 holding the adverse Rook at K B sq under penalty of losing a Pawn, so this or R—K B sq was necessary.

35 R—Q 7
 36 R×R
 37 B—B 6

After P—Q 5; 38 K—B 3, K—K 2; 39 K—K 4, B—Kt 3, White has no chances of a win by either P—Kt 5 or P—B 5. If P—Kt 5, the King's Bishop's Pawn is left weak, and if P—B 5, K—B 3 holds the position.

Drawn

GAME No. 4,443.

Philidor's Defence.

NOTES BY S. MLOTKOWSKI.

WHITE. BLACK.
 A. L. BURNETT. S. MLOTKOWSKI.

1 P—K 4
 2 Kt—K B 3
 3 B—B 4

1 P—K 4
 2 P—Q 3
 3 B—Kt 5

.....I prefer this to B—K 2, as in reply to 4 P—Q 4, Black must play either P×P, giving up the centre, or Kt—Q B 3, becoming by transposition a Hungarian Defence.

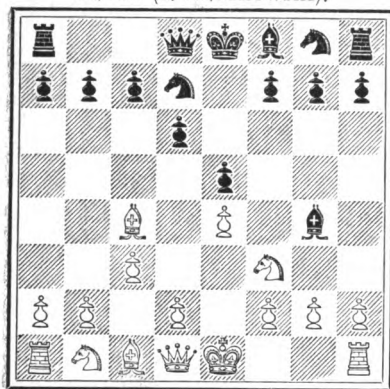
4 P—B 3
 4 Kt—Q 2

.....The *Handbuch* gives this move, noting that if in reply 5 Q—Kt 3, Kt—B 4 is a sufficient answer. The *Handbuch* pronounces 4... Kt—Q B 3 bad on account of 5 Q—Kt 3, Q—Q 2; 6 B×P ch, Q×B; 7 Q×P, overlooking that Black can force a draw by 7... K—Q 2; 8 Q×R, B×Kt; 9 P×B, Q×P, for if White play 10 R—Kt sq, Q×K P ch; 11 K—Q sq, Q—B 6 ch, he cannot get out *via* B 2 on account of Kt—Q 5 ch.

Position after Black's 4th move:—

Kt—Q 2.

BLACK (S. MLOTKOWSKI).



WHITE (A. L. BURNETT).

5 Castles

P—Q 4 at once is the obvious move. Then 5... Kt—Kt 3; 6 B—Kt 3, P×P; 7 P×P, P—Q 6 gives Black a safe game.

5 P—Q B 3

6 P—K R 3

P—Q 4 at once would have prevented Q—B 2, as then B×P ch, but Black had good replies: 6... Kt—Kt 3, or 6... Q—B 3.

6 B—R 4

7 P—Q 4

7 Q—B 2

8 Q—Q 3

8 B—K 2

9 Kt—R 2

9 B—Kt 3

10 Q—K 2

10 K Kt—B 3

11 B—Q 3

11 Castles—KR

12 P—K B 4

12 P×B P

13 B×P

13 Kt—R 4

14 Kt—Q 2

14 Kt×B

15 R×Kt

15 P—Q 4

16 K R—B sq

Q R—K B sq is answered by B—Kt 4.

16 B—Kt 4

17 Q Kt—B 3

17 P×P

18 B×P

18 B×B

19 Kt×B

19 B—Kt 3

20 Kt—Kt 4

The Knight is awkwardly placed here.

20 Q R—K sq

21 Q—B 4

Rather Q—Q 2. The move made seems to lose.

21 Kt—Kt 3

22 Q—Kt 3

22 Q—Kt 6

..... Preventing Kt—K 5 and threatening P—K R 4. White can not reply R—B 3 on account of Q—R 5.

23 Kt—B 3

23 R—K 7

24 R—B 2

24 K R—K sq

25 Q R—K B sq

25 R×R

26 R×R

26 Kt—Q 4

27 Q×P

27 Kt—B 5

28 Q—Q 7

K—B sq is not no use because of B—Q 6 ch and K—R sq is answered by P—K B 4.

28 P—K B 4

29 Kt (B 3)—K 5

29 P×Kt

30 Q×P (Kt 4)

30 Q×Q

31 P×Q

31 Kt—Q 6

and wins

We give below the scores of two of the games (the 4th and the 8th) in the recent match between Messrs. D. Miller and W. Winter, with brief notes by the latter. The time limit was 30 moves an hour.

GAME No. 4,444.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
W. WINTER.	D. MILLER.		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	6 Kt—B 3	6 Castles
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3	7 B—Q 3	7 P×P
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	8 B×P	8 P—Q R 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2	9 Castles	9 P—Q Kt 4
5 P—K 3	5 Q Kt—Q 2	10 B—Q 3	10 P—B 4
		11 Q—K 2	11 B—Kt 2
		12 Q R—Q sq	12 P—B 5

13 B—B 2

Not 13 B—Kt sq because of

13..., P—Kt 5.

14 B×B

15 P—K 4

16 Q—K 3

17 P—K 5

18 Kt—Kt 5

19 K Kt—K 4

20 Kt—Q 6

21 P—B 4

22 Q Kt—K 4

23 Q—B sq

13 Kt—Q 4

14 Q×B

15 Kt—B 5

16 Kt—K Kt 3

17 Q R—B sq

18 P—R 3

19 Kt—Kt 3

20 R—B 2

21 P—Kt 5

22 Kt—Q 4

Not 23 Q—Kt 3, because of
23..., Q—R 5.23 P—Kt 6
24 B—Kt sq 24 Kt—Kt 3 ½

25 P—B 5 25 K P×P

26 Kt×P 26 Q—Q sq

27 Kt—B 6 ch 27 K—R sq

28 Kt×R P 28 P×Kt (B 6)

29 Kt—Kt 4

29 Kt—B 5 is quicker.

30 Q—R 6 ch 30 K—Kt sq

31 Kt×P ch 31 Kt×Kt

32 P×Kt 32 Resigns

GAME No. 4,445.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*WHITE.
W. WINTER.BLACK.
D. MILLER.

1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4

3 Kt—Q B 3

4 B—Kt 5

5 Kt—B 3

6 P—K 3

7 B—Q 3

8 P×P

9 Kt—K 5

10 P—B 4

11 B×B

12 Castles

13 Q—K 2

14 B—R 6

15 B×B

16 Q—Kt 5

17 Kt×Kt

18 K R—Q sq

19 Q R—B sq

20 R—B 3

21 K R—B sq

22 Q—Kt 4

23 P—Q Kt 3

1 P—Q 4

2 P—K 3

3 Kt—K B 3

4 Q Kt—Q 2

5 B—K 2

6 Castles

7 P—Q Kt 3

8 P×P

9 B—Kt 2

10 Kt—K 5

11 Q×B

12 P—K B 4

13 P—Q B 4

14 Q Kt—B 3

15 Q×B

16 Q R—B sq

17 B P×Kt

18 P—B 5

19 R—B 2

20 K R—B sq

21 P—Q R 3

22 Kt—K sq

23 P—Q Kt 4

24 P×P

25 R—Kt sq

26 Q—R 5

27 R—R 3

.....He could have saved his
P by 27..., R—R sq, and if 28
R×Kt P, Q×R; 29 Q×Q, P×
Q; 30 R×R, K—B sq, and White
cannot stop the Q B P.

28 Q×R P

29 R×Q

30 R—Q B sq

31 K—B 2

32 R—Q 6

33 Kt—Q 7 ch

Weak. 33 P—Q 5, followed by
R—B 6, gives White good chances
of a win.

34 R×Kt

35 K—K 2

36 R—Kt 7

37 K—Q 2

38 K—K 2

.....Not 38..., P—K 6, be-
cause of 39 R×B P.

39 R×Kt P

40 R—B 5 ch

41 R—K Kt 5

42 K—K sq

43 Resigns

24 Q P×P

25 Q—Q 4

26 Q—Kt 2

27 P—B 6

28 Q×Q

29 P—B 7

30 R—B 6

31 Kt—B 3

32 K—B sq

33 Kt×Kt

34 R—Q 6

35 B (B sq)—B 6

36 R×P ch

37 R (K 6)—Q 6 ch

38 R×P

39 P—K 6

40 K—Kt sq

41 R—Q 7 ch

42 R (B 6)—Q 6

.....If 23..., P×P, 24 Kt—
Q 7 and wins. Mr. Miller points
out that he might have played
23..., P—Q R 4; 24 Q—R 3, P—
Q Kt 4, and White cannot take the
R P because of P—Kt 5.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

From *La Strategie* we cull the appended results of four solving contests in France for the prizes offered by the Good Companion Club. Café de la Regence, Paris, 11 competitors. First, F. Lazard, 12 correct in 45 minutes. At Bordeaux.—F. Geuffier, 1st, with nine correct. At Touloux.—G. Berges de Zuniga, 1st, 7 correct. At Nice.—F. Demeur was first, with 11 correct.

We are informed by Mr. Anton Mario Lanza that he is preparing a work on chess and living chess players which is to be of a biographical and anecdotal character. With this object in view he seeks the co-operation of chessists to furnish him with particulars of birth, domicile, successes in tourneys, and such other information as may seem to be interesting. Any other facts concerning deceased masters, if not already published or little known, would be acceptable. Address (*pro tem*, on account of military service), 86, *via* Bara, Palermo.

De Maasbode International Problem Tourney for three-movers. No motto nor sealed envelope necessary. The number of positions which may be entered is unlimited. Prizes: 50, 25, 15 and 10 guilders respectively. Date of receipt, 31st July, 1918. Address: Mr. P. A. Koetsheid, chess editor, *De Maasbode*, Soetendaalscheweg, 82, Rotterdam. The verdict of the judges, Messrs. J. Opdenoordt, of Venlo, and H. L. Schuld, of Grave, to be published 1st October next. In case of disagreement the chess editor is to decide. A copy of the award to be sent to each competitor.

Algemeen Handelblad Three-move Tourney:—

First prize, by J. J. de Rietveld.—White: K at Q 5; Q at K Kt 6; R at Q Kt 2; B at K 4; Kt at Q B 4; P at Q Kt 4. Black: K at Q R 8; B at Q B 8; Ps at K Kt 2, 5, K B 6, Q 3 and Q R 6. Mate in three.

Second prize, by H. L. Schuld.—White: K at Q 8; Q at Q Kt sq; R at Q R 4; B at Q 2; Kts at K 7 and Q B 4; P at K 5. Black: K at Q 5; Q at K R 7; Bs at K Kt 8 and Q R 3; Ps at K R 3, Kt 7, Q B 4, and Q Kt 2. Mate in three.

Third prize, D. Przepiorka. Hon. mens.: L. A. Kuijers, H. Weenink, and J. J. Rietveld.

The American Chess Bulletin, at the instance of Mr. J. C. J. Wainwright, is enabled to offer two prizes valued five and three dollars for the best two-mover which illustrates "Double interference of one Black Rook and one Black Bishop, and one Black Bishop and one Black Rook, producing four distinct variations." Examples (three being the limit) to be received by Mr. H. W. Barry, 46, Greenbrier Street, Dorchester, Mass., U.S.A., by end of July.

The following is a specimen of the idea scheduled :—

By J. C. J. Wainwright.—White : K at K R 5 ; Q at K B 5 ; Rs at K Kt 3 and Q R 5 ; B at K R 8 ; Kts at K B 7 and Q 4 ; Ps at K Kt 6 and Q R 2. Black : K at Q B 5 ; Rs at K 5 and Q R 5 ; Bs as K B 5 and K sq ; Kt at Q R 3 ; Ps at Q B 3 and Q Kt 5. Mate in two.

Good Companion C.P.C.—We find we neglected to give the winner's name—Mr. G. Page—in the Washington solving competition held 22nd February at the Edinburgh Chess Club. Last month we gave the time, 12 in 49 mins., but the name was unaccountably “dropped.”

Dr. F. Bonner Feast has discovered that Mr. W. B. Rice's first prize two-mover (see page 94, March *B.C.M.*) is cooked by 1 R—Q Kt 6 dis. ch, and suggests the placing of a Black Bishop at K 8.

The following is the March award made by Dr. O. Wurzburg :—

First prize, by A. Ellerman.—White : K at Q R 2 ; Q at Q B 4 ; Rs at K B 8 and Q Kt 5 ; Bs at K B sq and Q R sq ; Kts at K R 7 and Q 2 ; Ps at K R 5, K Kt 3 and Q 3. Black : K at K B 4 ; Q at K B 2, Rs at K 4 and Q R 4 ; Bs at K R 6 and Q sq ; Kts at K sq and Q B 4 ; Ps at K Kt 5, K 6 and Q R 6. Mate in two.

Second prize, by Lieut. G. Guidelli.—White : K at K Kt 8 ; Q at Q B sq ; Rs at K R 3 and K B 8 ; Bs at K R 7 and Q Kt 8 ; Kts at K sq and 3 ; Ps at K R 4, K B 3, 5 and Q B 3. Black : K at K B 5, Rs at K Kt 7 and Q 3 ; B at Q B 5 ; Kts at K Kt 3 and K B 2 ; Ps at K R 3, K B 7 and K 2. Mate in two.

Third prize, by A. Bottacchi, Cannero, Italy.—White : K at Q R 8 ; Q at Q Kt 7 ; Rs at Q 2 and Q Kt 6 ; Bs at K R 7 and K sq ; Kt at K B 6. Black : K at Q B 6 ; Q at K R 8 ; Rs at K R 5 and K Kt 4 ; B at K Kt 8 ; Kts at K B sq and 6 ; Ps at K R 7, Q B 4 and 5. Mate in two.

Hon. mens. : Lieut. G. Guidelli, A. Ellerman (2).

Dr. Bonner Feast recalls a two-mover by Mr. A. F. Kallaway which took first prize in the Bolton *Football and Field* competition, 1904, which is identical (and of course anticipates) with Mr. L. Berg's first prize problem in the Scandinavian Chess Federation tourney. See page 92, March *B.C.M.*

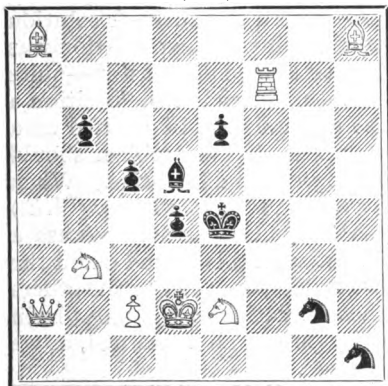
Mr. A. R. Cooper, one of the chess editors of the *Western Daily Mercury*, writes he is informed by Mr. G. W. Chandler (now on active service in Mesopotamia) that the other problem by L. Berg, awarded second prize, is exactly the same as the first prize two-mover of the *Hampstead and Highgate Express*, 1905, by Mr. P. F. Blake. We had the impression that Berg's position had passed through our hands before but did not locate it. This seems a case requiring explanation. That a “composer” should receive two honours in a Scandinavian tourney with works of other authors is not a little disquieting, and if any explanation is forthcoming it would have to be very convincing before credence would be given that the coincidence was accidental.

The two accompanying original two-movers are of interest. The first is by the son of Mr. H. W. Butler, who is helping his father most usefully in the secretaryship of the Sussex C.P.F. It is quite a promising effort for one quite young. The other was intended to reach us in time for last month, but the mails spoilt the Easter wishes it conveyed. Mr. Janet has of late been exploiting the conceit of Black Knights playing into the King's field and creating self-blocks.

By G. V. BUTLER,
Brighton.

By FRANK JANET,
"Horseblock."

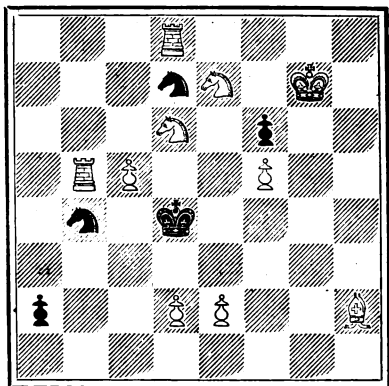
BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity.—At the eleventh monthly meeting, held at Brighton on the 13th April, the following resolution was passed: "Owing to the grave state of affairs, the Fraternity consider that it would be inopportune to hold any meeting to discuss the formation of an English Fraternity of Problemists at the present juncture, and have decided to abandon their May meeting in London." This is disappointing and must be particularly so to Mr. Butler, who has worked so indefatigably to achieve a successful outcome of his efforts. We take it that the postponement is merely *sine die*.

Mr. A. Guest in the *Morning Post*, in anticipation of the May meeting, makes a suggestion concerning originality which is sufficiently interesting to quote:—

Composers can scarcely be expected to remember, or even to be acquainted with, all the myriad of problems that have been made, and it is inevitable that cases of unconscious imitation should recur. This is one of the matters that might profitably be considered by the national body that the S.C.P.F. hopes to found. A pronouncement as to how far the adaptation of old ideas may go, and some definition of their legitimate treatment, would be of great assistance to composers. As the hon. secretary requests suggestions for the new organisation, we would point out that there may be means of extending the scope for originality, as, for instance, in the adoption of the "dummy Pawn," which is admitted by some codes of chess law; and also that a central meeting-place for composers with easy means of reference, is much wanted, so that the disappointment of finding after publication that their work has been forestalled may be avoided.

The Fraternity has issued its first quarterly report, which gives a list of the members and associates, and embraces interesting information showing the progress made and objects still to be pursued. There are 16 original problems given, in connection with which a solving competition is opened, with Mr. W. Geary as judge. Date for sending in solutions is 14th May. The competitors are asked to give their votes for the best problems submitted, and upon the result prizes will be awarded to the composers, who are all fraternalists. Address as usual: Mr. H. W. Butler, 30, North Road, Brighton.

One of the solvers in the championship tourney wrote respecting our problem No. 3,054, as 4 points were given for the author's solution and 4 for the cook in two moves, and on receiving our explanation was satisfied with our ruling. It was unfortunate the cook existed—quite accidentally—but we felt that as the composer intended the position a three-mover the short mate second solution should be treated as a three-move cook. If, as it might be suggested, the problem should be regarded as a two-mover, the following case might arise. When a four-move problem appears in the *Morning Post* or *The Times* (W.E.) the S.C.P.F. solvers pass it by, but should such position possess a solution in three moves, a competitor might send this in and claim the four-mover was a three-mover. This would be awkward to the others if allowed! We might add that had the stipulation of No. 3,054 been incorrect we should have communicated by post to all concerned, as we did in the case of No. 3052 on the same page.

	18	19	20	Totals for Mar.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	J.J.	P.H.W.	N.H.		J.C.	P.H.W.	C.H.	C.H.	A.C.C.	T.R.D.	F.E.F.	T. & J. W.	L.H.C.
*Barrett-Lennard, R. F.	10	7	10	141	9	12	4	4	14	8	14	12	10
*Bernard, H. D'O.	14	7	12	213	11	12	4	8	14	8	14	10	10
*"Chessington"	8	7	12	175	—	—	—	—	12	—	14	—	—
Cooper, A. R.	14	7	12	213	11	12	—	—	14	8	14	12	10
*Davis, H. H.	14	7	12	215	11	12	8	8	14	8	14	12	10
*Fison, B.	14	7	12	217	11	12	8	8	14	8	14	12	10
*Gibbins, N. M.	14	7	12	209	11	12	4	4	14	8	14	12	—
*Gillam, G.	10	7	12	209	11	12	4	4	14	8	14	12	10
Harwood, C.	10	7	10	145	11	12	4	0	14	8	14	12	10
*Markwick, F. W.	12	7	12	211	11	12	8	4	14	8	14	10	10
Marshall-Rodda, W.	10	7	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	10
*Purchas, F. E.	12	7	12	195	11	12	4	4	14	8	14	12	10
*Smith Stanley	14	7	12	213	11	12	4	8	14	8	14	12	10
Wallis, E.	10	7	12	179	11	12	4	4	12	8	14	12	10

We have found in re-checking the scores we did not give full credit to ten solvers for B.C.M. No. 3,053 (No. 14). Those marked with an asterisk have had two points added.

Mr. Marshall-Rodda informs us he sent solutions to 12 to 16, which were accompanied by an original problem for publication. The letter has unfortunately not reached us. It looks very much as though one or two solutions have gone astray. Perhaps they may come to light, and if so will be acknowledged next month.

In the March totals above we have included 9 points for No. 17 in Lieut. Gibbins' score—the solution came to hand well in time.

Problems Nos. 3,059 to 3,062 in this issue are to be solved this month.

Some experts appear to have whimsical views. The position below is given in the March G.C.C.P. Folder. Dr. O. Wurzburg cavalierly passes it by with "Not new, see No. 104, page 66, *First Steps in the Classification*, which is superior in every respect." Some would have administered a rebuke, but it seems a case of disqualification straight away, and not a mild general comment of "not new," which can be applied to a large percentage of modern problems.

By D. A. Fontana, Brissago, Switzerland.—White: K at K B 5; Q at K Kt 4; Rs at Q B sq and 6; Bs at K Kt sq and 2; Kts at Q B 5 and Q R 7; Ps at K R 5, K B 2, Q 2 and Q Kt 3. Black: K at Q 5; Rs at K R 6; Bs at K Kt 4 and Q Kt 4; Kts at Q sq; Ps at K R 3, K B 5, Q 3, Q B 5 and Q R 3. Mate in two.

The next is the position Dr. Wurzburg refers to:—

By B. G. Laws.—White: K at K B 5; Q at K Kt 4; R at Q B 6; Bs at K Kt sq and 2; Kt at Q B 5; Ps at K R 5, K B 2, and Q Kt 2. Black: K at Q 5; R at K R 6; B at K Kt 4; Ps at K R 3, K B 5, Q 2, 3, and Q B 5. Mate in two.

SOLUTIONS.

By H. D'O. Bernard (p. 98).—A, 1 B—Q R 3, &c. B, 1 R—Q R 4, &c. (p. 99)—C and C1, 1 Q—Kt 8, &c.

By T. and J. Warton (p. 100).—D, 1 R—K sq, &c.

By H. D'O. Bernard (p. 100).—E, 1 P—B 5, &c.

By Dr. O'Keefe and W. J. Smith (p. 101).—F, 1 Kt—K 7, &c., and 1 Q—Kt 8, &c.

By H. D'O. Bernard (p. 101).—G, 1 R—R 7, &c.

By W. Nielsen (p. 124).—1 B—K sq, R×B; 2 Q—Kt 2, &c. If 1., Kt×B; 2 Q—Kt 6, &c. If 1., Kt—Q 7; 2 Q—Q 3, &c. If 1., B—B or R 2; 2 Q—B 3, &c.

By W. Nielsen (p. 124).—1 Kt×P, K×R; 2 R—B 5, &c. If 1., P×B; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1., K—B 5; 2 R—B 5, &c. If 1., K—B 3; 2 R—K 5, &c. If 1., Kt—B 6 or Kt 5; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c.

By A. M. Sparke (p. 126).—1 Q—Q Kt 6, &c.

By K. Grabowski (p. 126).—1 R—Kt 2, &c.

By Rev. B. M. Neill (p. 126).—1 R—B 2, &c.

By A. M. Sparke (p. 126).—1 B—Q 6, &c.

By K. Grabowski (p. 126).—1 Q—Q 5, &c.

By Dr. B. Weiss (p. 126).—1 R×P, &c.

By Dr. H. W. Bettmann (p. 127).—1 P—K 6, &c.

By A. M. Sparke (p. 127).—The Black Pawn at Q Kt 7 (b2) should be White. 1 Q—R 3, &c.

By A. M. Sparke (p. 127).—1 Q—B 8, &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 127).—1 B—R 7, &c.

By F. C. Betts (p. 127).—1 Kt—Kt sq, &c.

By E. S. Maguire (p. 127).—1 R×P ch, &c.

No. 3,055, by J. Coulton.—1 Q—R 5, &c.

No. 3,056, by P. H. Williams.—1 Kt—Q 5, P×Kt; 2 R—R 5, &c. If 1., K×R; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1., P—K 4; 2 R—B 5 ch, &c. If 1., K—Q 5; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c.

No. 3,057, by C. Hill.—1 B×P, R moves; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1., K R P or Kt P move; 2 B—K 4 ch, &c. If 1., P—K 5; 2 B×R P, &c. If 1., P—B 5; 2 Q×B, &c. Solved also by 1 Kt—K 8. A White Pawn at Q 6 would remedy this.

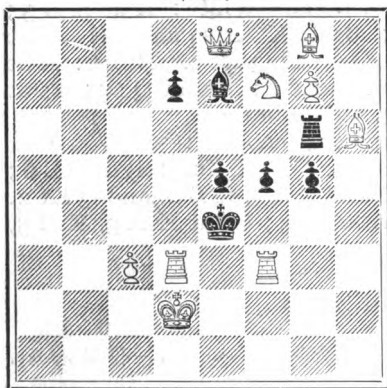
No. 3,058, by C. Horn.—1 K—K sq, K Kt moves; 2 Kt—B 7, &c. If 1., P—R 5; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1., Q Kt moves; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1., P—Kt 5; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. 1 Kt—B 3 also answers.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,059.

By Lieut. N. M. GIBBINS,
"Somewhere in Italy."Cordially inscribed to Mr. H. W.
BUTLER (Hon. Sec., S.C.P.F.).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

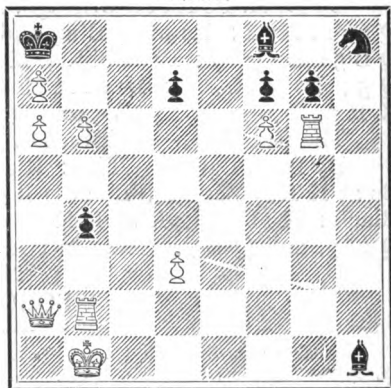
No. 3,060.

By Lieut. N. M. GIBBINS.

Cordially inscribed to Mr. B. G.

LAWS.

BLACK.



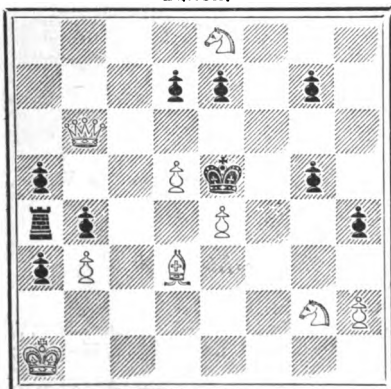
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,061.

By S. GREEN,
London.

BLACK.



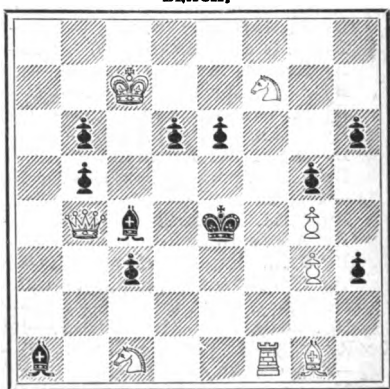
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,062.

By B. G. LAWS,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

The above four problems are included in the S.C.P.F. Solution
Competition.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

JUNE, 1918.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The following two studies were published in the April number.

Position 267, Original, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q 6, ♚ at K Kt 2, ♜ at K 5, ♙ at Q R 3, ♞ at K 8, ♝ at K Kt 2 White to play and win.

Solution :—1 Kt—Q 3!, the only move to win. Black has now six plausible Queen moves, for Q—Q R 8 or Q Kt 8 are obviously bad on account of 2 Q—R 8 ch, etc. These six moves we will examine in turn.

1... Q—K 6; 2 Q—R 8 ch, K—Kt 4; 3 Q—B 6 ch, K—R 4; 4 Q—B 3 ch, K—Kt 3!; 5 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—R 2; 6 K—B 7, Q—Kt 6 ch; 7 Kt—B 4, and wins: or, 2... K—Kt 3; 3 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—R 3!; 4 Kt—B 5 ch, K—R 4; 5 Q—R 7 ch, K—Kt 4; 6 Q—R 4 ch, or 5... K—Kt 5; 6 Kt—R 6 ch.

1... Q—K sq; 2 Kt—B 5, K—Kt 3!; 3 Kt—Q 7 ch!, K—R 4; 4 Q—R 2 ch, K—Kt 5; 5 Q—Kt 2 ch, K—R 5; 6 Kt—B 5 ch, K—R 4; 7 Q—R 3 ch, and wins.

1... Q—Q 8; 2 Q—B 6 ch, K—R 4; 3 Q—B 5 ch, K—R 3; 4 K—B 7, and wins: or 2... K—R 2; 3 K—B 7, Q—Kt 6; 4 Q—B 5 ch, K—R 3; 5 Kt—Kt 4 ch, and wins.

1... Q—B 6; 2 Kt—B 5 ch, K—Kt 4!; 3 Q—B 6 ch, K—B 5; 4 Kt—K 4 ch, and wins.

1... Q—R 4; 2 Q—R 8 ch, K—Kt 3!; 3 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—R 3; 4 Kt—B 5 ch, and wins.

1... Q—R 5; 2 Kt—B 5 ch, K—Kt 4; 3 Q—B 6 ch, K—R 4; 4 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt 5; 5 Q—R 4 ch, and wins.

Mr. Rinck has composed many studies with these pieces, but this is still something quite new.

Position 268, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q R 8, ♜ at Q B 2, ♝ at Q 2, K 6, ♙ at Q Kt 4, ♞ at K B 3, ♚ at Q R 4, Q 4, Q 6. White to play and win.

F I

Solution :—1 Kt—Q 4 ch, K—Kt 3; 2 P—K 7, K—B 2; 3 P—K 8 (Kt) ch and wins; (thus—3... K—Kt 3!; 4 Kt×R, K—B 4; 5 Kt—Kt 3 ch, K—Kt 5; 6 Kt×P, K×Kt; 7 Kt×P, K—R 5; 8 K—Kt 7, K—Kt 6; 9 Kt—K 3, K—Kt 7; 10 K—B 6, K—B 8; 11 Kt—B 4, and wins).

If 1... K—B 5; then 2 P—K 7, R—B sq ch!; 3 P×R (R)!, and wins.

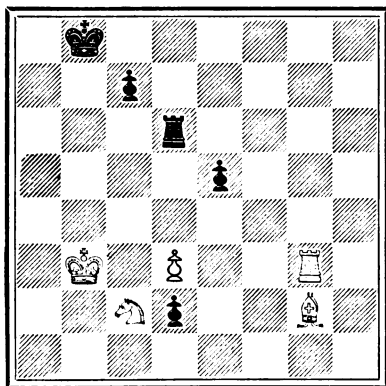
If 1... K—B 5; then 2 P—K 7 K×Kt; 3 P—K 8 (Q)! and wins.

Of course this study is to illustrate the promotion of a Pawn to various pieces. It is a modification of a study which M. Rinck entered for the *Chess Amateur* Tourney of last year.

Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess" and posted to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, S.W.2, by June 30th, 1918.

Position 271. Original.

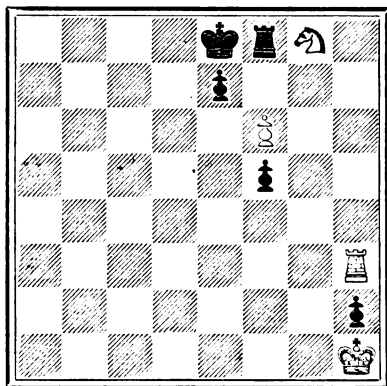
By K. A. L. KUBBEL.



White to play and win.

Position 272. Original.

By K. A. L. KUBBEL.



White to play and win.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 267.	No. 268.	Total.
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	43	4	1	48
Mr. D. M. Liddell	47	—	—	47
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46	—	—	46
Mr. W. T. Pierce	38	4	3	45
Mr. L. Illingworth	40	2	3	45
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	40	0	4	44
Mr. J. Gilchrist	29	4	1	34
Mr. F. W. Yelder	31	—	—	31
Mr. E. Sammons	30	—	—	30
Mr. A. J. Head	25	0	1	26
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25	—	—	25
Mr. J. M. Doulton	19	4	2	25
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	20	0	4	24

Mr. J. B. Lowe	..	..	..	21	..	—	..	—	..	21
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	..	..	..	18	..	0	..	2	..	20
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	..	..	..	20	..	—	..	—	..	20
Mr. R. Garby	..	..	..	19	..	—	..	—	..	19
Mr. H. E. Matthews	..	..	..	18	..	—	..	—	..	18
Mr. J. Harrison	..	..	..	15	..	—	..	—	..	15
Mr. F. W. Darby	..	..	..	8	..	—	..	—	..	8
Mr. A. L. Hill	..	..	..	8	..	—	..	—	..	8
Col. Kensington	..	..	..	0	..	4	..	1	..	5
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	..	..	Cancelled	..	..	1	..	2	..	3

We congratulate Mr. MacIsaac on reaching the top of the list for the first time.

MORE QUEEN SACRIFICES.

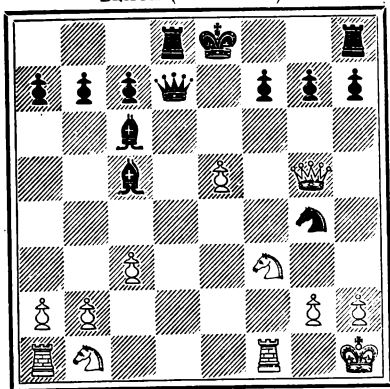
By C. F. DAVIE.

With a view to assist in making the collection as complete as possible, the following positions are submitted in further elaboration of the examples on Queen Sacrifices compiled by Signor Ferraris, notice of which appeared in the August, 1917, number of this Magazine.

It is not a matter of difficulty to discover games in which the Queen is sacrificed, brilliantly and otherwise. The chief perplexity, inasmuch as Signor Ferraris (if I understand him correctly) has limited the enquiry to games in which both contestants shall be Masters, lies in determining what players fall within that category. Nowadays, I believe, a chess-player attains the rank of Master only when he achieves distinction in some international or important national tournament. For instance, Aljechin and Niemzovitch, by tying for first honours in the Russian National Tournament, attained their master-ships and thus were admitted to compete in the St. Petersburg Grand International Masters' Tournament of 1914. But long before that event both Aljechin and Niemzovitch were great players, and, even although not officially recognised as Masters, none, I apprehend, would suggest that their play was not of master-strength. And what of the men of former times, say thirty and more years ago? Who shall determine whether they were or were not master-players? I observe that Signor Ferraris includes in his category, amongst others, the names of Schulten, Schurig, Schulder, Hanham, Gifford and Martinez; all fine players, no doubt, but were they Masters? And if they were, then assuredly should be included the names of Riemann, Golmayo, Sam Loyd, Englund, and many others. And then, also assuredly, would the collection of Queen Sacrifices pertinent to master-play be greatly augmented. If I am wrong in my assumption that Signor Ferraris in his selections stipulates mastership to both contestants (and I should be apt to suppose from the players included by him that I am wrong), then the examples could easily be greatly multiplied.

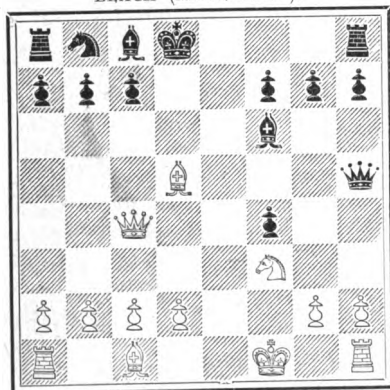
The following, in which Masters appear on both sides of the board, I have gathered at random from my collection of games. So far as the records indicate, all were played to a conclusion.

BLACK (TARRASCH).



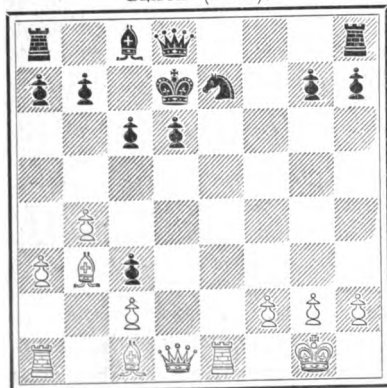
WHITE (SCHWARZ).

BLACK (ANDERSSSEN).



WHITE (RIEMANN).

BLACK (BIRD).



WHITE (BODEN).

Tarrasch evidently did not consider this Centre Gambit, played against J. Schwarz at Nuremberg, 1883, worthy of inclusion in his book, which probably accounts for Signor Ferraris failing to notice it. The play is neat, though obvious.

14... Kt—B 7 ch ; 15 R×Kt, Q—Q 8 ch ; 16 Kt—Kt sq., Q×Kt ch ! ; 17 K×Q, R—Q 8 mate.

In this Bishop's Gambit against F. Riemann, in 1875, Anderssen moved 11... R—K sq, whereupon his opponent played the natural-looking move of 12... B×K B P. But then came 12... Q×Kt ch ! ; 13 P×Q, B—R 6 ch ; 14 K—Kt sq, R—K 8 ch ; 15 K—B², B—R 5 mate.

An irregular opening in which as will be observed, Bird had the worst of it. Boden now played 16 B—Kt 5, threatening to win the Kt, and upon 16... R—K sq followed 17 Q×P ch !, K×Q ; 18 B—B 4 ch, K—Q 2 ; 19 B—K 6 mate.

[Mr. Davie included three other endings ; but, as they were also discovered by Mr. Woollard and have therefore appeared in these pages, we have ventured to omit them.—Ed. B.C.M.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE WORST GAMES EVER PLAYED."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

"A few of the worst games ever played by C.D.L." remind me of a *Kriegspiel* game which I actually won a few years ago at the Liverpool Chess Club. Here it is:—

WHITE.		BLACK..		3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—B 3
J.A.B.		X.		4 Kt—Kt 5	4 B—R 6
1 P—Q B 4	1 P—Q 4	5 Q—R 4	5 B × P		
2 P × P	2 Q × P	6 B × B	6 Q × B		

Announced mate in two.

At the time I considered it a good joke.

Yours sincerely,

J. A. LEWIS,

Rfn. 51672, "B" Coy., 2.6th K.L.R.

"CHANGE-MATE" PROBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

In the May *B.C.M.*, Mr. H. D'O. Bernard (page 131) writes of Problem Q in a way which (unintentionally) is not quite fair to von Duben.

This problem did not compete unsuccessfully in the *American Chess Monthly*, except in so far as all the entries were unsuccessful.

It appeared in the last number published, the *American Chess Monthly* coming to an untimely end, and no award was published subsequently.

Problem N (page 132) is not a complete block before the key move is made, and therefore does not come under the modern classification of change-mates, of which it is given as an illustration.

The remarks as to the in-and-out running of change-mates might just as well have been written of threat problems, or of waiting-move problems.

It is the quality of the individual problem which counts, and not its classification.

I have seen a few very good change-mate problems, and a good many ordinary ones which were of no greater worth than the ordinary threat problem or the ordinary waiter.

Yours truly,

8, Hurlingham Road, St. Andrew's,
Bristol, May 11th, 1918.

H. H. DAVIS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. Chester (London).—Thanks for copy of article. We have made an excerpt, but fear that the tyranny of space (or the want of it) prevents us doing more.

D.Q. Blakeley (British Honduras).—Should be glad to see the conclusion of those two correspondence games.

* * We have just had a small chess library placed at our disposal, and shall be pleased to hear from intending purchasers what their requirements are. The collection includes 18 vols. of the *B.C.M.*, 1898 to 1916.

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We publish below a further list of subscriptions, bringing the total amount contributed by our friends to £30 os. 2d. In May issue we acknowledged donations from France and Japan. Now it is our great pleasure to record support from Canada, Queensland, Brazil and Norway. This evidence of appreciation and goodwill is particularly gratifying, as we have always regarded with warm friendship "the lonely chess-player to whom the monthly arrival of the *B.C.M.* is an event anticipated with keen interest."

We are also pleased to record the fact that during the past two months we have enrolled twelve new subscribers.

	Subscription.	Extra.	Total.
Mr. J. Creevey (Guildford)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. P. H. Vaughton (Birmingham) ..	8/-	2/-	10/-
Captain Berg (Tronsberg, Norway) ..	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. Jas. Parker (Brisbane, Queensland) ..	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. J. M. Malcolm (Fort William, Ontario)	8/-	4/-	12/-
Mr. C. W. Roberts (Brighouse)	8/-	4/-	12/-
Mr. H. E. Dobell (Hastings)	8/-	4/-	12/-
Mr. Jas. Burtinshaw (Stockport)	8/-	12/-	20/-
Mr. Jas. M. Haig (Knock, Co. Down) ..	8/-	12/-	20/-
Mr. A. N. Stuart (Rio de Janeiro) ..	8/-	4/-	12/-
Mr. F. W. Markwick (Leyton, London)	—	10/-	10/-

From Mr. Thos. H. Piper, of Esquimalt, British Columbia, we have received "an extra subscription, for which," he says, "I shall be glad if you will forward for one year a copy of the *B.C.M.* to some military hospital where chess is provided as a source of study and enjoyment for the men." If any of our readers can suggest a suitable hospital we shall be pleased to hear from them on the subject.

The late Mr. W. J. Bearne, whose death was recorded in our last issue, has bequeathed a Silver Cup to the Paington Chess Club.

Capablanca returned from Cuba to New York on May 1st, and was scheduled to give an exhibition of simultaneous play on May 8th.

The latest score to reach us of the Chajes-Janowski match shows Chajes leading by 6-4, with 10 draws. One more game is sufficient to win the match for Chajes.

A mixed tournament at the Zurich Chess Club fell to the Swiss master, Paul Johner, who scored 8 points. R. Teichmann was second with $7\frac{1}{2}$, and the young Swiss amateur, Zimmermann, third with $5\frac{1}{2}$.

On April 20th, the Christ Church (Brighton), Hove and Lewes Chess Clubs played a triangular match at Brighton, Christ Church winning with 5 points, Lewes being 2nd with 3, and Hove last with 1 point.

We regret to learn that the well-known amateur, R. H. V. Scott returned home from France at the end of April suffering from gas-poisoning. A frequent rival of Scott's, W. Winter, also in the Army, was laid up just about the same time with the less romantic measles.

The many friends of Mr. J. H. Blackburne will learn with regret that the veteran English champion and Mrs. Blackburne are both suffering from a serious nervous breakdown. They have gone into the country to try to recuperate, and we are sure all our readers will join us in wishing them a speedy recovery.

The Victorian State Championship is being contested this year as a two-round tournament, each player meeting all the rest twice. The entries are :—G. Gundersen (holder), C. G. Steele, C. Moulin, E. B. Loughran, M. Read, G. F. Harrison, A. Burr, Henry Tate, W. F. Coultas and N. Spielvogel, the last-named being a new comer.

We received from one of our subscribers an order for five copies vol. I. and five copies vol. II. of *B.C.M. Chess Annual*, with a request that the books be distributed to military hospitals where chess is played. We shall be obliged if some of our readers will help by suggesting suitable institutions which will fulfil the wishes of the donor, whose flattering comments of our two little brochures make us blush with pride.

Western Australian advices to hand report a correspondence match of 12 boards about to begin with South Australia. The four top boards for Western Australia are R. Woodman (present State champion), J. Hilton (five times champion in the past), L. Younkman, and J. Sayers (three times champion). Their South Australian opponents are J. M. Belcher (State champion), W. J. McArthur, W. F. Harrison, and J. C. Noack respectively.

The double-round correspondence tournament for four Dutch players, promoted by the *Algemeen Handelsblad*, has ended in a victory for Dr. A. G. Olland, who scored 5 points, drawing one game each with the next two competitors, Dr. W. Fick (4 points) and Mr. J. W. te Kolste (2). Mr. M. Marchand, who is evidently not so well suited by correspondence as by over-the-board play, was last with 1 point only.

We take the following from *The Morning Post* :—

Rivalry of nomenclature between two champions—Dr. S. F. Smith and Mr. F. S. Smith—has culminated in the rendering of "satisfaction" by means of a chess match, which Dr. Smith won by three to one, with two uncounted draws. Dr. Smith was prominent as a London amateur, and also made a reputation as an eye-specialist before he visited British Columbia, of which he is now chess-champion. Mr. Smith is champion of both Oxford County and Oxford City. Incautious amateurs will surely have no excuse for confusing the bearers of these titles after the decisive encounter now concluded.

The handicap tourney at the Winnipeg Chess Club attracted 14 players, and resulted in the success of Mr. Holmes, Class C, with 24 points, from seven wins and 6 losses. The competitors were divided

into Classes A, B, and C. A counted 1 point for a won game and $\frac{1}{2}$ for a draw; B counted 2 points for a win and 1 for a drawn game; C scored 4 points for a win and 2 for a draw. The Club championship cup competition, with ten players, resulted in the success of Mr. H. Gregory, who won 7 games, drew 1, and lost 1.

A Brisbane subscriber writes to us that his experience, visiting many out-of-the-way places in Queensland, is that a "book-player" is looked upon as a kind of professional. It is freely admitted, he says, that book-knowledge is a fine thing; but native talent is more admired. "I never look at a book" is uttered with a feeling of pride, or an air of superiority. Even in Brisbane, Edward Lasker's *Chess Strategy* was in the library three months before any chess-subscriber troubled to look at it; and in two years it was only taken out six times.

Nevertheless, we are glad to learn, a bound volume of the *B.C.M.* and some stray numbers met with appreciation up country when our subscriber met with a brother enthusiast.

The following excellent pronouncement occurs in an article on chess in *The Cornhill Magazine* for May, 1863:—

Wherever and whenever you meet a player stronger than yourself, be sure to play him at odds; and wherever and whenever you meet a player weaker than yourself, be sure to make him take odds—if you can. A marvellous and sad phase it is of human nature that people will insist in not accepting odds, and call it a disgrace. Disgrace indeed! as if the real disgrace was not in insisting you can do a thing you cannot do. Show me a man that refuses odds and I'll tell you what he is. In fact I can tell you without having him shown. Firstly he is a foolish man. Secondly he is a vain man. I can tell you also what he is *not*. He is not a chess-player, and, what is more, he is never likely to make one.

The article is no doubt known to some of our readers, since it has been republished in whole or in part more than once, we believe. But does any reader know who wrote it?

We see from the chess section of *The Reveille* (Nairobi, British East Africa) that Mr. S. Cuthbert has presented a handsome prize for chess-players at the Government School, Nairobi. The chess editor says that "there can be no doubt that chess is going to be included in every well-regulated school curriculum when we again reach the prayed-for normal times." We hope that this prediction will be verified, and also that other lovers of the game may be induced to follow Mr. Cuthbert's generous example.

The Reveille also expresses the opinion that "every member of the N.C.C. is (or ought to be) imbued with the knowledge that the club's proper position is to be the leader in all chess affairs in this sub-continent." The Nairobi C.C. has displayed great energy, considering its extreme youth. It appears that recently military duties have drawn away a number of members from regular attendance on club-nights; but it is hoped, by means of a bright and progressive programme, to get better musters again every week.

In a lecture at the Mercantile Library, Philadelphia, recently, Frank Marshall took the Queen's Pawn Game as his theme, and improvised the following remarkable game:—

1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4

2 Kt—K B 3

This move is generally played in order to avoid Black's counter-attack of 2 P—K 4.

2 P—Q B 4

.....Tarrasch stated fully eight years ago that he considered this Black's best defence, and Marshall agrees with him on the ground that it offers Black opportunities for a counter-attack.

3 P—Q B 4

White's best reply.

3 P—K 3

4 Kt—Q B 3

4 Kt—K B 3

5 P×Q P

5 K P×P

6 P—K Kt 3

Rubinstein's variation, since adopted by most of the masters as being White's best continuation.

6 P×P

.....This move, introduced by Marshall, if not properly answered, yields Black a good game.

7 Kt×P

7 Kt—Q B 3

8 Kt×Kt

8 P×Kt

9 B—Kt 2

9 B—Q B 4

10 Castles

10 Castles

11 B—Kt 5

11 P—K R 3

12 B×Kt

12 Q×B

13 Kt×P

This move, first suggested by Marshall, yields White a slight advantage.

13 P×Kt

14 Q×P

14 B×P ch

15 R×B

15 Q×Kt P

16 R×P

16 R×R

.....Of course, Black cannot play Q×R ch on account of R—B sq dis ch, winning the Queen.

17 R—K B sq 17 Q—Kt 3 ch

.....And what is the verdict?

Southern Counties Union Seventh Correspondence Championship. The match between Devonshire and Middlesex in the final round has resulted in victory for Devon, whose officials and players we congratulate most heartily on a fine performance. Play started October 29th, 1917, and terminated on March 28th, 1918. Full score:—

DEVON.

T. Taylor	..	..	..	..	0
Henry Erskine	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
G. F. Thompson	..	..	..	..	1
Walter Turner	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
H. J. H. Cope	..	..	..	..	1
R. S. Owen	..	..	..	..	1
Spencer Cox	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lieut. G. C. Woods, R.G.A.	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
H. J. Mansfield	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
F. Pitt Fox	..	..	..	..	1
E. L. Jackson	..	..	..	..	1
A. W. Peet	..	..	..	..	0
R. C. McCarthy	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
T. Whitby	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Elgar Down	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
W. E. Baines	..	..	..	..	0
Rev. H. R. Kruger	..	..	..	..	0
Fleet-Paymaster F. E. Adams, R.N.	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lieut. C. W. Matthews, R.G.A.	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
W. J. May	..	..	..	..	1
W. H. Maunder	..	..	..	..	1
A. Leonard Noake	..	..	..	..	0

MIDDLESEX.

W. Ward	..	..	..	..	1
R. C. Griffith	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
J. H. White	..	..	..	..	0
Dr. Schumer	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
P. Healey	..	..	..	..	0
P. W. Sergeant	..	..	..	..	0
H. V. Butterfield	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
W. E. Bonwick	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
M. P. Harwood	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
E. M. Jellie	..	..	..	..	0
E. D. Palmer	..	..	..	..	0
W. Genn	..	..	..	..	1
J. Glass	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
E. J. Brooks	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
J. W. Wright	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
T. McCreath	..	..	..	..	1
E. T. Alexander	..	..	..	..	1
H. Grover	..	..	..	..	1
W. A. F. Boulger	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
A. A. Sainsbury	..	..	..	..	0
R. F. Whitehead	..	..	..	..	0
J. C. A. Eastman	..	..	..	..	1

Rev. A. H. M. Hare 0	T. Thomas 1
Thos. W. Bourne †1	Edward de Castleberg 0
Edwin Palmer ½	J. J. Chambers ½
A. P. Waterfield *1	Mrs. Cousins 0
Dr. F. B. Fisher *0	E. V. Strugnelli 1
J. Alfred Moyle †½	A. A. Kennedy ½
Rev. Edmund D. Southcomb ½	F. L. Artis ½
Robert Austin *1	F. J. Thornton 0

16

14

* Agreed by conductors.

† Adjudicated by Mr. Blackburne.

The record of the winners in the previous contests is as follows :
1st, Surrey ; 2nd, 3rd, and 5th occasion, Kent ; Devon 4th and 7th ;
Hampshire, 6th occasion.

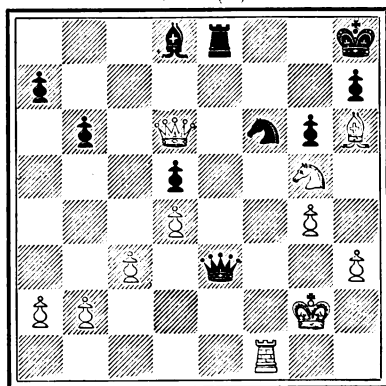
The following interesting little game was won at Cadenabbia in
September, 1883, by the Rev. Canon J. E. Vernon, who recently
rediscovered the score and sends it to us, asking why his opponent
should have resigned.

GAME No. 4,446.

Vienna Game.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
CANON VERNON.	S.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	23 Kt—K 3	23 Q Kt—Q 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	24 Kt×Kt	24 P×Kt
3 P—B 4	3 P×P	25 B—R 4	25 Q—Q B 2
4 P—Q 4	4 P—Q 3	26 B×R	26 R×B
5 B×P	5 B—K 2	27 Q—B 3	27 Q—K 2
6 B—B 4	6 Castles	28 Q—B 4	28 P—Kt 3
7 Kt—B 3	7 B—Kt 5	29 Q×P	29 Q—K 6 ch
8 Castles	8 P—B 3	30 K—Kt 2	30 Resigns
9 Q—Q 3	9 Kt—R 4		
10 B—Q 2	10 Kt—Q 2		
11 Q R—K sq	11 Kt—Kt 3		
12 B—Kt 3	12 K—R sq		
13 Kt—Q sq	13 Q—Q 2		
14 P—B 3	14 Q R—K sq		
15 B—B 2	15 P—K B 4		
16 P—K R 3	16 P×P		
17 R×P	17 B—B 4		
18 P—K Kt 4	18 B×R		
19 Q×B	19 Kt—B 3		
20 Q—Q 3	20 P—Kt 3		
21 B—R 6	21 R—K Kt sq		
22 Kt—Kt 5	22 B—Q sq		

BLACK (S.).



WHITE (VERNON).

The position is now as in the adjoining diagram. Why, asks
Canon Vernon, should his opponent have resigned? After 30., Q—
K 7 ch ; 31 R—B 2, Q—K 2, what can White do? He has the better
position, but how is he to force an immediate win?

We leave the answer to our readers.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

Played in the championship of the Hampstead Chess Club, 9th February, 1918.

GAME No. 4.447.

Queen's Pawn Game—Irregular Defence.

WHITE. BLACK.
W. WINTER. R. C. GRIFFITH.

1 P—Q 4 1 Kt—K B 3
2 Kt—K B 3 2 P—B 4

....The Benoni Counter Gambit Deferred, a "random suggestion" by Mr. S. Mlotkowski in the *B.C.M.* for February, 1917.

3 P—Q 5

Obviously 3 P×P does not yield White any advantage, but 3 P—K 3, transposing probably into one of the usual forms of the Q Pawn is quite good. 3 Kt—B 3 may be stronger, however, for if, in reply, 3... P×P, the game may run into a Sicilian after 4 Kt×P. If 3... P—Q 4, instead, then 4 P×P, P—K 3; 5 P—K 4, B×P; 6 P×P, P×P; 7 B—Kt 5 ch, Kt—B 3; 8 Castles, Castles; 9 B—Kt 5, arriving by transposition at a position in one of the games in the Lasker-Tarrasch match, 1908, won by White. See *Modern Chess Openings*, p. 110, col. 9.

3 P—K 3

.....Generally P—Q 3 is played instead of this move by Black in the "Benoni," the K B being developed at K Kt 2, leaving the K P unmoved. The text move appears to be a good suggestion.

4 Kt—B 3

This looks stronger than P—B 4, given by Mr. Mlotkowski, as it allows White, after the exchange of Pawns, to concentrate (though ineffectively in the present game) on the "backward" Q P.

5 Kt×P 4 P×P
5 Kt×Kt

6 Q×Kt 6 Kt—B 3
7 P—K 4 7 P—Q 3

.....Here B—K 2, to prevent Kt—Kt 5, is preferable.

8 B—K B 4

A strong alternative, as indicated in the preceding note, is 8 Kt—Kt 5, Q—B 3; 9 B—Q B 4, Kt—Q sq; 10 B—Kt 5 ch, B—Q 2; 11 B×B ch, K×B; 12 P—K B 4. If 8... Q—K 2; 9 B—Q B 4, Kt—Q sq; 10 B—B 4, B—K 3; 11 B—Kt 5 ch, B—Q 2; 12 B×B ch, Q×B; 13 Castles (Q R); if, now, 13... Kt—K 3; 14 B×P! Kt×Kt (B×B; 15 Kt×Kt); 15 Q×Kt, B×B; 16 Q×Kt P+, not 16 P—K 5, because of 16... Q—K 2, and if 17 Q×Kt P, B×P.

8 Q—R 4 ch
9 P—B 3 9 B—K 3
10 Q—Q 2 10 B—K 2
11 B—K 2 11 Castles (K R)
12 Castles (K R) 12 QR—Q sq
13 P—B 4

This "fixes" the backward Pawn, but White loses time by the exchange of Queens. 13 K R—Q sq was better, but against this Black could safely advance the Q P.

13 Q×Q!
14 B×Q 14 B—B 3

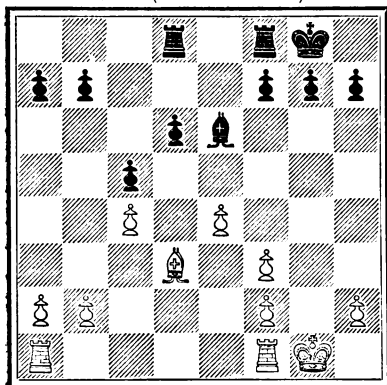
.....Black has now the better game.

15 B—Kt 5 15 B×B
16 Kt×B 16 Kt—Q 5
17 B—Q 3 17 P—K R 3
18 Kt—B 3 18 Kt×Kt ch
19 P×Kt

Position after White's 19th move :—

P × Kt

BLACK (R. C. GRIFFITH).



WHITE (W. WINTER).

19 P—K B 4!

.....A fine move that converts Black's advantage into a win; by controlling, with paralysing effect, the K B file.

20 Q R—Q sq

20 P × P would be met by B × K B P; 21 Q R—Q sq, P—Q 4!

20 P × P

21 P × P 21 B—Kt 5!

22 R—Q 2 22 B—B 6

.....A neat manoeuvre.

23 R—K sq 23 R—B 5

24 P—K R 3 24 R—K sq

25 K—R 2 25 R—K 4

.....Threatening B × P, which could not be played at once because of the reply 26 R (Q 2)—K 2.

26 B—B sq 26 R (K 4) × P

.....The rest is now plain sailing.

27 R × R 27 B × R

28 B—Kt 2 28 B × B

29 K × B 29 R × Q B P

30 R × P 30 R—B 7

31 R—Q 8 ch 31 K—R 2

32 R—Q B 8 32 R × Kt P

33 Resigns

An interesting game throughout. Black's play in the later stages, especially, was very effective.

Played in the championship of the Hampstead Chess Club on 19th March, 1918. Notes by the winner.

GAME No. 4,448.

Centre Counter.

WHITE.

R. C. GRIFFITH.

BLACK.

E. MORGAN.

1 P—K 4

1 P—Q 4

2 P × P

2 Q × P

3 Kt—Q B 3

3 Q—Q sq

.....A purely defensive move, my opponent not liking to face the possibility of the attack by 4 P—Q Kt 4, if 3.., Q—Q R 4.

4 B—B 4

The best square for the K B, according to Mr. du Mont, who has made a special study of this defence.

4 Kt—K B 3

5 Kt—B 3

5 B—Kt 5

.....This was an error, the Bishop should go to B 4.

6 Kt—K 5

A showy move, but B × P ch was much stronger.

6 B—K 3

.....Obviously if 6.., B—R 4;

7 Q × B.

7 B × B

7 P × B

8 Q—B 3

8 P—B 3

9 Castles

9 Q—Q 3

10 P—Q 4

Giving up a Pawn for rapid development.

10 Q × P

11 B—B 4

11 Q Kt—Q 2

12 K R—K sq

If Q R—Q sq: Kt × Kt!

12 Kt × Kt

13 R × Kt

If 13 B×Kt, Q—K Kt 5.

13 P—K Kt 4

.....Returning the Pawn in order to complicate the position.

14 R×Kt P

14 B—R 3

15 B—K 5

15 Q—K R 5

16 B×Kt

A slight advantage is also obtainable by R—K R 5.

16 R—K B sq

17 Q—K 4

Kt—Kt 5 looked promising, but was too difficult to work out under a time limit. One possibility is 17... B×R; 18 Kt—B 7 ch, K—Q 2; 19 R—Q sq ch, K—B sq (K×Kt; 20 B—K 5 ch, K—Kt 3; 21 Q—Kt 3 ch, K—R 3; 22 Q—R 3 ch, K—Kt 3; 23 B—Kt 3, Q—K 5; 24 P—Kt 4); 20 B×B, R×Q; 21 B×Q wins.

17 Q×Q

18 Kt×Q

18 P×B

19 R—K R 5

19 B—B 5

20 Kt—B 5

Probably stronger than R×P immediately, as it prevents Castling.

20 R—B 2

21 Kt×K P

21 B—K 4

See Diagram.

22 R—K sq

But this is not the correct move. P—K B 4 wins easily.

22 R—K 2

23 P—K B 4

The only move.

23 R×Kt

.....Black did not play B×B P fearing the continuation 24

Kt—Kt 7 ch, which, however, would lose as follows: K—B 2; 25 R×R ch, K×R; 26 R×R P, K—B 2; 27 Kt—R 5, K—Kt 3. White intended, instead of this line, 24 R—K B 5, B—K 4; 25 R (K sq)×B, P×R; 26 R—B 8 ch, K—Q 2; 27 Kt—B 5 ch, K—Q 3; 28 Kt—K 4 ch, K—Q 4; 29 Kt—B 3 ch, and wins, but the correct continuation for Black would be 24... K—B 2, with a fair probability of a draw.

24 P×B

24 P×P

25 R×R P

25 Castles

26 K—B 2

R—B sq cannot be played because of the advance of the K P.

26 R—B 3 ch

27 K—K 3

27 R—Q 2

28 R×R

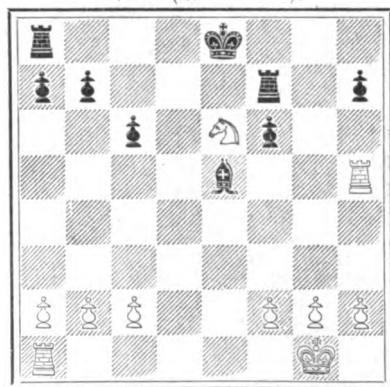
28 K×R

29 R—K 2 and wins

Position after Black's 21st move:—

B—K 4

BLACK (E. MORGAN).



WHITE (R. C. GRIFFITH).

We give the score of the second of the two correspondence games between Manchester and Sheffield, with a few notes from *The Sheffield Weekly Times*, which says of the game that "it is full of interest, and has more than an average share of exciting moments."

GAME No. 4.449.

Vienna Game.

WHITE.
MANCHESTER.

BLACK.
SHEFFIELD.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—Q B 3

2 Kt—K B 3

3 P—B 4

3 P—Q 4

4 P×K P

4 Kt×P

- 5 Kt—B 3 5 B—Q Kt 5
 6 Q—K 2 6 B×Kt
 7 Q P×B 7 Castles
 8 P—B 4 8 B—B 4

.....A curious-looking reply,
 but we believe it to be quite good.

- 9 B—K 3 9 Kt—Q B 3

.....Threatening to make things lively if White Castles immediately, *e.g.*, 10 Castles, Kt—Kt 5. If now 11 P—Q R 3, the White Queen is lost by 11... Kt—R 7 ch; 12 K—Kt sq, Kt—B 6 ch; 13 P×Kt, Kt×P ch. Or if 11 K—Kt sq, then 11... Kt×B P. 11 Q—K sq, however, seems to meet most of Black's attacks.

- 10 P—Q R 3 10 Q—K 2
 11 P×P 11 Kt×P
 12 Castles 12 P—Q B 4

.....This somewhat risky-looking move was played to stop B—Q 4, which would have been rather embarrassing for Black. But 13 Q—Kt 5 would probably have equalised the game.

- 13 B—B 4 13 Kt—Kt 5
 14 R—K sq 14 Q—Q 2
 15 Kt—R 4 15 K R—K sq

.....If Q×P, the following might have occurred: 16 Kt×B, Q×Kt; 17 Q×Kt, Q×Q; 18 R×Q, Kt—B 7; 19 R—K 2, Kt×R; 20 B—K 3, after which the Knight, apparently, cannot be extricated.

- 16 Q—B 3 16 Kt (Kt 5)—B 7
 17 B—Q Kt 5 17 Q×B
 18 Kt×B 18 Kt×B
 19 R×Kt (R sq) 19 P—B 5

.....White has come through the complications with a very attacking position, although he has lost the Exchange. It is difficult to find a good move for

Black. It may be noted that 19... Q—Q 2 would lose immediately by 20 Q—Kt 4.

- 20 Kt×P! 20 K×Kt
 21 Q—Kt 4 ch 21 K—R sq
 22 B—R 6 22 R—K Kt sq
 23 Q×Kt 23 R—Kt 3
 24 B—Q 2

From this point the Bishop has a dominating influence on the game.

- 24 R—K sq
 25 Q—B 5 25 K—Kt sq
 26 R—B sq 26 P—B 3
 27 P—K Kt 4 27 R—K 4
 28 Q—B 4 28 Q×Q P
 29 B—B 3 29 R—K 3
 30 Q—Kt 8 ch 30 K—B 2
 31 P—K R 4

31 B—Kt 4 would have been awkward for Black, to say the least.

- 31 R—K sq
 32 Q—Kt 3 32 Q—K 5
 33 P—Kt 5 33 Q—K 6 ch
 34 Q×Q 34 R×Q
 35 B×P 35 R—K 5
 36 P—R 5 36 R—Kt sq
 37 Kt—Q 2

If 37 P—Kt 6 ch, P×P; 38 P—R 6, R—K 8 ch saves the situation.

- 37 K—K 3
 38 P—Kt 6 38 P—K R 3

.....Forced, and next move Black has no better prospect than to return the Exchange and play for a draw.

- 39 P—Kt 7 39 R—Kt 5
 40 Kt—B 3 40 R (Kt sq)×P
 41 B×R 41 R×B
 42 R—B 8 42 R—Kt 4
 43 P—R 4 43 K—Q 2!
 44 R—B 7 ch 44 K—B sq
 45 K×P — 45 R×P
 46 P—Kt 4 46 P—R 3

Draw agreed.



The following game decided this year's Kitchin Correspondence Tourney, the two players concerned tying and dividing the prize. If Black had drawn the game, he would have won the tourney. We take the score and the notes (abbreviated) from *The Sheffield Weekly News*.

GAME No. 4,450.

Caro-Kann Defence.

WHITE.
S. LEADER
(Leeds).

BLACK.
G. W. MOSES
(Sheffield).

1 P—K 4

1 P—Q B 3

2 P—Q 4

2 P—Q 4

3 P—K 5

3 B—B 4

4 B—Q 3

4 B×B

.....If 4..., B—Kt 3; 5 P—K 6! with advantage.

5 Q×B

5 P—K 3

6 Kt—K 2

Essential to nullify the effect of the variation Q—Kt 3—R 3, as first played by Niemzovitch at San Sebastian, 1912.

6 Q—Kt 3

7 P—K B 4

7 Q—R 3

.....It would appear preferable, in view of the previous note, to continue 7..., P—Kt 3, etc., at once.

8 Q—K B 3

8 P—K Kt 3

9 Castles

9 P—K R 4

.....Necessary to prevent P—K Kt 4, after the Black Knight has reached B 4.

10 B—K 3

10 Kt—R 3

11 Kt—Q 2

11 Kt—Q 2

12 B—B 2

12 B—K 2

13 P—B 4!

13 P—Kt 3

.....If the Pawn is captured the Knight takes up a commanding position at K 4.

14 K R—B sq

14 B—Kt 5

15 Kt—B 3

15 R—Q B sq

16 P—Q R 3

16 B—K 2?

17 P—Q Kt 4

17 P×P

18 Kt (B 3)—K 4

18 Kt—Kt 5

.....To support the Pawn would be ruinous, e.g., 18..., P—Q Kt 4; 19 P—Q R 4, Kt—Kt 3; 20 P×P, Q×P; 21 R—R 5! Q×P; 22 R×R P, and Black's Queen is awkwardly fixed. But 18..., Kt—B 4 would at least defend against a Kt—Q 6.

19 Kt×P

19 Castles

20 Kt (B 4)—Q 6

20 Q R—Q sq

21 R×P

21 P—B 4

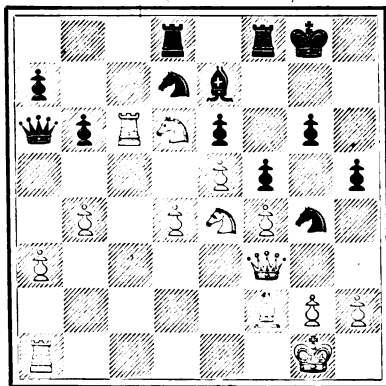
.....Black relied on this manoeuvre, overlooking entirely White's resource Kt—B 5!

22 Kt—B 5

Position after White's 22nd move:—

Kt—B 5.

BLACK (G. W. MOSES).



WHITE (S. LEADER).

22 Kt×Kt

23 Q P×Kt

23 Kt×B

24 K×Kt

24 R—Q 2

25 Q—Q Kt 3

Winning another Pawn and the game.

25 B×Kt

26 Q×P ch

26 K R—B 2

27 B P×B

27 K—R 2

28 Q—B 4!

28 Q×Q

29 R×Q

29 R—B sq

30 R—B 7

30 R×R

31 P×R

31 R—Q B sq

32 R—Q B sq

32 K—Kt 2

33 K—K 3

33 K—B 2

34 K—Q 4

34 Resigns

16th match game, Notes (abbreviated) from *The American Chess Bulletin*.

GAME No. 4.451.

Queen's Pawn.

WHITE.
JANOWSKI.

BLACK.
JAFFE.

B×R; 30 P-K 7 ch, B-B 2;
31 P-K 8 (Q), etc.

- 1 P-Q 4
2 B-B 4
3 P-K 3
4 B-Kt 3
5 P-Q B 3
6 P-K B 4

- 1 P-Q 4
2 P-K 3
3 B-Q 3
4 P-Q B 4
5 Kt-Q B 3
6 P-B 4

.....There is no reason why
Black's completion of the "Stone-
wall" should not yield equality.

- 7 Kt-B 3
8 Q Kt-Q 2
9 Kt×Kt
10 Kt-K 5

- 7 Kt-B 3
8 Kt-K 5
9 B P×Kt
10 Castles

.....Needlessly precipitate in
Castling. He might have guarded
against Q-R 5 ch with the excel-
lent move Q-B 3.

- 11 Q-R 5
12 B-K 2
13 B P×Kt
14 B-B 4
15 Castles (K R)
16 R-B 2
17 P×P
18 Q R-K B sq

- 11 P-B 5
12 Kt×Kt
13 B-K 2
14 P-Q Kt 4
15 B-Q 2
16 P-Kt 5
17 B×P
18 Q-R 4

.....A bad tactical blunder,
hardly excusable in an experienced
player.

- 19 P-K Kt 3

- 19 Q×P?

See Diagram.

- 20 B-R 6

This is master chess. The fact
that the move is not obvious is
Black's only excuse for turning his
back upon one of the most impor-
tant principles of the game.

20 R-B 4

.....If 20... P×B; 21 R-
B 7, R×R; 22 Q×R ch, K-R
sq; 23 Q-B 6 ch, K-Kt sq; 24
B-R 5, and wins. If 20... B-
K sq; 21 Q-Kt 4, B-Kt 3; 22
Q×P ch, K-R sq; 23 Q×P,
P×B; 24 B×P, Q-R 5 (not Q-
R 4, because of R×R ch, etc.); 25
P-K 6, B-K 2; 26 Q-K 5 ch,
K-Kt sq; 27 P-Kt 3, Q-Kt 5;
28 R×R ch, R×R; 29 R×R ch,

- 21 R×R
22 B×Kt P!
23 Q-Kt 5 ch
24 Q-B 6 ch
25 Q-Kt 5 ch
26 P-K 6
27 R×P
28 B-R 5!

- 21 P×R
22 K×B
23 K-R sq
24 K-Kt sq
25 K-R sq
26 B-K sq
27 B-Kt 3
28 Q-Kt 8 ch

.....If B×R, White forces
mate in 5 moves. If B×B; 29
R-B 7, B×R; 30 P×B, and
Black is quite helpless. All this
is great chess on the part of
Janowski.

- 29 R-B sq
30 B×B
31 R-B 7
32 K-Kt 2

- 29 Q-Q 6
30 R-K Kt sq
31 Q-Q 8 ch
32 Q-B 6 ch

.....There is nothing else to
be done, for if 32... R×B; 33 Q-
K 5 ch, followed by Q-Kt 8 ch,
mating next move.

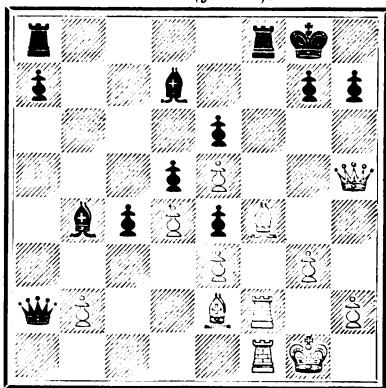
- 33 R×Q
34 K×P
35 Q-K 5 ch
36 Q-Kt 8 ch

- 33 P×R ch
34 R×B
35 R-Kt 2
36 Resigns

Position after Black's 19th move:—

Q×P?

BLACK (JAFFE).



WHITE (JANOWSKI).

Played in the current correspondence match between the Hull and Glasgow Chess Clubs.

GAME No. 4,452.

Queen's Counter Gambit.

NOTES BY M. JACKSON.

WHITE.
M. JACKSON
(Hull).BLACK.
C. WARDHAUGH
(Glasgow).

- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4
3 P×K P
4 Kt—K B 3
5 Q Kt—Q 2

- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 4
3 P—Q 5
4 Kt—Q B 3
5 B—K B 4

.....A novelty which has points to recommend it, attacking the weak Q 6.

- 6 P—Q R 3

Necessary in this game, as if 6 Kt—Kt 3, then B—Kt 5 ch; 7 B—Q 2, P—Q 6, and if 6 P—K Kt 3, then Kt—Kt 5.

- 7 P—K Kt 3
8 P×P
- 6 Q—Q 2
7 P—K B 3
8 P×P

.....Kt×P is nearly always better.

- 9 P—Q Kt 4

Premature.

- 9 B×Kt P

.....A surprise, and quite sound, but it has the effect of developing White's game.

- 10 B—Q Kt 2

The following two lines of play leave White without advantage: (1) 10 P×B, Kt×P; 11 Kt×P, Q×Kt; 12 Q—R 4 ch, B—Q 2; 13 Q×Kt, Q×R; 14 Kt—Kt 3, Q—R 3. (2) 10 P×B, Kt×P; 11 Q—R 4, Kt—B 7 ch; 12 K—Q sq, Kt×R; 13 Q×Kt, P—B 4.

- 11 Q×B
12 B—K Kt 2
- 10 B×Kt ch
11 Castles Q R
12 K Kt—K 2

.....Q—K 3 appears stronger.

- 13 R—Q sq
14 Castles
- 13 B—K 5
14 Kt—B 4

.....Giving White the opening he wants. 14., B×Kt; 15 B×B, Kt—K 4 was best.

- 15 Q—K B 4
16 Q×B
- 15 B×Kt

Black's moves from now up to 23 are practically all forced.

- 17 B×P
18 B×B P
19 Q—Kt 4 ch
- 16 Kt—Q 3
17 Kt×P
18 Q×R

The key move; the Queen for two Rooks would have been a draw.

- 20 Q×Kt
- 19 Q—Q 2
20 Q R—K sq

.....K R—K sq was better.

- 21 B×Kt
- 21 Q×B
- Of course if P×B, White mates in three.

- 22 Q×Q
23 B×R
24 P—K B 4
- 22 P×Q
23 R×B
24 R—K sq

.....K—Q 2 at once was better.

- 25 K—B 2
26 R—Q sq ch
27 P—K 4
28 K—K 3
29 R—Q 3
30 R—B 3
- 25 K—Q 2
26 K—K 3
27 R—Q Kt sq
28 R—Kt 6 ch
29 R—Kt 7

The key move for White. After this no danger need be feared from Black's B P.

- 31 P—K 5 ch
32 P—B 5
33 P—Q 6 ch
- 30 K—Q 3
31 K—Q 2
32 P—K R 4

K—B 4 was quicker.

- 34 K—B 4
35 P—K R 3
36 R—K B 3 and wins
- 33 K—K 2
34 K—B 3
35 R—B 7 ch
F 2

Mr. W. Timbrell Pierce, winner of the following game played on board 1 of the friendly correspondence match between Devon and Cornwall, is 79 years of age! This fact in itself is worth more than passing notice; but we think that the only appropriate compliment which we can pay Mr. Pierce is to reproduce the game, with a selection from the notes by himself and by Mr. J. G. Woods in *The Devon and Exeter Gazette*.

GAME No. 4,453.

2 P—Q B 3 Opening.

WHITE.
W. T. PIERCE
(Devon).
1 P—K 4
2 P—Q B 3
This serves to throw the players on their own resources (P.).
3 Kt—B 3
The position is the same as after the opening moves of the Petroff, supposing White plays 3 P—Q B 3 instead of the usual move, P—Q 4. It seems to answer quite well (W.).
4 Kt×P
5 P—Q 3
6 P—Q 4
7 B—Q 3
8 Castles
9 P—K B 4
10 Kt—Q 2
Loses a Pawn, but the loss tends to develop White's game (P.).

11 P×P
12 K—R sq
.....I question if Black anticipated White's rejoinder (P.).

13 Q Kt—B 4!
14 B—K 3
15 Kt×B
16 R—B sq
.....If 16.., Kt×Kt, then 17 B—Q B 5, Q—Q sq; 18 P×Kt! (W.).

17 R—B 7
18 Q—B 2

BLACK.
A. MENHINICK
(Cornwall).
1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

3 P—Q 4
4 Kt×P
5 Kt—K B 3
6 B—Q 3
7 Castles
8 Q Kt—Q 2
9 P—B 4

10 P×P
11 Q—Kt 3
12 Q×Q P

13 Q—B 4
14 Q—B 2
15 Q×Kt
16 Q—K 2

17 Q—Q sq
18 P—K Kt 3

.....It is difficult for Black to meet the attack, but R—K sq might be tried. The text-move weakens the King's position (W.).

19 B—Q 4
20 P×Kt
21 R—Q B 3
19 Kt×Kt
20 Kt—K sq
21 P—Kt 3

.....To prevent B—Q B 5, but it blocks the mobility of the Q somewhat. Kt—Kt 2 seems indicated (P.).

22 Q—Q 2
23 Q—R 6
24 P—K Kt 3
25 B—K 2
26 R—K 3
22 B—K 3
23 Kt—Kt 2
24 Kt—R 4?
25 R—B sq

An important move. It supports the advance of K P in some variations (P.).

26 R—B 5
.....A bait! But White is as anxious to keep his K B as Black is to capture it; and besides, if 27 B×R, P×B, Black obtains command of the long diagonal and gets the initiative (P.).

27 R—Q sq
28 P—K Kt 4
27 Kt—Kt 2
28 R—R 5

.....Quite futile. Perhaps R×B is best, giving up the Exchange. The rest of the game is forced (P.).

29 R—K R 3
30 R×Kt
31 P×P
32 B—Q 3
33 P×P e.p.
34 R—K Kt sq
35 R—Kt 7
36 B×B
37 K—Kt 2
38 K—Kt sq
29 Kt—R 4
30 P×R
31 K—R sq
32 P—B 4
33 R—B 2
34 R×B
35 B—B 4
36 R—Q 8 ch
37 R—Q 7 ch
38 Resigns

The following game was played in the quadrangular correspondence tournament organised by the *Algemeen Handelsblad*, which is still in progress :—

GAME No. 4,454.

Three Knights.

- | WHITE.
M. MARCHAND. | BLACK.
A. G. OLLAND. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 Kt—B 3 | 3 B—Kt 5 |
| 4 Kt—Q 5 | |
| Kt × P or B—B 4 is more usual. | |
| 5 P × Kt | 4 Kt × Kt |
| 6 P—B 3 | 5 P—Q 3 |
| 7 B—B 4 ? | 6 B—R 4 |
| 8 Castles | 7 Castles |
| 9 B—K 2 | 8 B—K Kt 5 |

Almost forced, proving therefore the weakness of his 7th move.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 10 Q—Kt 3 | 9 P—Q B 3 |
| 11 P—K R 3 | 10 B—Kt 3 |
| 12 P—Q 3 | 11 B—K R 4 |
| 13 R—K sq | 12 Kt—Q 2 |
| 14 P × P | 13 R—K sq |
| 15 B—Kt 5 | 14 P × P |
| 16 Kt—R 4 | 15 Q—B 2 |
| 17 R × B | 16 B × B |
| 18 Q R—K sq | 17 P—Q 4 |
| 19 Q—Q sq | 18 R—K 3 |
| 20 Kt—B 5 | 19 Q R—K sq |
| 21 P—Q Kt 4 | 20 Kt—B sq |
| 22 Q—Q 2 | 21 Q—Q 2 |
| 23 P—Q 4 | 22 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 24 P—K R 4 | 23 P—K 5 |
| 25 B—K 3 | 24 P—B 3 |
| 26 Kt—Kt 3 | 25 Kt—K 2 |

Exchanging Knights would have been better than losing time as White now does, while enabling Black's Bishop to get into play.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 26 B—B 2 | |
| 27 Kt—B sq | 26 B—B 2 |
| 28 P—Kt 3 | 27 Kt—B 4 |
| 29 Q—Q sq | 28 P—K R 3 |
| | 29 P—K Kt 4 |

.....Black has now the initiative, and White's position gets worse and worse.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 30 P × P | 30 B P × P |
| 31 R—B 2 | 31 R—Kt 3 |
| 32 Q—R 5 | 32 K—Kt 2 |
| 33 Q—R 3 | 33 P—K R 4 ! |
| 34 P—Q B 4 | 34 P—Kt 5 |
| 35 Q—Kt 2 | 35 P—R 5 |
| 36 P—R 4 | 36 P—R 6 |
| 37 Q—R sq | |

If 37 Q—R 2, Kt—R 5 at once.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 38 P—R 5 | 37 P × P |
| 39 B—B sq | 38 Q—B 2 |
| | 39 Kt—R 5 |

.....The *Tijdschrift* points out that 39..., P—R 7 ch is very powerful.

- 40 Kt—R 2

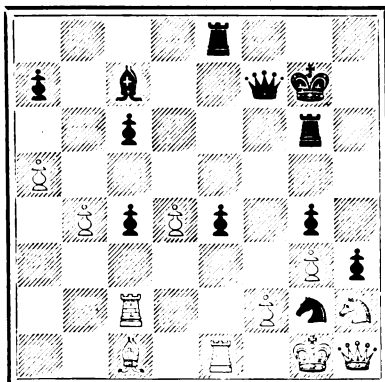
If 40 P × Kt, P—R 7 ch ; 41 Kt × P, P—Kt 6 ; 42 P × P, B × Kt P ; 43 R—K Kt 2, B—K 8, etc. But now White's Queen is in a truly extraordinary corner.

40 Kt—Kt 7

Position after Black's 40th move :—

Kt—Kt 7.

BLACK (OLLAND).



WHITE (MARCHAND).

41 R (K sq)—K 2 41 P—K 6!
 42 P×P 42 B×Kt P
 43 Kt—B sq 43 Q—B 6
 44 R×Kt 44 Black
 announced mate in 7 moves

.....Viz., 44., R—K B sq;
 45 R×B, Q×Kt ch; 46 K—R 2,
 R—B 7 ch; 47 R×R, Q×R ch;
 48 R—Kt 2 (if 48 Q—Kt 2, P×Q,
 etc.), P—Kt 6 ch; 49 K×P, Q—
 B 5 ch, etc. Or if 45 Kt×B, P—
 R 7 ch; 46 R×P, Q×Kt ch, etc.

Devon v. Middlesex.—Game played in the final round of the
 7th S.C.C.U. correspondence championship.

GAME No. 4,455.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.
 F. PITT FOX
 (Devon).

BLACK.
 E. M. JELLIE
 (Middlesex).

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 B—B 4
4 P—B 3	4 P—B 4
5 P—Q 4	5 K P×P
6 P—K 5	6 P×P
7 Castles	

7 Kt×P is the recognised continuation. But White is aiming at a variation like that in *The Modern Chess Instructor*, p. 18, col. 41, where Steinitz remarks that White's position is similar to that arising in the Danish Gambit, but is more in his favour.

8 B×P	7 P×P
	8 B—Kt 5

.....If Black here played K Kt—K 2 and White replied 9 Q—Kt 3, the exact position in Steinitz's col. 41 would be reached. Black's actual line of play is still less promising, and his error in keeping back his K Kt soon becomes apparent.

9 P—Q R 3	9 B—R 4
10 Q—R 4	10 B—Kt 3
11 R—K sq	11 Q Kt—K 2
12 B—B 4	12 P—B 3
13 P—K 6!	13 Kt—B 3
14 P×P ch	14 B×P
15 Q—Kt 3	15 B×P ch

.....A desperate attempt to get an end-game with three Pawns against a minor piece. Black, however, takes care that what end-game there is shall be of a very different kind.

16 K×B	16 Q—Kt 3 ch
17 Q×Q	17 P×Q
18 Kt—B 3	18 P—Q Kt 4
19 B—Kt 3	19 K—B sq
20 Q R—Q sq	20 P—K R 4
21 Kt—Kt 5	21 Q R—K sq
22 R×B!	22 Kt×R
23 Kt—K 6 ch	23 K—B 2
24 Kt—B 5 dis. ch	

A curious variation would have been 24 Kt—B 4 dis ch, K—B 3? 25 Kt—K 4 dbl. ch, mate! But Black would, of course, have played 24., K—B sq again.

24 Kt—Q 4

.....The only move to prolong the game was 24., K—Kt 3.

25 Kt (B5)×Kt	25 R×R
26 K×R	26 K—K 2
27 Kt×Kt ch	27 K×Kt
28 Kt—B 4	28 R—K sq ch
29 K—B 2	29 P—K Kt 4
30 Kt×P	30 K—Q 3
31 Kt—Kt 7	31 R—K B sq
32 Kt—K 6	32 R—K Kt sq
33 P—Kt 3	33 P—Kt 3
34 P—K R 4	34 Resigns

In his "Chess and Checkers" column in *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, Mr. Walter Penn Shipley recently devoted considerable space to the career of Wilhelm Steinitz, illustrated by several games. Unfortunately the demands on our own war-restricted pages do not allow us to quote as freely as we should have liked from the articles. We must confine ourselves to the reproduction of two games previously unpublished. The first was played in Philadelphia on Thanksgiving Day, 1882, and was the first game which Steinitz failed to win in America. Mr. Shipley, of whose notes we make use, confesses that he himself started out with the idea of playing for a draw.

GAME No. 4.456.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. W. P. SHIPLEY.	BLACK. W. STEINITZ.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 K Kt—K 2

.....A favourite defence at this time of the world's champion, and one which has stood him in good stead in many hard-fought games.

5 P—Q 4	5 P×P
6 Kt×P	6 Kt×Kt
7 Q×Kt	7 Kt—B 3
8 B×Kt	

With this move White deliberately throws away whatever advantage he has in the opening, and plays for a draw. The Editor well remembers Steinitz's tried look when the move was played, and how he remarked, under his breath, "Ach—swappy, swappy."

9 Q×Q ch	8 Q P×B
10 Kt—B 3	9 K×Q
11 B—Q 2	10 B—K 2
12 P—Q R 3	11 B—Q 2
13 P—B 3	12 K—B sq
14 Kt—K 2	13 P—Q Kt 3
15 B—B 3	14 K—Kt 2
16 B—Q 4	15 P—B 3
17 P—K Kt 3	16 B—Q 3
18 B—B 3	17 P—Q B 4
19 K—B 2	18 K R—K sq
	19 R—K 2

20 P—Q Kt 4	20 Q R—K sq
21 Kt—B 4	21 P—B 4

.....Now Steinitz attempts to break through and very nearly succeeds.

22 Kt—Q 5	22 R—K 3
23 B×P	23 K B P×P
24 P—K B 4	24 P—K 6 ch
25 K—K 2	25 B—Kt 4 ch
26 K—K sq	26 B—B 3
27 P—B 4	27 P×P
28 P×P	28 P—Kt 4
29 P—K B 5	29 R (K 3)—K 2
30 Kt×R	30 B×R
31 K—K 2	31 R×Kt
32 P—B 6	

The game is exceedingly complicated. White is forced to become aggressive, as in this position his best defence was a counter attack. We seriously doubt whether it was possible at any stage for Black to have scored. However, the Bohemian champion was determined that his heretofore unbroken record of victories in this country should stand, and accordingly worked very hard to effect a win. A few moves later he took fully three-quarters of an hour upon one combination.

32 R—Q 2
33 R×B
34 R—K B sq
35 B—R 6
36 B—Kt 7
33 P×P
34 B—K 4
35 R—B 2
36 K—B 3

37 K×P	37 K—Q 4	45 B—Kt 7	45 K—K 3
38 P—Kt 4	38 P—B 6	46 R×P	46 K—B 4
39 K—Q 3	39 R—Q 2	47 R—R sq	47 K×P
40 K—B 2	40 K—B 5	48 R—Q R sq	48 B×P
41 B—R 6	41 R—B 2	49 R—R 5 ch	49 K—B 5
42 P—Kt 5	42 B×R P	50 B×B	50 R×B
43 R—K R sq	43 B—K 4	51 R—Q B 5	51 Drawn
44 R—R 4 ch	44 K—Q 4		

The other game was also played in Philadelphia in 1882, on the occasion of Steinitz's first visit to the city. It was an exhibition game, and the only game in which the great master ever encountered the late G. C. Reichhelm. The notes are again Mr. Shipley's.

GAME No. 4.457.

Vienna Game.

WHITE.	BLACK.
W. STEINITZ.	G. C. REICHHELM.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 B—B 4
.....Black avoids the Steinitz Gambit. Kt—K B 3, however, is the more usual continuation.	
3 P—B 4	
Kt—K B 3 can now be played, transforming the game into the Three Knights' Opening.	
	3 P—Q 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 B—K Kt 5
.....Kt—K B 3 is now probably the better continuation.	
5 Kt—Q R 4	5 Kt—Q 2
6 B—B 4	6 B—Kt 3
7 P—Q 3	7 K Kt—B 3
8 Kt×B	8 Kt×Kt
9 P×P	9 B×Kt
10 Q×B	10 P×P
11 B—Kt 3	11 Castles
12 Castles	

White has now the full advantage that can be expected from the opening, namely the open K

Bishop's file, and with this attack he finally wins a Pawn and the game.

	12 Q—Q 3
13 B—Kt 5	13 Q Kt—Q 2
14 P—B 3	14 P—Q R 4
15 K—R sq	15 R—R 3
16 B—Q B 4	16 R—Kt 3
17 R—B 2	17 P—R 3
18 B—K 3	18 P—B 4
19 Q R—K B sq	19 R—B 3
20 Q—Kt 3	20 K—R 2
21 B—Q Kt 5	21 R—B 2
22 B×Kt	22 Kt×B

.....If either R or Q×B, then Steinitz would probably have continued with B×R P, &c.

23 R×P	23 R×R
24 R×R	24 Q—K Kt 3
25 Q—B 2	25 Resigns

.....Black could, of course, have continued the game for many moves, but, being a Pawn down and a weak King's Pawn, it was more courteous to resign at once.

City of London Chess Club.—We gave last month the result of the play-off of the triple tie in the championship tournament. The final table was as follows:—

	1	2	3	Score.
1 G. E. Wainwright	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	1 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1st
2 P. W. Sergeant	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	2 2nd
3 E. Macdonald	0 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3rd

Mr. Wainwright (who is Yorkshire by birth, and was educated at Bradford Grammar School and Oxford University, which he represented 1882-1885), is to be congratulated on his second success in these contests, having previously won the event in 1907. He played with more daring than either of his rivals in the triple tie, and was duly rewarded. Mr. Sergeant, whose best record this is in the City championship, only lost the same number of games as the winner, but his two failures were both against Wainwright. Mr. Macdonald up to the last game stood a chance of tying again with the latter, but by losing this to Sergeant only came out third. We append the score of this game.

GAME No. 4,458.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.

BLACK.

E. MACDONALD.

P. W. SERGEANT.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 B—Kt 5

3 P—Q R 3

4 B—R 4

4 Kt—B 3

5 P—Q 3

5 P—Q 3

6 P—B 3

6 B—Q 2

.....P—K Kt 3 seems the best way to take advantage of White's slow development.

7 Castles

7 B—K 2

8 R—K sq

8 Castles

9 Q Kt—Q 2

9 Kt—K sq

10 Kt—B sq

10 B—B 3

11 Kt—Kt 3

11 P—K Kt 3

12 Q—K 2 ?

A mistake. White saw, as soon as he had touched his Queen, that this move was bad, but did not like the only alternative, Q—Q 2, to save his K.B.

12 Kt—Q 5

13 Kt×Kt

13 B×B

.....13... P×Kt; 14 B×B, Q×B; 15 P×P, B×P; 16 B—K 3, would give White a slightly superior game.

14 Kt—B 3

14 P—B 4

15 B—K 3

15 Kt—Kt 2

16 P—Q 4

16 Kt—K 3

17 Q—Q 2

17 Q—Kt 2

18 P—Q 5

18 Kt—Kt 2

19 P—K R 3

19 B—Q 2

20 Kt—R 2

20 B—R 5

21 Kt—B 3

21 B×Kt

.....21... P—B 4 is countered by 22 B—Kt 5.

22 P×B

22 P—B 4

23 B—Kt 5

23 Q—K sq

24 B—R 6

24 R—B 2

25 Kt—Kt 5

25 R—K 2

26 B×Kt

26 R×B

27 P—B 4

27 P—R 3

28 Kt—B 3

28 P—K Kt 4

29 P×P

29 B×P

30 P—K Kt 4

30 B—R 2

.....It is important to retain command of this diagonal.

31 Q—K 3

31 Q—K 2

32 Kt—Q 2

32 R—K B sq

33 R—K B sq

33 K R—B 2

34 R×R

34 R×R

35 P—K Kt 3

35 Q—B 3

36 R—K B sq

36 Q—Kt 3

37 R×R

37 Q×R

38 P—Kt 3

38 Q—Kt 3

39 Q—Q B 3

39 Q—B 7

.....Best. If Q—Q 6 instead, White, after exchanging Queens, is able to attack Black Bishop in two moves.

40 Q×Q

Not, of course, 40 Q—R 5, P—Kt 3!

40 B×O

40 B×Q

41 K—B 2
42 K—K 3

41 K—B 2

69 P—R 4

68 K—Kt 3

The game was here adjourned.

43 K—B 3
44 K—K 3
45 K—B 3
46 K—K 3

42 K—K 2
43 P—Kt 4
44 P—Kt 5
45 P—Q R 4
46 K—K sq

Now 69 K—K 3 is too late, for then K—R 4; 70 Kt—K 4, B×Kt; 71 K×B, K—Kt 5, and Black must win.

70 P×P

69 K—R 4

.....Losing a tempo in order that White's King may return to B 3 before the R P advances.

47 K—B 3
48 P×P
49 Kt—Kt 3
50 K—K 4
51 K—K 3
52 Kt—Q 2
53 Kt—K 4
54 K—Q 2

47 P—R 5
48 B×P
49 K—K 2
50 K—B 3
51 B—K sq
52 K—K 2
53 B—R 5
54 P—Kt 6

.....Black plays for a win, whereas White, to whom a draw was sufficient to give the second prize, is obviously content to draw. If now 55 P—R 3, P—Kt 7; 56 Kt—B 3, B—Kt 6, and 57 K—Q 3 cannot well be played because of 57... B—R 7; 58 K—B 2, P—Kt 8 (Q) ch; 59 Kt×Q, B×P; 60 Kt—B 3, K—B 3, threatening P—K 5.

55 P×P
56 K—Q 3
57 K—K 3
58 Kt—Q 2
59 K—B 3
60 K—K 3
61 Kt—K 4 ch
62 Kt—Q 2
63 K—B 3
64 Kt—K 4
65 K—K 3
66 Kt—Q 2
67 K—B 3

55 B×P
56 B—Q 8
57 B—B 7
58 B—R 5
59 B—Q 8 ch
60 K—B 3
61 K—K 2
62 B—R 5
63 B—Q 2
64 B—R 5
65 B—B 7
66 K—Q 2
67 K—B 2

See Diagram.

68 K—K 2?

Losing important time. He should have returned to K 3, so as to be able to play Kt—K 4 next move.

White was desperately short of time now and up to his 80th move. The text-move is useless; but the game is lost anyhow.

70 P×P
71 Kt—B 3
72 K—Q 2
73 Kt×Kt P
74 K—K 3

70 P×P
71 K—Kt 5
72 B—Kt 3
73 K×P
74 K×P

and Black won.

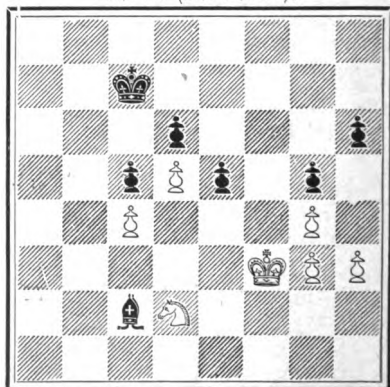
The concluding moves were :—
75 Kt—B 3, K—K 3; 76 Kt—R 4, K—B 3; 77 Kt—B 3, P—Q 4; 78 Kt—Q 2, P—B 5; 79 K—B 2, P—B 6; 80 Kt—Kt 3, P—Q 5; 81 K—K 2, P—Q 6 ch; 82 K—K sq, P—K 5; 83 K—B 2, B—B 2; 84 Kt—B 5, K—K 4; 85 K—K 3, P—Q 7; 85 K—K 2, B—B 5 ch; 87 K—Q sq, K—Q 5; 88 Resigns.

Mr. Macdonald is not seen at his best in the latter part of this game.

Position after Black's 67th move :—

K—B 2

BLACK (SERGEANT).



WHITE (MACDONALD).

The following game was played in the championship tournament of the Metropolitan Chess Club.

GAME No. 4.459.

Centre Counter.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
J. M. BEE.		H. G. COLE.	
1 P—K 4		1 P—Q 4	14 P—B 3
2 P×P		2 Q×P	15 P—Q Kt 4
3 Kt—Q B 3		3 Q—Q R 4	16 K R—K sq
4 P—Q 4		4 Kt—Q B 3	14 B—Q 3
.....Much inferior to the normal Kt—K B 3. It is best to reserve Q B 3 for the Pawn, allowing the Black Queen a good line of retreat in case of danger.		White's attack is bound to come off first. There seems, however, no satisfactory defence for Black now, though he struggles hard.	
5 B—Q Kt 5	5 B—Q 2	17 P—Kt 5	17 P—R 4
6 Kt—B 3	6 Castles	18 P—B 4	18 P—Kt 4
7 Q—K 2	7 P—K 3	19 P—B 5	19 B—B 5
8 Castles	8 B—Q 3	20 P—B 6	20 R—Q 4
.....Apparently not seeing the threat coming.		21 P×P ch	21 K×P
9 B—Q 2	9 P—Q R 3	22 Q—B 4	22 B—Q 3
10 P—Q R 4	10 Kt—B 3	23 Q—B 6 ch	23 K—B sq
.....Not, of course, P×B; but Q—Kt 3 looks feasible.		24 P—Kt 6	24 P—Kt 5
11 Kt—Q 5	11 Kt—Q Kt 5	25 P—Kt 7 ch	25 K—Kt sq
12 B×B ch	12 R×B	26 Q—R 6	26 P—B 3
13 Kt×Q Kt	13 B×Kt	27 Kt—K 5	27 B×Kt
		28 R×B	28 Q—Kt 3
		29 R×R	29 Kt×R
		30 B×P	30 Kt—B 2
		31 Q×P	31 Kt—Q 4
		32 R—Q B sq and wins	

The following hard-fought game, played in the first round (Class I, Section D) of the British Chess Federation Correspondence Tourney, will be particularly interesting to Lincolnshire players, the winner being the sole resident representative of the County in the competition. Mr. Hill has, however, figured prominently in Yorkshire chess for some years, being a vice-president of the Y.C.A., and in pre-war days a regular member of the Sheffield Woodhouse Cup team, in addition to assisting the County on several occasions. He also was a joint winner of the Kitchin correspondence tourney in 1911-12. His other game in the round, against Mr. F. N. Braund, Newport, ended in a draw. We hope to give the score of this game next month.

GAME No. 4.460.

Danish Gambit.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Rev. R. P. QUILTER (Dormans).		Mr. G. H. HILL (Gainsborough).	
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4	3 P—Q B 3
2 P—Q 4		2 P×P	4 B—Q B 4
			3 P×P
			4 P—Q 4
			Black plays the variation recommended by Stasch Mlotkowski in "Random Suggestions," No.

10, *B.C.M.*, Nov., 1916, p. 380, and also referred to in the *B.C.M.*, January, 1918, p. 18, giving the score of a game against Marshall in a simultaneous exhibition, resulting in his only defeat.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 5 B×P | 5 P×P |
| 6 B×P (Kt 2) | 6 B—Kt 5 ch |
| 7 Kt—B 3 | 7 B×Kt ch |
| 8 B×B | 8 Kt—K B 3 |
| 9 Q—K 2 | 9 Q—K 2 |
| 10 R—Kt sq | 10 Kt×B |
| 11 P×Kt | 11 Q×Q ch |
| 12 Kt×Q | 12 Castles |
| 13 Castles | 13 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 14 Kt—B 4 | 14 B—B 4 |
| 15 Q R—K sq | 15 Kt—R 3 |
| 16 R—K 3 | 16 Q R—Q sq |
| 17 R—Kt 3 | |

Losing no time in making the most of the positional advantage the Gambit temporarily affords. Black's play for the next few moves requires the utmost care to prevent disaster, and he is compelled to surrender the Pawn advantage.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| | 17 P—K B 3 |
| 18 Kt—R 5 | 18 B—Kt 3 |
| 19 Kt—B 4 | 19 K R—K sq |
| 20 Kt×B | 20 P×Kt |
| 21 R×P | 21 R×P |
| 22 B×P | 22 K—B 2 |
| 23 R—Kt 5 | |

Cleverly retaining the captured Pawn.

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| | 23 R×R |
| 24 B×R | 24 R—K 4 |

.....Black's first opportunity for an offensive.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 25 P—K R 4 | 25 Kt—B 4 |
| 26 B—K 3 | 26 Kt—K 5 |
| 27 R—Q sq | 27 Kt—B 3 |
| 28 K—B sq | |

I rather anticipated here B—Kt 5, with a view to the possible exchange of the Kt for B, followed by an attack on the Pawns. Mr. Quilter, however, evidently intended to make a tour across the board to oppose the advance of the Pawns (*G.H.H.*).

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| | 28 P—R 4 |
| 29 K—K 2 | 29 Kt—Q 4 |

.....After an exhaustive analysis of the position I played this move hoping, but hardly expecting, K—Q 2. White, doubtless intent on crossing to the Queen's side as soon as possible, particularly after my last move, perhaps overlooked the danger of the double exchange (*G.H.H.*).

- 30 K—Q 2

But for this move I think, despite the slight superiority in the Pawn position for Black, my opponent would probably have deservedly divided the spoils.

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| | 30 Kt×B |
| 31 P×Kt | 31 R—Q 4 ch |

.....This was probably the decisive move, the exchange giving Black a narrow victory in all variations.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 32 K—B 2 | 32 R×R |
| 33 K×R | 33 P—R 5 |
| 34 P—Kt 4 | |

The ideal position for the Black King is K 5, and White plays the most enterprising variation.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| | 34 K—B 3 |
| 35 P—Kt 5 ch | 35 K—B 4 |
| 36 K—Q 2 | 36 K—Kt 5 |

.....Correctly judging the position.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 37 K—Q 3 | 37 K×P |
| 38 K—K 4 | 38 K×P |
| 39 K—K 5 | 39 K—Kt 3 |
| 40 K—K 6 | 40 P—Kt 4 |
| 41 Resigns | |

A most interesting and instructive game, rendered particularly enjoyable on account of the unflinching courtesy of my opponent. Mr. Quilter is to be commended for playing the Danish Gambit in a correspondence game and coming so near to success. The manifold variations in the end-game will afford pleasure to lovers of Pawn play (*G.H.H.*).

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

The solving competition in connection with the Good Companion Chess Problem Club at the Melbourne C.C., on February 22nd, resulted in Mr. C. G. Watson winning 1st prize, solving all twelve problems in forty-seven minutes. The remaining prizes fell to Mr. M. Bannan, 2nd (10 correct); Mr. G. Gundersen 3rd (9); Mr. J. A. Erskine 4th (8); and Messrs. H. Tate and G. Hall equal 5th (7).

G.C.C.P. Club.—The following are the three prize problems in the April award made by Dr. O. Wurzburg. We specially invite attention to Mr. White's position, which strikes us as an unusually clever piece of two-move strategy and above the average in difficulty. We believe most problemists will prefer it to Mr. Penrose's.

First prize, by L. S. Penrose, Sussex.—White: K at Q Kt 2; Q at K B 7; R at Q B 5; B at Q Kt 6; Kt at K R 4; Ps at K Kt 6, K B 4, 5 and Q B 6. Black: K at Q 3; Rs at Q sq and Q B sq; Bs at K R sq and Q R 5; Kts at K Kt 2 and Q R 2; Ps at K B 3, Q Kt 4, 5 and 6. Mate in two.

Second prize, by Alain C. White, Litchfield, Conn.—White: K at Q 2; Q at K B 2; Rs at K Kt 5 and K sq; B at K B 7; Kts at K 5 and Q 3; Ps at K Kt 6, K B 6, K 2 and Q B 4. Black: K at K 5; Rs at K R 6 and Q 3; Bs at K R 4 and 7; Ps at K Kt 5 and Q 2. Mate in two.

Third prize, by H. D'O. Bernard.—White: K at Q Kt 6; Q at Q B sq; Rs at K R 4 and Q 5; Kts at K B 2 and Q 6; Ps at K R 2, K Kt 4, K B 5, Q 2 and Q Kt 4. Black: K at K B 5; R at Q 6; B at Q B 5; Kt at K Kt 4; Ps at K R 3, K B 3, 6 and Q Kt 4. Mate in two.

With the May folder, the G.C.C.P. Club issued a supplement entitled "Fable of the Discontented Chessmen," by Mr. David A. Mitchell. It is an amusing skit on how a vast percentage of people in the ordinary walks of life are always dissatisfied with their lot. The author points his moral, "Every man in his place and at work, spells success" by the medium of the chessmen. The Pawns, Knights, Bishops, Rooks and Queen express individual discontent and seek to level their rank with that of the King, when a battered Knight, an old warrior from another set, reproves their folly and concludes, "Your Pawns are as necessary to the success of the game as we Knights. Rooks and Bishops all have their special work to do which only they can perform. Back with you!" The directing argument was effective and so according to the apologue the game of chess was rescued and went on successfully.

Washington Birthday Solving Tourney.—The following reports were in due course received by the G.C.C.P.C.—Manhattan Chess Club (New York), Dr. L. Cohn, 12 in 2 hrs. 23 mins., L. B. Meyer, 11 in

1 hr. 14 mins., L. Rothstein, 11 in 1 hr. 17 mins., A. S. Meyer, 11 in 1 hr. 18 mins.; Empire City C.C. (New York), G. Kohler, 9 in 2 hrs., A. J. Souweine, 8 in 2 hrs., Dr. A. Freundlich, 6 in 1 hr. 3 mins.; Columbia College (New York), Sher. Clapp 5, H. Pinski 4, Samuel Clapp 3, all 2 hrs. 15 mins.; New York City College, S. Seplowin, 11 in 1 hr. 50 mins., E. Finkelstein, 10 in 2 hrs. 22 mins., H. Borschow 8 in 2 hrs., C. D. Franz, 7 in 2 hrs. 30 mins.; Brooklyn C.C., W. Wolfman, 11 in 2 hrs. 2 mins., E. Lang, 11 in 2 hrs. 3 mins., A. S. Wardwell, 11 in 2 hrs. 45 mins., W. M. de Vissier, 10 in 2 hrs.; Havana C.C. (Cuba), A. Mora, 12 in 2 hrs. 12 mins., R. Blanco, 11 in 55 mins., Miss Teresa Mora, 9 in 1 hr. 30 mins., B. Baniter, 8 in 1 hr.; St. Louis C.C., J. T. Downman, 11, J. L. Cassilly 10, E. Schrader, R. F. Grady, T. M. Davison, 9 each, all 2 hrs.; Capitól C. C. (Washington), F. B. Walker, 11, J. W. Byler 10 each in 1 hr. 19 mins.; C. L. Veerhoff, E. M. Knapp, J. B. Beadle and L. H. Cake 8 each—no time recorded; California State Prison (San Quentin) P. Clandeanos 9, L. Hoffman 8, E. L. Labrause 8, J. Williams, G. R. Campbell and F. Howard each 6—no time taken; Toronto C.C. (Canada), W. J. Faulkner, 12 in 58 mins M. Sim, 12 in 1 hr. 19 mins., J. C. Gardner 6, A. H. Stovell 4; Café la Regence (Paris), F. Lazard, 12 in 45 mins., A. Gibaud 10, A. Mouranchon 8, C. Girard 6, Capt. E. Bergero 5—no time given beyond the winner's; L'Echiquier Toulousain (Toulouse), G. Berges de Zuniga 7, Barousse 4, Begue 3, Commandant Pierrefitte et Machicst 2—no time furnished; Group of Chess Players in Nice, F. Demeur 11, G. Renaud 8, M. Breton 5, Baron A Buchet 4—times not given. Melbourne C.C., C. G. Watson 12 in 47 mins.—others solved 9 and fewer in the given time.

On the whole the tournament must be regarded as a singular success when the prevailing world travail is considered, and hopes are much cherished that next year's competition will be far more reaching and more popular in those centres which have hitherto carried out the enjoyable programmes.

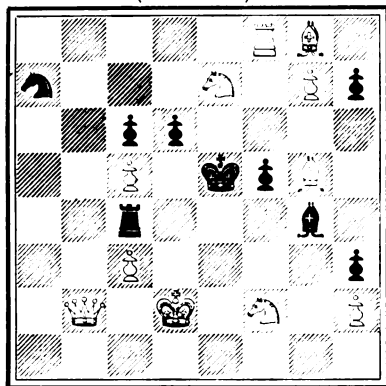
Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity.—The twelfth monthly meeting took place at Brighton on the 11th ult., the association having completed its first year of existence. Its advance has been very satisfactory, starting with six, it has increased its membership to seventy-three. Mr. F. E. Purchas, for private reasons, retired from the presidency, but intends to continue his interest in the Fraternity. The vacancy thus created has been filled by Mr. H. E. Dudney, whose acceptance of office has given much pleasure. He is world-known in puzzledom, and is also a keen student of chess problems.

It seems probable that at one of the forthcoming monthly meetings the question of a general meeting in London will be arranged—much will doubtless depend upon the war horizon.

The usual Solution Competition (handicap) was held. 1st, B. Fison (scratch) 146, 2nd, Percy Howell (scratch) 135, 3rd, H. E. Dudeney (received 10 points) 105. The problems submitted were twelve original two-movers composed by members. The solvers had to give

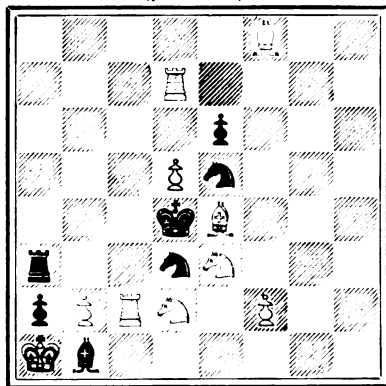
votes to the positions, in order to give small prizes as tokens of the event. The annexed were two of the successful compositions.

By H. W. BUTLER (Brighton).
(12 Votes).



Mate in two.

By Col. A. CAMPBELL (Bognor).
(7 Votes).



Mate in two.

F. W. Markwick's 2-er also received seven votes.

We learn too late to withdraw the diagram, that Mr. Butler's position is cooked by 1 Kt—Kt 6 ch.

	30	31	April	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	B.G.L.	W.J.W.	Totals	N.M.G.	N.M.G.	S.G.	B.G.L.	B.H.	F.M.T.	A.H.G.
Barrett-Lennard, R. F. . .	0	4	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bernard, H. D'O.	12	8	324	11	20	12	8	6	6	20
Cooper, A. R.	12	4	326	11	18	10	8	6	6	18
Davis, H. H.	12	8	330	11	20	12	8	6	6	20
Fison, B.	12	8	334	11	12	12	8	6	6	20
Gibbins, N. M.	12	4	314	11	18	12	4	6	6	18
Gillam, G.	12	4	314	11	14	12	4	6	6	18
Harwood, C.	10	4	244	10	0	—	4	6	6	12
Markwick, F. W.	12	4	318	11	12	12	8	6	6	18
Smith, Stanley	12	8	324	11	16	12	8	6	6	20
Wallis, E.	12	8	296	11	16	12	4	6	6	16

Mr. A. R. Cooper solved and cooked Nos. 23 and 24. 16 points are therefore added in bringing up the April total.

Messrs. Davis and Smith had, in error, four points added to their scores last month instead of two concerning position No. 14. Their respective March totals should therefore read 213 and 211.

The figure 4 credited to Mr. Wallis for No. 16 should be 14. This necessitates his totals being advanced 10 points.

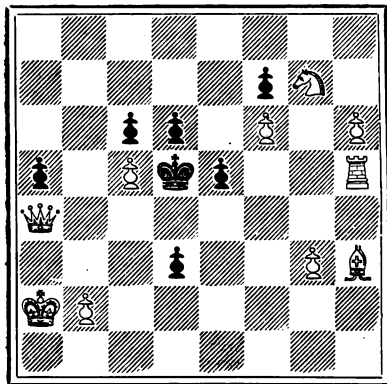
Mr. Gibbins has 10 points to his credit for No. 29. His solution arrived from Italy promptly.

Problems Nos. 3,063 to 3,066 in this issue are for solution this month.

On the 6th of this month twenty years will have passed since our late and much respected problem editor, Mr. James Rayner died. We have recently looked into some of the deceased's problems which

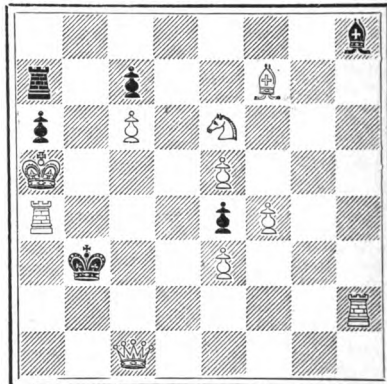
he left in manuscript, and think this a fitting opportunity for publishing two which from the information we possess appear never to have been printed. Most of the positions in our hands are in an immature state, and all are without any clue to the intention, but we may discover two or three which can be usefully served up to keep green the memory of this once popular composer and writer. The two accompanying problems are good specimens of ability, the *sui-mate* being specially clever.

By JAMES RAYNER.



Mate in three moves.

By JAMES RAYNER.



White compels Black to mate in four moves.

It may be remembered the present writer took over the conduct of this department in succession to the late Mr. Rayner, and in preparing the present pages he completes twenty years' editorial association with the Magazine, which probably is a term not exceeded by any problem editor.

Change-Mate.—Mr. Bernard's entertaining article on this subject in the April and May issues of our magazine has proved most interesting. The principle of the changed mate in two-movers has only of recent years been treated specially, though the feature exists in a few old-time problems which in all probability were not constructed to emphasise the device. We are not certain when the characteristic of changing one apparent mate for another to be discovered by the solver was given the appellation "change-mate," but as the subject is being much discussed of late, we believe the following extract from a series of articles we wrote in the *Chess Monthly* will be interesting, as we are inclined to think that this was the first time the point was particularised.

Vide Chess Monthly, May, 1896.—"There is another class of waiting problem which usually is found very interesting when carried out with skill, and, it may be said, represents one of the best of the principle. It is rarely attempted with success except by composers of experience, as many difficulties in construction are to be faced. What is now referred to is a primary position which has every indication that White has to linger without disarranging the mates as 'set,' but on seeing there is no mode by which this can be done, one of the mates has to be given

since it naturally is a perplexing point which set mate has to be discarded, and how another can be devised in its place. In such a case the solver tastes some of the enjoyment of the composer. He has mentally to construct a position of which he has only limited material. Unless the solver has a fair grasp of the value of the chessmen in combination, he will discover the task is at times a difficult one. The next bi-mover will explain in a somewhat elementary manner what is meant."

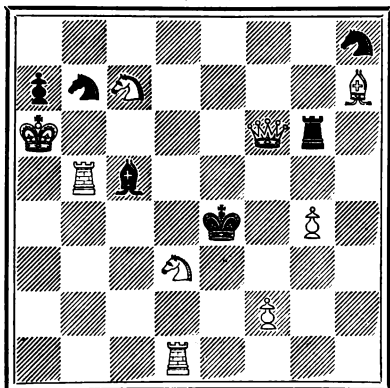
This two-mover was an extempore composition merely for the purpose of illustrating the text, in a fairly simple way, and not intended as a model.

By A. C. White (p. 131).—H, 1 B—R 5, &c.
By G. O. Fairlie (p. 131).—I, 1 B—K 6, &c.
By H. D'O. Bernard (p. 132).—J, 1 K—Kt 8, &c.
By K. A. L. Kubbel (p. 132).—K, 1 K—R 6, &c.
By S. Loyd (p. 132).—L, 1 Kt—R 3, &c.
By B. G. Laws (p. 132).—M, 1 Kt—B 5, &c.
By H. von Döben (p. 132).—N, 1 P—R 4, &c.
By P. H. Williams (p. 132).—O, 1 Q—B 7, &c.
By R. H. Bridgwater (p. 133).—P, 1 Q—Q R 5, &c.
By H. von Döben (p. 133).—Q, 1 Q—B sq, &c.
By J. J. de Rietveld (p. 155).—1 Kt—Q 2, K or P×R or P—R 7; 2 Q×Kt P ch, &c. If 1., B×Kt; 2 R×B, &c. If 1., B×R; 2 B×P, &c. If 1., P—Kt 6 or P—B 7; 2 B—Kt sq, &c.
By H. L. Schuld (p. 155).—1 Q—Kt 6, B—K 6; 2 R—R 3! &c. If 1., Q×P; 2 Kt—R 5 dis. ch, &c. If 1., others; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, &c.
By J. C. J. Wainwright (p. 156).—1 Kt—Kt 3, &c.
By A. Ellerman (p. 156).—1 Kt—B 3, &c.
By G. Guidelli (p. 156).—1 Q—Q 2, &c.
By A. Bottachio (p. 156).—1 Q—Kt 7, &c.
By G. V. Butler (p. 157).—1 P—B 4, &c.
By F. Janet (p. 157).—1 R—K R 8, &c.
By D. A. Fontana (p. 159).—1 Q—Kt 3, &c.
By B. G. Laws (p. 159).—1 Q—Kt 3, &c.
No. 3,059 by N. M. Gibbins.—1 B—R 7, &c.
No. 3,060, by N. M. Gibbins.—1 R×Q Kt P, B×R; 2 Q—R 2, &c. If 1., B—Q 3; 2 R—K Kt 2, &c. If 1., B—Kt 2; 2 P×B ch, &c. If 1., Kt×R or others; 2 P—Kt 7 ch, &c. Duals after 1., B—K 7 or K 5, B—B 4 and P—Q 4.
No. 3,061, by S. Green.—1 Q—Kt sq, P—R 6; 2 Kt—B 4, &c. If 1., P—K 3; 2 P—Q 6, &c. If 1., P—R 7; 2 Q—B 2, &c. If 1., others; 2 K—R 2, &c.
No. 3,062, by B. G. Laws.—1 Kt—K 5, P×Kt; 2 Q—B 8, &c. If 1., K moves; 2 Q×Q P ch, &c. If 1., others; 2 R—K sq ch, &c. This is also solved by 1 Q×Q P, P—B 7; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c.
Note.—In stating last month that Black's Q Kt P should be White, in Mr. Sparke's 2-mover No. 8, page 127, we made an error. The diagram is quite correct.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,063.

By Dr. F. BONNER FEAST,
Birmingham.
BLACK.

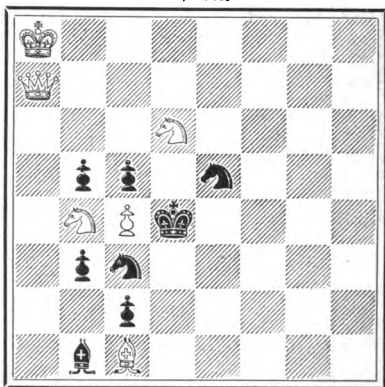


WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,064.

By C. E. KEMP.
Salford.
BLACK.

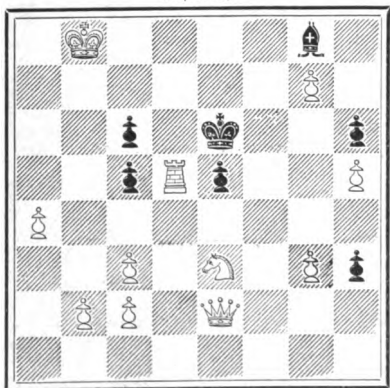


WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,065.

By T. and J. WARTON,
Southall.
BLACK.

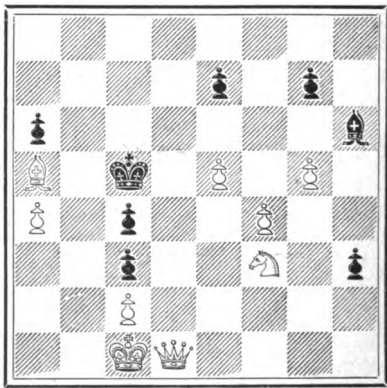


WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,066.

By C. HORN,
London.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

The above four problems are included in the S.C.P.F. Solution Competition.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

JULY, 1918.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The following studies were published in the May number.

Position 269, Original, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—♔ at Q B 4, ♖ at K sq, ♕ at Q Kt sq, ♚ at Q R 5, ♗ at K R 2, ♜ at Q B 2, K B 3, K B 4. White to play and draw.

Solution :—1 B—B 2 ch, K—R 4! (1... K—R 6; 2 K—B 3, Q—R 6 ch; 3 B—Q 3, K—R 7?; 4 R—K 6 and wins); 2 K—B 5, K—R 3; 3 K—B 6, K—R 2; 4 R—R sq ch, K—Kt sq; 5 R—Kt sq ch, K—B sq; 6 B×P ch, Q×B; 7 R—Kt 8 ch, K×R stalemate. Of course if at moves 3 or 5 Black moves his King otherwise, White can repeat his former check. This is not difficult of solution, as all plausible moves can be examined until the end is reached; but that end is very elegant.

There is one "try," which, though not obviously difficult, has misled so many solvers that it deserves mention. The move in question is 1 B—K 4?, to which the reply is 1... Q—Kt sq ch!; so that 2 B—Q 5, can be followed by 2... Q—Kt 5 ch. Strangely enough, even very strong solvers have only given 1... Q—B 2 ch?; which of course is very bad.

Position 270, Original, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—♔ at K R 5, ♖ at Q sq, ♕ at Q B 2, ♚ at Q B 4, ♗ at Q 5, ♘ at K R 8, ♜ at K Kt 7. White to play and draw.

Solution :—1 P—B 3, B—K 6; 2 K—R 4, P—Kt 8 (Q); 3 Q×Q, B×Q; 4 K—R 3, B—K 6!; 5 K—Kt 2, Kt—B 7; 6 K—B 3, Kt—Q 8; 7 K—K 2, and a piece must be won.

If 1... B—B 7, then 2 K—Kt 4, with similar play.

White's first move is essential as can easily be seen, for if 1 K—R 4?, there follows :—1... P—Kt 8 (Q); 2 Q×Q, B×Q; 3 K—R 3, B—K 6!; 4 K—Kt 2, Kt—B 7; 5 K—B 3, K—Q 4! and wins. It is to prevent K—Q 5, and not B—Q 5, that White plays 1 P—B 3.

G 1

The gain of one of the pieces when the King is opposed to Bishop and Knight is an old idea ; but its extension as shown in this study we have not seen before.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

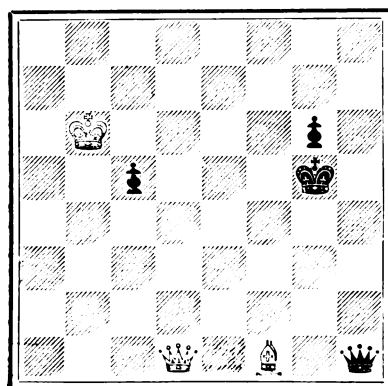
Name.	Previous Score.	No. 269.	No. 270.	Total.
Mr. L. Illingworth	45	4	4	53
Mr. W. T. Pierce	45	4	4	53
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	44	4	4	52
Mr. D. M. Liddell	47	—	4	51
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46	—	—	46
Mr. J. Gilchrist	30	4	4	38
Mr. J. M. Doulton	25	4	4	33
Mr. F. W. Yelder	31	—	—	31
Mr. E. Sammons	30	—	—	30
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	24	0	4	28
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	20	4	4	28
Mr. J. B. Lowe	27	0	0	27
Mr. A. J. Head	26	1	0	27
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25	—	—	25
Mr. R. Garby	19	4	1	24
Mr. H. E. Matthews	18	0	4	22
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20	—	—	20
Mr. J. Harrison	15	—	—	15
Mrs. Sollas	5	4	4	13
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	3	4	4	11
Col. Kensington	5	0	4	9
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	Cancelled	4	4	8
Mr. H. Bromley	—	4	4	8
Mr. F. W. Darby	8	—	—	8
Mr. A. L. Hill	8	—	—	8

Messrs. Illingworth and Pierce tie, with a score of 53 ; but on a ballot the former is successful.

Solutions of the following studies should be posted by July 31st, 1918. Communications should be marked "Chess," and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W., 2.

Position 273.

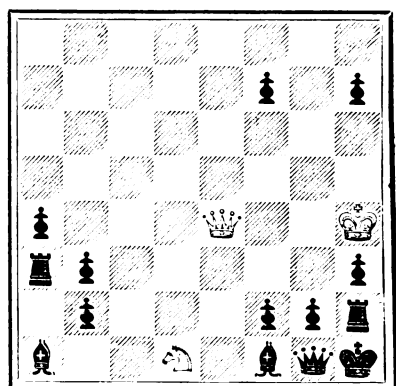
By W. and M. PLATOFF.



White to play and win,

Position 274.

By S. LOYD.



White to play and win.

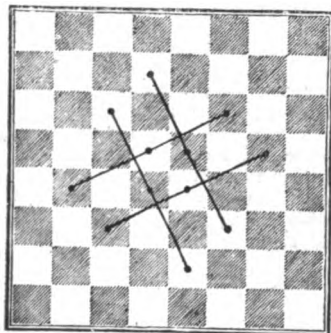
KNIGHT'S TOUR PROBLEM, No. 5.

BY ERNEST BERGHOLT.

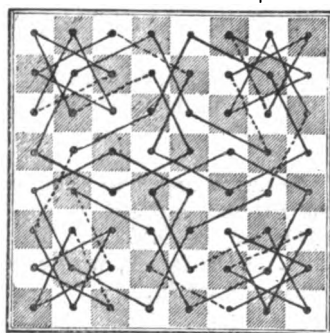
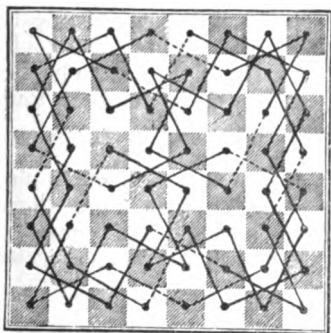
Let us now try an entirely different kind of centre. Upon the diagram annexed I have again drawn eight Knight's moves in quaternary symmetry.

Problem: To complete the tour as symmetrically as possible.

As in problem No. 4, the tour must be re-entrant; and diametral symmetry must in no place be violated.



SOLUTIONS, BY THE AUTHOR, OF PROBLEM NO. 4.



I have constructed in all, 14 tours satisfying the conditions of this problem, and exhibiting complete quaternary symmetry. Two of these tours, of different types, I have depicted above. In each case the twelve dotted moves are in oblique symmetry, while every other move is in direct symmetry. Twelve oblique moves (forming three quaternions) are the minimum number that it is necessary to introduce. I need scarcely say that I do not construct such tours as these at random, but on demonstrable mathematical principles, which I have explained in a series of manuscript memoirs. They are in the custody of Mr. H. J. R. Murray. A correct solution of this problem has been received from Mr. G. L. Moore, whose skill has surprised me.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Change-Mate Problems.—Allow me to correct the slip I made in my letter to you last month.

Problem N is of course a complete block, and, remembering the pleasure with which I solved it on its first appearance in your pages, I cannot understand my oversight, for which I apologise.

Yours faithfully,

Bristol. June 15th, 1918.

H. HOSEY DAVIS.

AN APPRECIATION OF B.C.M.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Enclosed you will find Money Order, No. 758933, in payment of my subscription to the *British Chess Magazine*.

I send this with great pleasure. It was most considerate of you to continue forwarding the magazine. I have every number since the beginning, in 1881, and not to receive the numbers promptly would have caused me much regret.

I rejoice in the continued vigour of your magazine, which, in thirty-seven years, I have come to regard as a friend of "auld lang syne." Long may it live under the able management it now enjoys, and may the united efforts of your countrymen and mine and of their noble allies bring again the times of peace and the renewed vigour of the arts and sciences, including our pleasant pastime of Chess.

Yours truly,

Phila., Pa., U.S.A.

JNO. PATTERSON,

OBITUARY.

The *Revista del Club Argentino de Ajedrez* announces the death on February 10th, of Manuel Augusto Molina, assistant editor of our Buenos Aires contemporary and hon. treasurer of the local chess club, of which he was one of the most enthusiastic supporters since its foundation in 1905.

We much regret to announce the death of two more chess players at the Front—Capt. H. de C. Duggan, K.S.L.I., and Lance-Corporal J. A. Malone, K.O.V.L.I. The former was a strong amateur over the board, and the latter, who was a Sheffield man, was better known in the problem world.

The *New Zealand Times*, in a review of the year 1917, reports the death of M. A. G. Fell, former president of the New Zealand Chess Association and also of the Wellington Chess Club, in his 69th year; of Mr. J. M. Lennox, Auckland, vice-president of the Association; of Mr. Sam White, Auckland's champion in 1894; of Mr. N. B. K. Manley, Wellington, who in 1887 made the only attempt to provide the Islands with a Chess Monthly, *The New Zealand Chess Chronicle*; and of Mr. Tame Kirini (Tom Green), of Kaiapoi, a half-caste Maori Chief, who was a keen composer and solver of problems, as well as a great authority on all matters relating to the Maori race. Our readers will doubtless recall the fact that we noticed the passing of Mr. A. G. Fell in our issue for the month of May, 1917.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

* * We have still to hear from a few subscribers with remittance to pay for the current volume. To these friends we must now give notice that owing to Government restrictions of paper we shall be compelled to cross their names off our list unless the subscription (8/-) is sent us without further delay.

THE CHESS WORLD.

We have to acknowledge with sincere thanks, the following additional contributions from friends who appreciate our efforts to keep the *B.C.M.* going without increasing the subscription charge.

	Subscription.	Extra.	Total.
Mr. F. H. Weighell (Lincoln)	8/- ..	2/- ..	10/-
Mr. W. H. Regan (London)	8/- ..	4/- ..	11/-
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse (Liverpool)	8/- ..	2/6 ..	10/6
Mr. T. A. Farron (Manchester)	8/- ..	2/- ..	10/-
Mr. J. F. Wallis (Sydney, N. S. Wales))	8/- ..	4/- ..	12/-
The total amount contributed to date is £30 14. 2d.			

The Manhattan Chess Club has decided to admit the members of the Women's Chess Club of New York to its rooms on the Friday afternoon of each week.

The Mocatta Cup (2nd class) Tournament at the City of London Chess Club has been won by Mr. F. Wilkinson, who won the tie-match against Mr. E. A. Michell by 2—1, with 3 draws.

The Dutch Universities of Delft, Leiden, Amsterdam and Utrecht have a competition for a Silver King trophy. This year Delft has won it with a score of 5 matches out of 6, Leiden being second with 3 wins and a draw.

The Pennsylvania State Championship has been won by Mr. W. A. Ruth, who played 10th board for the United States in the 1909 Cable Match. In the tournament he tied with Mr. Morris Freed; but he won the tie-match 2—0, with 1 draw.

The May number of the *Revue Suisse l' Echecs* reports a double-round tournament as just having ended in Berlin, in which Vidmar took 1st prize with 4½ points. Schlechter (3½) was 2nd; Mises (3) 3rd; and Rubinstein (1) last.

One of the two sections which have entered for the Murton Cup (handicap) competition at the City of London Chess Club this year has been won by Mr. J. M. Bee, the former Cambridge University player, who is in II. B class at the City Club. For second place there was a tie between the Rev. W. A. C. Craig (II. B.), Capt. McCanlis (III. B), and Mr. W. Winter (I. A), of whom the last-named has retired, leaving the other two to fight it out who is to enter the final section.

A match which had been in progress some time at the Brooklyn Chess Club between Messrs. Roy T. Black (the club champion) and Alfred Schroeder came to an end on May 2nd, the same day as that between Chajes and Janowki. Black won by 5—3, with 2 draws.

La Stratégie gives the two following items of information :— The championship of the Nice Chess Club has been won by M. Breton, with a score of $11\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 14, M. E. Singer being second with 10 points. The chess and draught players of the Principality of Monaco now meet at the Café-Restaurant du Siècle, near the Station, and it is hoped that the foundation of a Manaco Chess Club may result.

We are never surprised at fresh records from America. This surely must be another. In the latest continuous tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club, S. H. Cragg and W. N. Jennings played one another 481 times, Cragg scoring 264 points to his opponent's 217. Cragg was able thereby to win the prize for the highest aggregate of wins, 267 out of 497. On percentage, however, A. C. Cass won the tournament, with 90 points in 133 games—average 67.5 per cent.

The principal Winter Tournament of the "Discendo Discimus" Chess Club, of the Hague, was won by Mr. G. S. Fontein, who is obviously in very good form just now. Out of 12 games he won 7 and drew 5. The affair was a double-round one, with 7 entrants. Mr. A. R. Rueb was second, with 8 points, and Messrs. M. Censer and B. J. M. Markx came next, with 6 points each. On April 21st the "Discendo Discimus" Club received a visit from their old opponents of Amsterdam and defeated them by 14—7, Messrs. Fontein and Marchand drawing on the top board.

We have received a very interesting letter (which we wish we could publish *in extenso*) from Corporal F. H. Terrill, R.A.M.C. (61 C.C.S.), of the Birmingham Chess Club. He has passed through some very exciting times, but clearly has not lost his love of Chess. After acknowledging Vol. I. and Vol. II. of our *Chess Annual*, he writes :—

"I have found that an enthusiast for the game can do much. I think at first there were three players [somewhere in France] but we kept making converts till the number was quite respectable. When we were at ——— I ran a tournament, 19 competitors and all keen. . . . Another Station where chess is played is No. 4 C.C.S., B.E.F., and the brigand of the piece is Pte. A. Clutterbuck. We have managed a few matches with other C.C.S.'s and won all. . . . I shall be glad to be back again at the Birmingham C.C.—perhaps in time for next year's games."

The annual meeting of the Southern Counties Chess Union was held at the City of London Chess Club on June 22nd, when the statement of accounts presented showed a surplus of £29 14s. 11d. The report stated that the only competition held during the past season was the Correspondence Championship, which resulted in the success of Devonshire, whose team defeated Middlesex in the final round as reported fully at page 169 of our last issue. The report also stated that no meetings of the Executive Committee have been held since previous annual meeting, and there is little likelihood of further chess activity during the continuation of the war. The officers were re-elected.

The Level Tournament (Club Championship) for 1917-18, at the Imperial Chess Club, resulted in an easy victory for Captain R. W. Barnett, M.P., who scored 11 out of a possible 12; Messrs. J. Frankland and J. G. W. Woods tied for second place with scores of 7. Two additional games confirmed this result. Mrs. R. H. Stevenson, who scored 6 was 4th, and Mrs. E. H. Roe, the winner last year, 5th—there were 7 entries.

On the 5th June the 65th annual general meeting of the City of London Chess Club took place. The president, Mr. C. D. Morton, being unable to be present, the chair was taken by Mr. W. T. Marshall. The hon. secretary, Mr. J. Walter Russell, read the committee's report and statement of accounts, which showed the club to be in a satisfactory position both as regards membership and finance, notwithstanding the present very serious times. The following officers were elected for the year 1918-19: President, Mr. C. D. Morton; hon secretary, J. Walter Russell. Among the members of the committee is Sir G. A. Thomas, Bart., the club champion in 1913 and 1915, who recently became, by the death of his father, 7th baronet, and at the present moment is, we believe, "somewhere in Palestine."

Jose Capablanca made his expected return to chess in New York, and gave his first simultaneous exhibition since his retirement at the Manhattan Chess Club on the night of May 5th, taking on 38 opponents, and finishing with a score of 33 wins and 5 draws. At a rapid-transit tournament at the same club he met Janowski, Chajes, Kapchik, Raubitschek, and Meyer, defeating them all and taking 1st prize with a score of 5--0. Kupchik was second with 3½.

Capablanca arrived in New York on May 1st. He told a representative of *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* that since his departure from the U.S., 17 months previously, he had only given two exhibitions in Cuba and once at Cienfuegos. Shortly before leaving Cuba he became interested in Señorita Maria Teresa Mora, the 15 year old girl chess phenomenon, and gave her a series of lessons in the art of chess.

At the annual general meeting of the Hampstead Chess Club, held on the 25th May, Mr. J. Fleming, I.S.O. presiding, a membership of 88, including 5 country members, was recorded. During the year 12 new members were elected and there were 13 resignations. 14 of the members were known to be serving with His Majesty's Forces.

The accounts showed a reduction in the deficit on the General Fund by £1 5s. 4d. to £1 14s. 11d. The balance at the bank stood at £29 3s. 5d.

The Club played 10 matches (2 others being abandoned on account of raids), won 7, drew 1 and lost 2; scoring 59½ out of 90 games. The Championship was won by Mr. R. C. Griffith with a clean score, and Mr. F. Lost won the North Tournament. The president, Mr. D. C. Griffith; vice-presidents and officers were re-elected. Messrs. I. M. Brown, A. Burn, A. Guest and W. M. Hardman were re-elected honorary members.

The New Zealand Times of April 2nd has a very interesting contributed article on New Zealand Chess in 1917, from which we wish we had space to extract more information than we have. We note that Mr. P. N. Stewart, formerly of the Bradford Chess Club, who left England about seven years ago, won the championship of the Auckland Chess Club, the runners-up being Mr. J. C. Grierson, now president of the N.Z.C.A., twice New Zealand champion, and ten times champion of the Auckland Club. The Wellington C.C. champion was Mr. R. J. Barnes, who is New Zealand's best known player, having won the championship on five occasions, the first being as early as 1890-91; while the same club's annual "Petherick" tournament fell to Mr. E. S. Taylor, a member of the Ludgate Circus C.C. in the early '90s. At the Canterbury C.C. Mr. H. Kennedy secured the championship; and at the Otago C.C. Mr. R. A. Cleland. With regard to the New Zealand championship, it was decided in 1915 to hold no more contests as long as the war lasts, and the title has been vacant since January 1st, 1916, after having been regularly held since September, 1879.

There is a certain amount of chess even in the Chatham Islands, remote as they are from the nearest chess-centre in Wellington, New Zealand. The Rev. G. B. Fox, a competitor in New Zealand championships, one fairly strong lady player, Mr. E. M. Guest (a member of "The Good Companion" Club), two Maoris, and about half-a-dozen others comprise the lot. But it is perhaps surprising to find so many. The Rev. C. E. Fox, brother of the above-named, and also a competitor in New Zealand championships, is at work in that former German colony the Solomon Islands. We do not hear of any chess there as yet, but Mr. Fox's duties in the islands are spiritual—and do not include the teaching of chess.

Chess in Scotland.—At the annual meeting of the Glasgow Club on May 28th, Mr. Robert Macnab was elected president, Mr. T. C. Routledge hon secretary and Mr. A. J. Neilson hon treasurer. The report stated that only two matches had been played and these by correspondence against Hampstead and Hull. The financial statement was very satisfactory—£50 has been invested in War Bonds! The various competitions conducted during the year resulted as follows:—West of Scotland Cup, an open contest for any West players, 1st prize and cup for year, Mr. W. Gibson; 2nd prize, Mr. F. G. Harris. Club championship—Outram Cup and Spens Memorial prize, Mr. W. Gibson; 2nd prize, Mr. T. C. Rutledge. Minor Championship—Macfarlane Cup and prize, Mr. J. Dickie; 2nd prize, Mr. W. Kemp. Double Knock-out Handicap—1st prize and medal, Mr. W. Gibson; 2nd prize, Mr. C. Lee. Kiezeritzky Gambit Tourney—1st prize, Mr. W. Gibson; 2nd prize, Mr. J. Dickie.

The match against Hull was brought to a close recently when four unfinished games were submitted to Mr. I. M. Brown for adjudication. Full Score:—

GLASGOW.				HULL.			
Dr. R. C. Macdonald	..	..	0*	G. Barron	..	..	1*
C. Wardhaugh	..	..	0	M. Jackson	..	..	1
J. D. Chambers	..	..	0	J. Parker	..	..	1
J. Borthwick	..	..	0*	J. J. Shields	..	..	1*
J. Russell	..	..	1	E. B. Waller	..	..	0
J. Birch	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	S. Jackson	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
J. M. Nichol	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	P. Chignell	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
A. J. Neilson	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	T. G. Hart	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
C. Macdonald	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. Crake	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
J. Leishman	..	..	1	D. W. Edwards	..	..	0
P. Fyfe	..	..	1	E. J. Adams	..	..	0
Jas. McGrouther	..	..	1	R. Hindsley	..	..	0
J. Muirhead	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	W. H. Proctor	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
J. Miller	..	..	1*	W. Wolf	..	..	0*
John Macdonald	..	..	1	A. Marshall	..	..	0
W. T. Logan	..	..	0	R. Burns	..	..	1
W. Kemp	..	..	1	F. J. Rymer	..	..	0
Thos. McGrouther	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ *	G. Morley	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ *
W. G. Cowan	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	A. I. Willoughby	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
W. Wilson	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	W. M. Collier	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$

11

9

The Toronto Chess Club (Canada) has had a season of average enthusiasm under the affection of war conditions. The programme has been a light one, due in part to a preference for off-hand chess among the majority of the prominent members. The handicap tournament resulted in a victory for Mr. R. G. Hunter, the president of the Toronto Chess League, by a clean score of 8 points. The Gambit Tournament fell to Mr. Malcolm Sim, the president of the club, his score being 5 wins, a loss and a draw. Mr. Sim won a similar tournament two seasons previously. The club championship competition was abandoned, the only other contest of note being the two matches with Hamilton. The home clubs were the winners at each meeting, the score at Toronto on New Year's Day being 7 wins to 4, while at Hamilton, on March 30th, the score was 7 wins to 5. Mr. Hunter, at the return match, generously donated a shield for competition among the two cities, to be known as the Shenstone Shield, to perpetuate the memory of Mr. S. F. Shenstone, of the Toronto Chess Club, who died suddenly two years ago. At the Good Companion's solving tourney, on February 22nd last, Mr. W. J. Faulkner, the club secretary, solved the twelve problems correctly in the excellent time of 58 minutes. Mr. Sim was second, 1 hr. 19 min.

Seven clubs competed in the Toronto Chess League competition: Beaches, Judaeon, Parliament, Toronto, Varsity, Central Y.M.C.A., and West End Y.M.C.A. The Beaches Club, as last season, headed the table at the close, and became the holders of the Geo. E. Holt shield for a further year. Score: 8 wins, 1 loss, 3 drawn. Parliament Club was a close second. Score: 8 wins, 2 losses, 2 drawn. The Toronto city championship tourney is not yet concluded. Miss F. E. Spragge, winner of the 1916-17 Ladies' Championship successfully defended her title in the tournament recently concluded. Score: 8 wins and 2 losses.

There are fifteen players taking part in the annual Canadian Correspondence Chess Tournament, held under the auspices of the Correspondence Chess League of America. Play is proceeding in three sections. The only Toronto entry is Mr. Sim.

The Canadian membership of the Good Companion's problem club has leaped, with mushroom rapidity, from 3 to 37! This is due to the interest invoked by Mr. John C. Gardner, of Toronto.

The annual tournament for the Canadian North-West Championship attracted ten competitors this year, and ended in victory for one of our subscribers, Mr. Pam Barry, of Winnipeg, who finished third last year, *ex æquo* with R. J. Spencer, in a field of 15 players.

The full record of play in the latest contest is shown by the appended table of individual results :—

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
1	P. Barry.. ..	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
2	H. Gregory ..	0	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
3	B. J. Leeman ..	0	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	R. J. Spencer ..	0	0	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
5	F. C. Dromgoole ..	0	0	0	0	—	0	1	1	1	1	4
6	W. O. Craig ..	0	0	0	0	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	G. H. Brittain ..	0	1	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	P. M. Chiswell ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	0	1	2
9	Dean Coombes ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	2
10	G. F. Griffin ..	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The two following games were contested in the tournament :—

GAME No. 4461.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE. BARRY.	BLACK. SPENCER.	20 K—R sq	20 Kt—R 3
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4	21 P—Q Kt 4	21 Q—B sq
2 Kt—KB 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	22 Kt—Q 5	22 R—K sq
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P	23 P—B 3	23 B—B 3
4 Kt×P	4 P—Q 3	24 P—B 5	24 B×Kt
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 P—K Kt 3	25 Q×B	25 P×P
6 P—K Kt 3	6 B—Kt 2	26 Kt P×P	26 Q—B 2
7 B—K 3	7 B—Q 2	27 Q—Q 2	27 Q R—Q sq
8 B—Kt 2	8 Kt—B 3	28 R—B 4	28 K—R sq
9 Q—Q 2	9 Kt—K Kt 5	29 P—B 6	29 R—K Kt sq
10 Kt×Kt	10 P×Kt	30 Q R—K B sq	30 P×P
11 B—Q 4	11 B×B	31 R×P	31 R—Kt 2
12 Q×B	12 Castles	32 Q—Q 4	32 K—Kt sq
13 P—K R 3	13 Kt—K 4	33 R—Q sq	33 R—Kt 3
14 P—Kt 3	14 Q—B sq	34 P—K 5	34 Kt—Kt sq
15 P—B 4	15 P—Q B 4	35 P×P	35 Q—B sq
16 Q—Q 2	16 Kt—B 3	36 R(Q)—K B sq	36 R×R
17 P—K Kt 4	17 P—B 5	37 Q×R	37 Kt—Q 2
18 Castles (KR)	18 Kt—Kt 5	38 Q—Kt 5 ch	38 K—R sq
19 P—R 3	19 Q—B 4 ch	39 R×P	39 R—Kt sq
		40 Q—R 6	40 Resigns.

GAME No. 4462.

Mad Muzio.

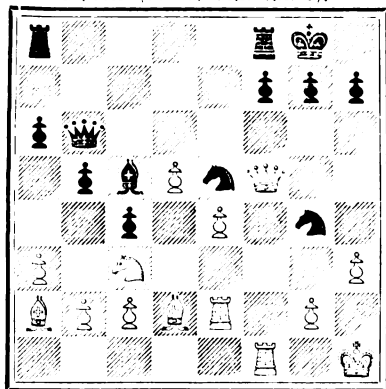
WHITE. GRIFFIN.	BLACK. DEAN COOMES.	14 Q—K sq	14 K—Q 2
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	15 Q Kt—Q 2	15 R—K sq
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P	16 Kt—B 4	16 B—Kt 2
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4	17 P—Q Kt 4	17 P—Kt 4
4 B—B 4	4 P—Kt 5	18 Kt—R 5	18 Kt×K P
5 B×P ch	5 K×B	19 B×Kt	19 B×B
6 Kt—K 5 ch	6 K—K sq	20 Kt—Q Kt 3	20 K—B sq
7 Kt×P	7 P—K R 4	21 P—Q R 4	21 Kt—B 3
8 Kt—B 2	8 P—Q 4	22 Q Kt—B 5	22 Kt×Kt
9 P—K 5	9 P—Q 5	23 Kt×Kt	23 K R—Kt sq
10 P—Q 3	10 Q—Kt 4	24 Q—R 4	24 B—B 4
11 Castles	11 Kt—Q B 3	25 R—B 2	25 B×Kt
12 Kt—K 4	12 Q—Kt 3	26 P×B	26 P—Q 6
13 B×P	13 B—K Kt 5	27 R—R 2	27 B—Q 5
		28 P×P	28 Q×P mate.

The meeting closed with a rapid transit tourney, won by Mr. Pam Barry; presentation of prizes, and supper afterwards.

GAME ENDING.

The following ending to an off-hand game occurred recently in London. In the position on the diagram it was Black's turn to play.

BLACK (P. W. SERGEANT).



(WHITE PROFESSOR H.)

B—K 2!; 8 Q×Kt (if 8 Q×B, Q—Kt 8 ch and Black mates in three), Q—Kt 8 ch; 9 K—R 3, R—B 4; 10 Q×K P (an alternative is 10 Q×R, P×Q; 11 B—B 4, when, however, White's pieces remain badly placed for the defence.), R—R 4 ch; 11 K—Kt 4, R—R 5 ch; 12 K—B 3, Q—R 8 ch; 13 R—Kt 2 (otherwise mate follows), R×Q; 14 Kt×R, Q—Q 8 ch, etc.

Black has also in place of 11..., R—R 4, 11..., Q—B 8 ch; 12 R—Kt 2 (if 12 Q—Kt 2, R—R 4 and mate next move), Q—R 8 ch. But, after 13 R—R 2, he seems to have nothing better than a draw by repetition of moves, being unable to play 13..., R—R 4 ch; 14 K—Kt 4, Q×R, because of 15 Q—K 6 ch, etc.

The game continued:—1..., P—Kt 3; 2 Q—B 4 (Q—Kt 5 is better), P—B 4; 3 Q—Kt 5 (if 3 P×Kt, P×K P; 4 Q×Kt, R×R ch and Black wins the Queen. With any other 4th move White equally loses), P×P; 4 R×R ch, R×R; 5 P×Kt, Kt×P; 6 Q×Kt?, R—B 8 ch; 7 K—R 2, B—Q 3 ch; 8 K—R 3, R—R 8 mate.

White's 6th move hastened the end. But if 6 R—K sq, Kt—B 7 ch; 7 K—R 2, R—B 4, etc. And if 6 P—K Kt 3, which seems best, then R—B 8 ch; 7 K—Kt 2,

GAME DEPARTMENT.

We are indebted to Mr. Pam Barry, of Winnipeg, for the score of the following interesting and hitherto unpublished game, which was played at Montreal in 1897 against the late Harry Nelson Pillsbury, who had Mr. Barry as one of his opponents in a blindfold exhibition against 12 antagonists.

GAME No. 4,463.

Kieseritzsky Gambit.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
H. N. PILLSBURY.		P. BARRY.	
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4
2	P—K B 4	2	P×P
3	Kt—K B 3	3	P—K Kt 4
4	P—K R 4	4	P—Kt 5
5	Kt—K 5	5	P—Q 4
6	P—Q 4	6	Kt—K B 3
7	Kt—Q B 3	7	B—Kt 2
8	B×P	8	P×P
9	B—B 4	9	Castles
10	Castles	10	Kt—Q B 3
11	Kt×Kt	11	P×Kt
12	B—K 5	12	Kt—R 4
13	B×B	13	K×B
14	Kt×P	14	Q×R P
15	Q—Q 2	15	P—K R 3
		16	R—B 4
		17	Q R—K B sq
		18	Q×Kt
		19	Kt—Kt 3
		20	B—Q 3
		21	Q×Q B P
		22	Q—K 7
		23	R—K sq
		24	R—K 5
		25	Kt×P
		26	Q×R
		27	K—R 2
		28	K×P
		29	K—R 3
		30	K—R 4
		31	K—Kt 4
		16	P—K B 4
		17	Kt×R
		18	Q—Q sq
		19	K—Kt 3
		20	Q—Kt 4
		21	R—B 3
		22	B—K 3
		23	B—Q 4
		24	Q R—K B sq
		25	R×Kt
		26	Q—B 8 ch
		27	P—Kt 6 ch
		28	Q—Kt 4 ch
		29	Q×P ch
		30	Q—R 7 ch
		31	B—B 6 mate.

Played in the British Chess Federation correspondence tournament class I, section B, round 1. We are indebted to Mr. Gunston for the Notes on the play.

GAME No. 4,464.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
W. H. GUNSTON.		H. F. CHESHIRE.	
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4
2	Kt—K B 3	2	Kt—Q B 3
3	B—Kt 5	3	P—Q R 3
4	B—R 4	4	P—Q 3
		7	Castles
		8	R—K sq
		9	Q Kt—Q 2
		10	Kt—B sq
		11	B—B 2
		12	Kt—Kt 3
		7	Kt—Kt 3
		8	B—K 2
		9	Castles
		10	Q—K sq
		11	K—R sq

.....This defence of the Ruy Lopez was often played by Steinitz, but has now gone out of favour. It gives Black rather a cramped game, especially when followed by K Kt—K 2.

5	P—Q 4	5	B—Q 2
6	P—B 3	6	K Kt—K 2

So far the game is identical, except for some unimportant transpositions, with the game Lasker v. Steinitz in the Hastings Tournament of 1895.

12 Kt—R 5

.....Here Steinitz played B—Kt 5, which Gunsberg condemns in his notes to the game. He says

it ought to be preceded by P×P ; but the text-move is probably better than either. Mr. Cheshire thought it would have been better still if he had played it one move sooner.

- 13 Kt×Kt 13 B×Kt
14 Kt—B 5 14 B—B 3
15 P—Q 5

This seems to be necessary here, though I played it with great reluctance.

- 15 Kt—K 2
16 P—K B 4 16 P—K Kt 3
17 Kt—R 6 17 Kt—Kt sq

.....Possibly B—Kt 2 would have been better. The reply would have been 18 P—B 5.

- 18 Kt—Kt 4 18 B×Kt

.....The exchanges on this and the following move only serve to develop White's pieces ; though Black certainly obtains a powerful position for his B at K 4.

- 19 Q×B 19 P×P
20 B×P 20 B—K 4
21 B—K 3 21 R—Q sq

.....A weak move, which does not improve Black's position

- 22 B—Q 3

White was afraid of 22 Q—Kt 4 ; 23 R—Q Kt sq, Q—B 5, followed by P—K B 4. Black's next three moves only assist White's attack, and the game comes to a rather sudden and unexpected termination.

- 22 Kt—K 2
23 R—K B sq 23 K—Kt 2
24 Q—R 4 24 P—K R 4
25 R—B 3 25 R—K R sq
26 Q R—K B sq 26 P—K B 3 ?
27 R×P ! 27 Resigns

.....For, if B×R ; 28 Q×B ch, and the Kt is lost. Or, if 27., Kt—B 4 ; 28 Q R×Kt, and Black cannot retake.

GAME No. 4465.

Played in a King's Bishop's Gambit Tourney, at the Norfolk and Norwich Chess Club, on 13th May, 1918. Notes by R. C. Griffith.

King's Bisop's Gambit.

WHITE.
Rev. F. E. HAMOND.

BLACK.
F. LAKE.

- 1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4 2 P×P
3 B—B 4 3 P—Q 4
4 B×P 4 Q—R 5 ch
5 K—B sq 5 P—K Kt 4
6 P—Q 4 6 Kt—K 2
7 Kt—Q B 3

B 3 ; 9 Kt—Q 2, B—Kt 5 ; 10 K Kt—B 3, Q—R 4 ; 11 P—Kt 4, Kt—Kt 3 ; 12 P—Kt 5, K—Q sq ; 13 B—R 3, with advantage to White.

- 7 B—Kt 2
8 Kt—B 3 8 Q—R 4
9 P—K R 4 9 P—K R 3
10 P—Q Kt 4

Q—Q 3 is more usual. The text-move in this position creates a decided weakness, as after Black's next move the P cannot be pushed on to the Kt because of Kt×P.

- 10 Q Kt—B 3
11 Kt—Q Kt 5

Another idea frequently tried in this form of the opening, but although in this case compelling Black to move his King, the loss of time adds to White's difficulties.

As in all Gambits, the order and timing of the moves is all important. The Counter Gambit of 3., P—Q 4 : opening up Black's Q B, and getting White's K B into a position where it can be attacked, is probably the best defence. I must confess to a preference for 7 B—B 4, B—Kt 2 ; 8 P—B 3. A similar position was reached in a game between Teichmann and Maroczy at Vienna, in 1903, when the continuation was 8., Q Kt—

Having played the text-move, however, it would perhaps have been better to follow it with P—B 3.

- 11 K—Q sq
12 B×Kt
13 Kt—B 3

13 Kt—R 3, although a bad place for a Kt, would be less immediately obstructive of White's development.

- 13 B—R 3 ch
14 K—Kt sq
15 Kt—K sq
16 Kt—R 4

A bad move, evidently overlooking Black's excellent reply, but White's game is now very difficult. If he wanted to get his Kt—B 5, P—K 5 followed by Kt—K 4, would have been a better method.

- 16 Q—Q Kt 4
17 P—B 4
18 Kt—B 2

Position after White's 18th move :—

BLACK (LAKE).



WHITE (HAMOND).

18 Q×Kt!

.....Very pretty, and leading to the win of a second Pawn.

- 19 Q×Q
20 Q—B 2
21 K×B
22 Kt—B 5
23 P—Kt 3
24 K×P

- 19 B×P ch
20 B×Q ch
21 P—R 4
22 B—B sq
23 P×P ch
24 P—B 3!

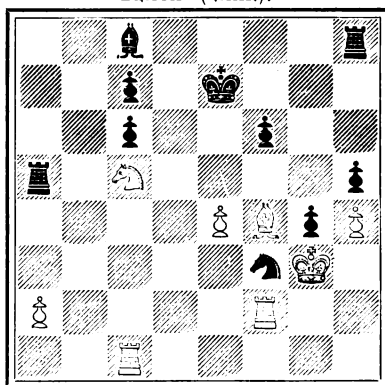
- 25 R—B sq
26 R—B 2
27 B—B 4
28 Q R—K B sq

As White is two Pawns down, he probably wished to avoid exchanges but 28 B×Kt would have given him a more immediate attack in the Centre. The move made, practically forces Black's reply, and opens up the Q B P, but the White Rs are badly placed

- 28 Kt—B 6
29 P×P
30 R—B sq

Position after White's 30th move :—

BLACK (LAKE).



WHITE (HAMOND).

30 R—K sq

.....This turns out all right, but I think 30... R—R 6; 31 Kt—Kt 3, R—Q sq; 32 B or R×P, R—Q 6 is stronger. The threatened discovered check seems fatal.

- 31 B×P
32 Kt—Kt 3
33 R×P
34 B—Q 6
35 R (B2)—B 2
36 Kt—B 5
37 K—B 4

- 31 R—R 6
32 K—B 2
33 R×K P
34 R—R sq
35 B—K 3
36 R—K 6

K—B 2 followed by Kt×B is better, but Black might play 38 Kt—Q 5; 39 R—B 7 ch, K—Kt 3; 40 K×R, Kt×R ch; 41 K—Q 2, Kt—Q 5; 42 P—Q R 4; B—B 4, etc.

38 R—Q Kt 2
The removal of this R from the second rank on the next move is fatal. Kt×B is probably best, but Black has the better game.

38 Kt×P

39 R—Kt 7 ch ? 39 K—Kt 3
40 B—B 8 40 Kt—Kt 7 ch !
41 K—Kt 3 41 P—R 5 ch
42 K×Kt 42 R×P ch and mates next move.

.....A pretty ending to a well played game.

GAME No. 4,466.

Game played in the Hampstead Chess Club Championship, on April 29th, 1918. Notes by W. E. Bonwick.

English Opening.

WHITE. E. MORGAN.	BLACK. W. E. BONWICK.
1 P—Q B 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—K Kt 3	3 P—Q 3
4 B—Kt 2	4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 3	5 P—K Kt 3
6 B—Kt 5	6 B—Kt 2
7 Q—Q 2	7 Castles
8 B×K Kt	8 B×B

.....The opening has proceeded on irregular lines.

9 P—K 3

It seemed to me that this move left the Q P weak, and gave me an opportunity for attack.

9 B—B 4

.....Threatening Kt—K 4.

10 P—B 4

10 P—K 4

.....I now considered I had at least an equal game.

11 K Kt—K 2 11 P×P

12 Kt×P 12 R—K sq

13 Castles (QR)

If 13 Castles, R×P.

13 R—Kt sq

.....At first sight this appears to be waste of time, as White would not have captured the Kt P after the Black Kt had moved. But in addition to guarding the Kt P, the text-move would have enabled P—Q Kt 4 to be played in certain eventualities, and also get rid of the danger of one of the White Kts forking the two Black Rooks.

14 P—K R 4

Now White begins his K side attack.

14 B—Kt 2

.....Probably P—K R 4 would have been safer.

15 B—B 3

15 Q—R 4

.....Here again P—K R 4 could have been played, but I preferred to rely on the Q side attack as a means of defence.

16 P—K Kt 4

16 B—Q 2

17 Kt(B4)—Q 5

17 Kt—K 4

18 Q—K 2

18 B—Q B 3

19 P—R 5

19 Kt×B

20 Q×Kt

20 B×Kt (B 3)

21 P×P

If 21 P×B, then Q×P ch.

21 B P×P

.....Here R P×P should have been played. I considered that move and rejected it on account of 22 Kt—B 6 ch, B×Kt; 23 Q×B, and mate could not then be avoided. But there was no need to take the Kt, *e.g.*, 22 Kt—B 6 ch, K—B sq; 23 R—R 5 ch, K—K 2.

22 Q—R 3

22 P—R 4

.....Now if 22..., R P×P had been played, B—Kt 2 would be a good move in reply to Q—R 3.

23 Kt×B

23 B×R

.....Mr. Morgan thinks this gain of the exchange to be a mistake.

More decisive than Kt × R ch,
for if now .., R × Kt, 27 B—Kt 2
wins.

26 B × P ch

.....An ingenious defence, but
the bad position of Black's Queen
is against him.

27 K × B

27 R × Kt ch

.....If Q—R 5 ch, White plays
K—Kt sq and answers R × Kt
with Kt—K 4, threatening P—
Kt 3.

28 Q × R ch

29 B—Kt 2 ch

30 B × Q

31 R—K 8

32 P—Q 7

28 K × Q

29 K × Kt

30 Kt—Q 4

31 Kt—Kt 3

32 Resigns

The subjoined game, with notes, is taken from Mr. F. J. Barry's column in *The Boston Transcript*, where it forms the 35th of Mr. Barry's series of articles on "Chess Fundamentals." It was played in a match which Pillsbury won in 1892—before he became world-famous. Mr. Barry says:—"The game is not offered so much as a type to follow, because I must condemn the winner's early tactics; but they lead to such a peculiar and unforeseen result as to furnish a valuable lesson in the tactics of this opening."

GAME No. 4,468.

French Defence.

WHITE. BARRY.	BLACK. PILLSBURY.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 P—K 5	

This early adoption of the major formation is strategically premature and must lead to strategic defects. True, there is only the difference of one move, in making it without loss of time, by driving the Black Knight from his K B 3 in the usual variation, but this difference is material in the opening. Black can commence an immediate assault on the flank, and White is thereby on the defensive from the start. White is not only unable to make a strategic Pawn attack, but is forced, as a necessity, to meet Black's attack, to obstruct his K B P by Kt—K B 3. Other forms of the opening avoid such a course and must be recommended for this reason.

	3 P—Q B 4
4 P—Q B 3	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 Kt—K B 3	

If P—K B 4 first, then Black plays Q—Kt 3, followed by K Kt—K 2 and K B 4.

5 Q—Kt 3
6 Kt—R 3

Tending to the total annihilation of the defensive wing.

7 P × P	7 B—Kt 5 ch
8 B—Q 2	8 B × Kt
9 P × B	9 Kt × P
10 Q—R 4 ch	10 Kt—B 3
11 B—Q 3	11 B—Q 2
12 Q—K Kt 4	

A peculiar compensation has resulted from the loss of the Q P. White has gained time, freedom and attack. His Bishops are powerful factors against the Black King castled on the K side, and the Rooks powerful on the Q side.

12 P—K Kt 3
13 Castles (KR) 13 P—K R 4

.....This is unwise; it drives the Q to better position and Black cannot promote any attack on this wing; yet it is difficult to suggest a move for Black. The situation presents the peculiar anomaly arising from the early loss of the defensive function of the adverse White Pawns. That is to say, while the object is to over-

come the adverse (White) defensive wing eventually, its existence is a temporary defensive barrier against a file attack on the Black King properly posted behind his own attack. As the option of opening up the adverse defensive wing will rest with Black, he will of course be well guarded at the time he selects. This game illustrates the disadvantage of a premature opening of the files. The loss of the Pawn is inconsequential to the consideration of strategical or tactical advantages and

amounts to a "gambit" Pawn, frequently sacrificed early in many openings.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 14 Q—K R 4 | 14 K Kt—K 2 |
| 15 Q—B 6 | 15 Castles (Q R) |
| 16 Q R—Kt sq | 16 Q—B 2 |
| 17 K R—Q B sq | 17 K R—B sq |
| 18 Kt—Q 4 | 18 K—Kt sq |
| 19 Kt—Kt 5 | 19 Kt—Kt sq |
| 20 Q—B 4 | 20 Q×P |
| 21 R×Kt | 21 Resigns. |

.....If Q×Q then B×Q (ch), e+c.

The following beautiful game was played in the first round of the Toronto Chess Club Gambit Tournament, between Malcolm Sim, president of the club, and J. S. Morrison, the Canadian champion. Notes by the winner, from the *Canadian Courier*.

GAME No. 4,469.

Kieseritzky Gambit.

WHITE.
M. SIM.

BLACK.
J. S. MORRISON.

- 1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4
3 Kt—K B 3
4 P—K R 4
5 Kt—K 5

- 1 P—K 4
2 P×P
3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—Kt 5
5 P—Q 4

.....E. Morphy's move. A strong and important defence.

- 6 P×P

More frequently adopted is 6 P—Q 4, Kt—K B 3; 7 B×P, Kt×P, also in Black's favour.

- 7 Q—K 2

- 6 Q—K 2
7 B—Kt 2

.....The book continuation is 7..., Kt—K B 3; 8 P—Q 4, Kt—R 4, etc.

- 8 P—Q 4

- 8 P—K B 3

.....It would probably have been better to abandon the advanced Bishop's Pawn, and continue 8..., Kt—K B 3; 9 B×P, Kt×P.

- 9 Kt—Q 3
10 P×P
11 Q×Q ch

- 9 P—B 6
10 P×P
11 Kt×Q

- 12 Kt—B 3 12 B—Kt 5

.....This move has its attendant drawbacks. The prospects from abandoning the Pawn are not encouraging, however.

- 13 B—B 4 13 Kt—Kt 3

.....Of course if 13..., Kt—R 3, then 14 Kt—B 2, threatening the Bishop and also B×Kt. Consequently he abandons the Queen's Bishop's Pawn in the hope of recovery on the King's side.

- 14 B×P 14 K—Q 2

.....If 14..., Castles, then 15 P—R 5, R—K sq ch; 16 K—B 2, Kt—K 2; 17 P—R 6, B—B sq; 18 R—K Kt sq, P—B 4; 19 Kt—K 5, B×P; 20 Kt×B, P×Kt; 21 R×P ch, with an embarrassing attack.

- 15 B—Kt 3 15 R—K sq ch
16 K—B 2 16 Kt—R 3

.....This is a mistake, but nothing seems satisfactory.

- 17 Kt—B 5 ch 17 Kt×Kt

.....If 17..., K—K 2, then 18 Kt×P. If 17..., K—B sq; then 18 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 19 B×P ch.

18 B—Kt 5 ch 18 K—Q sq
 19 B×R 19 P—B 4
 20 P×Kt! 20 B—Q 5 ch
 21 K—B sq 21 K×B
 22 Kt—Kt 5

Played primarily to entice P—B 5, blocking the embarrassing entry of the Black Knight.

22 P—B 5

23 B—B 2

If 23 B×P, then 23... B×B P.

23 B×B

.....If 23... B×Kt P, then

24 R—Q Kt sq, B—K 4; 15 R—K sq, threatening both 26 P—R 5 and 26 Kt—B 7 ch.

24 K×B 24 K—Q 2

25 P—R 5

This initiates a very interesting attack and incidently prevents Black immediately consolidating by P—K R 4.

25 Kt—K 4

.....If 25... Kt—K 2, then equally 26 R—R 4.

26 R—R 4

Threatening R—K sq, winning a piece.

26 B—B 4

27 Kt—Q 4 27 R—K Kt sq

.....If 27... R—K B sq, then 28 R×P, Kt—Kt 5 ch; 29 K×P, Kt—R 3; 30 R—K Kt sq and wins. If 27... B—K 5, then 28 R—K sq wins a piece.

28 Kt×P

Far better than accepting the proffered Bishop, after which White would have difficulty in keeping his game together.

28 Kt—Kt 5 ch

29 R×Kt!

29 B×R

30 Kt—K 5 ch 30 K—K 2

.....30... K—B sq as pointed out by Morrison, was comparatively better, but White would still miss. A probable continuation, in that case, would by 31 R—K Kt sq, R—Kt 4; 32 Kt×B, R×Q P; 33 Kt—B 6, R—Q 7 ch; 34 K—B 3, R×P; 35 R—Kt 8 ch, K—B 2; 36 Kt—Q 5 ch, K—Q 2!; 37 R—Kt 7 ch, K—B sq; 38 R—B 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 39 R×R P, P—R 3; 40 Kt—Kt 6, threatening mate in two, and wins. If here, 39... K—B sq, then 40 R—B 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 41 R—K Kt 7, K—B sq; 42 P—R 6, and wins.

31 R—K Kt sq 31 R—Kt 4

32 P—Q 6 ch! 32 K—B 3

.....If 32... K—K 3, then 33 P—Q 7, R—Kt sq; 34 Kt×B, etc. If 32... K—K sq, then 33 P—Q 7 ch, K—K 2; 34 P—Q 8 (Q) ch. Now White captures the Bishop with a check.

33 Kt×B ch 33 K—K 3

34 P—Q 7! 34 R—Q 4

.....If 34... K×P, then 35 Kt—B 6 ch. If 34... R—K Kt sq, then 35 R—K sq ch, obliterating the Rook!!

35 R—K sq ch 35 K—B 2

.....If 35... K—B 4, then 36 R—K 5 ch.

36 P—B 4!! 36 R—Q 5

.....If 36... R—Q 7 ch, then 37 R—K 2, R—Q 8; 38 R—K 4, to follow with 39 K—K 2. It will be noticed that Black cannot move his King to permit the capture of the advanced Pawn by the Rook. A charming finish, that could vie with a Rinck end-game.

37 R—K 4

38 K—K sq

37 R—Q 7 ch

38 Resigns.

It certainly looks like a sign of the times when we read that at the Amsterdam Chess Club Dr. Bessie and Mr. W. A. T. Schelfhout (who may be remembered as a competitor in the British Chess Federation meeting at Cheltenham) have been contesting a match for the first five wins, the stake being 1 lb. of the best Souchong tea! Both players are keen tea-ists, the *Tijdschrift v.d. Nederlandschen Schaakbond* explains. The first two games were won by Dr. Bessie. Here is one of them:—

GAME No. 4,470.

Danish Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
W. A. T. SCHELFOUT.	DR. BEFFIE.	16 Kt—R 4	16 Kt—Kt 5
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	17 Q—R 5?	17 R—Q 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P×P	Td5—the T is produced!	
3 P—Q B 3	3 P—Q 4	18 Kt—B 5	18 B×Kt
4 K P×P	4 Q×P	19 P×B	19 Kt—Q 6
5 P×P	5 Kt—Q B 3	20 Q R—Kt sq	
6 Kt—K B 3	6 B—K Kt 5	Tab 1. It would have been better to hoard this T a little longer and play P—Q Kt 4 at once.	
7 B—K 2	7 Castles	20 Kt—K 4	
8 Kt—B 3	8 Q—K R 4	21 P—Q Kt 4	21 Kt—B 5
9 Castles	9 Kt—B 3	If Kt—B 6 ch; 22 K—R sq, R—R 4; 23 B—B 4!	
10 P—K R 3	10 B×Kt	22 Q—R 6	22 Kt×B
11 B×B	11 Q—Kt 3	23 P×Kt	23 R—Q 7
12 B—K 3	12 B—K 2	T d2. This T is wonderful value!	
13 B×Kt	13 P×B	24 P—Kt 4	24 Q—K 5
14 Q—R 4	14 Kt—Q 4	25 Resigns.	
15 Q—R 6 ch		There is no good draining the cup!	
Why not 15 Kt×Kt, P×Kt;			
16 Q×P?	15 K—Kt sq		

By winning the subjoined game, Alfred Schroeder took the third prize in the New York State Chess Association tournament, his opponent Roy T. Black, taking fourth prize.

GAME No. 4,471.

Four Knights.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
R. T. BLACK.	A. SCHROEDER.	7 Castles	7 Kt×Kt ch
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	8 Q×Kt	8 B—K 2
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	Castling on the K side would have exposed Black to a strong attack. The text-move is necessary sooner or later. Against it 9 Q—Kt 3 would win a Pawn, but after 9..., P—Q 3; 10 Q×Kt P, R—K Kt sq, White's K side is very exposed.	
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3		
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—Kt 5		
5 P—Q 3	5 Kt—Q 5		
.....As recommended by Schlechter, 6 B—B 4 is the more usual reply to it.		9 B—Kt 3	9 P—Q 3
6 B—R 4	6 P—B 3	10 Kt—Q sq	10 B—K 3
.....Schroeder, in <i>The Brooklyn Eagle</i> , suggests 6..., Castles, offering a speculative Pawn sacrifice; for if then 7 Kt×P, P—Q 3; 8 Kt—B 4 (if 8 Kt—B 3, B—Kt 5), P—Q 4, with a powerful game for Black. However, White would probably continue better with 7 B—K Kt		11 Kt—K 3	11 Q—Q 2
		12 P—B 3	
		Too slow. Black proceeds to get a very good game, which soon turns to a winning one.	
			12 Castles Q R

13 P—Q 4 13 P×P
 14 P×P 14 P—Q 4
 15 P×P 15 Kt×P
 16 Kt—B 4 16 B—K Kt 5
 17 Q—Kt 3 17 P—B 3
 18 P—Q R 4 18 P—K R 4
 19 P—K R 3 19 B—K B 4
 20 P—R 4 20 P—K Kt 4!
 21 P×P 21 P—R 5
 22 Q—B 3 22 P—R 6
 23 P—Kt 3 23 P—R 7 ch
 24 K—R sq 24 Q—K 3!
 25 Q—Q sq

If 25 Kt—Q 2, Schroeder points out, B—K Kt 5; 26 Q—Q 3, B—K 7; 27 Q—K 4, Q×Q ch; 28 Kt×Q, B—B 6 mate.

26 B—Q 2 25 P×P
 26 P—Kt 5
26., B—K 5 ch; 26 P—B 3, P—Kt 5 also wins. In reply to the text-move, if 27 Kt—K 5, then B—K 5 ch; 28 P—B 3, P×P; 29 Kt×K B P, Q R—B sq, &c.
 27 B—B 2 27 B—K 5 ch
 28 B×B 28 Q×B ch

29 P—B 3 29 Q×Q P
 30 Q—K 2

His only resource was 30 B—R 5, Q×Kt; 31 B×R, though that would not have saved the game. Now a piece must fall.

31 Q—K 6 ch 30 B—B 4
 32 B—R 6 31 R—Q 2
 33 B—Kt 7 32 Q×Kt
 34 B—B 6 33 K R—Q sq

If 34 K×P, R—R sq ch; 35 B×R, Q—Q B 7 ch; 36 K—R sq, Q—R 2 ch, and Black mates in two (Schroeder).

35 P×P 34 R—B sq
 36 Q×Q 35 Kt—K 6
 37 P—Kt 5 36 Kt×Q
 38 R—B 3 37 Kt—K 6
 39 Q R—K B sq 38 Kt—Kt 5
 40 R—B 4 39 Q R—K B 2
 41 P—K Kt 4 40 Kt×B
 42 Resigns 41 Kt—K 5

For if 42 R×R, then Kt—Kt 6 ch; 43 K—Kt 2, R×R, &c.

The following are two of the games in the first-class tournament, 1917, of the Club Argentino de Ajedrez, Buenos Aires, to which reference was made in our May issue, p. 140:—

GAME No. 4,472.

Sicilian Defence.

Notes from the winner's in the *Revista del C.A. de A.*

WHITE. ROLANDO ILLA.	BLACK. C. M. PORTELA.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P
4 Kt×P	4 Kt—K B 3

.....If P—K Kt 3, Maroczy's strong continuation, 5 P—Q B 4 gives White an appreciable advantage.

5 Kt—Q B 3	5 B—Kt 5
6 Kt—Kt 5	

6 B—Q 3 is generally played here. The text-move is condemned by most of the masters and critics. Dr. Tarrasch, for example, says that these prancings of the Kts are out of place in all openings.

6 Kt—B 3

.....If Kt×P; 6 Q—Kt 4, and then if Kt×Kt, 7 Q×Kt P, &c.

7 Kt—Q 6 ch

7 B—K B 4, as played by Schlechter v. Blackburne, Monte

Carlo, 1901, undoubtedly gives White a strong attack, but we believe that Black, with care, has a sufficient defence.

7 K—K 2

.....Tarrasch calls this a counter-attacking move which gives Black the advantage. White's following move, according to some of the theorists, develops Black's game.

8 Kt×B
9 B—Q 3

8 R×Kt

This may have appeared in analysis before, but we believe that it has not actually been played. The old continuation was 9 B—Q 2, B×Kt! 10 B×B, Kt×P (Meitner v. Schlechter, *Schachzeitung*, 1899).

9 P—Q 4

.....Seemingly best. If Q—R 4, 10 Castles, with an attack.

10 P×P
11 Castles

10 Kt×P
11 Kt×Kt

12 P×Kt

13 Q—Kt 4

12 B—Q 3

13 K—B sq

.....The position is difficult. Possibly Black has something better.

14 P—K B 4

15 Q—B 3

16 R—Kt sq

17 B—R 6

18 B—Kt 5

19 R—Q sq

14 P—K R 4

15 Q—R 5

16 P—Q Kt 3

17 R—B 2

18 Kt—K 2

19 B—B 4 ch

.....If Kt—B 4, 20 R×B, &c.

20 B—K 3

21 Q×B

20 B×B ch

21 Kt—Kt 3?

.....Kt—B 4 was necessary.

22 P—B 5

23 R—Q 4

24 P×P *e.p.*

25 R×Kt

26 Q—K 5

27 P—Kt 7 ch and mates next move.

22 Kt—B 5

23 P—Kt 4

24 Kt—Q 4

25 P×R

26 R—Kt sq

GAME No. 4,473.

Ruy Lopez.

Notes from the winner's in the *Revista del C.A. de A.*

WHITE. C. M. PORTELA.	BLACK. A. ELLERMAN.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 Kt×P
6 P—Q 4	6 P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3	7 P—Q 4
8 P×P	8 B—K 3
9 P—B 3	9 B—K 2
10 Q Kt—Q 2	10 Castles
11 R—K sq	11 Kt—B 4
12 B—B 2	12 R—K sq

.....Unusual; B—Kt 5 is generally preferred.

13 Kt—Kt 3
14 Q Kt—Q 4

13 Kt—Q 2
14 Kt×Kt

15 Kt×Kt

15 B—Q B 4

.....If P—Q B 4, White gets a strong attack, *e.g.*, 16 Kt×B, P×Kt; 17 Q—R 5, Kt—B sq; 18 R—K 3, P—Kt 3 (if B—Kt 4, 19 B×P ch, Kt×B; 20 R—R 3, Kt—B sq; 21 Q—R 8 ch, K—B 2; 22 R—B 3 ch, &c.); 19 R—Kt 3, K—R sq; 20 R×P! &c.

16 Kt—B 5

16 P—K B 4 gives White a good game. The text-move is risky.

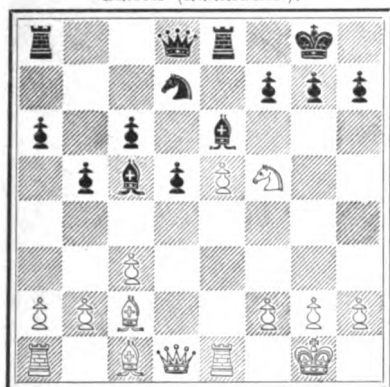
16 P—Q B 3

.....Kt—B sq was better. But if 16..., B×Kt; 17 B×B, Kt×P; 18 B×P ch, K×B; 19 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt sq; 20 R×Kt, &c.

Position after Black's 16th move :—

P—Q B 3.

BLACK (ELLERMAN).



WHITE (PORTELA).

17 Kt×P

An interesting sacrifice, on which White decides because the capture of the Knight leads to a sustained attack very difficult to meet under a time-limit. Probably White's best was 17 Q—B 3.

17 K×Kt

..... Black should have played Q—R 5. But he did not see that if then 18 P—K Kt 3, B×P ch!

18 Q—R 5 18 P—B 4

..... After accepting the sacrifice this is Black's best defence.

White threatened mate in 4, with 19 Q×P ch, &c.

19 P×P e.p. ch 19 Kt×P
20 Q—R 6 ch 20 K—B 2
21 B—Kt 5 21 B—K B sq

..... The only move. 21... B×P ch seems good, but loses quickly by 22 K—R sq, B×R; 23 B×P! R—K B sq (if B—B 7, 24 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—K 2; 25 B×Kt ch); 24 R×B, threatening R—K B sq, to which there is no defence. Again, if 23... B—Kt 5; 24 B—Kt 6 ch, K—Kt sq (if K—K 3; 25 R×B ch, &c.); 25 B×R, Q×B; 26 B×Kt, Q—Q 2; 27 Q—R 8 ch, K—B 2; 28 Q—Kt 7 ch and wins.

22 Q—R 4 22 B—Kt 2
23 R—K 3 23 P—R 3
24 B×Kt 24 B×B
25 R—B 3 25 R—K Kt sq
26 Q×P 26 R—Kt 2
27 R—K sq 27 Q—K 2

..... If B—Kt 5; 28 R—B 4, Q—Q 3; 29 R×Q B! &c. And if B—B sq? 28 Q—R 5 ch, K—B sq; 29 R×B ch, and 30 Q—R 8 ch, winning.

28 B—B 5! 28 R—R sq
29 B×B ch 29 Q×B
30 Q×R ch! 30 K×Q
31 R×Q 31 Resigns

The game which follows was awarded the first Brilliancy Prize in the Trebitsch Memorial Tournament at Vienna, last December, the second being divided between Aztalos and Tartakover for games against Schlechter. We take these details and the score of the game from the *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond*.

GAME No. 4,474.

Queen's Pawn.

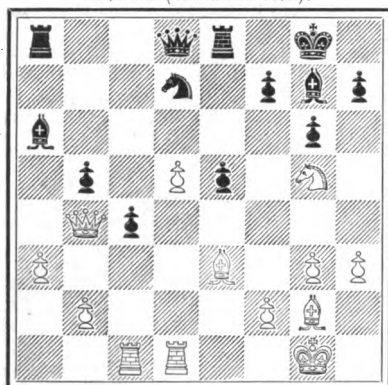
WHITE. VIDMAR.	BLACK. TARTAKOVER.	7 Castles	7 Q Kt—Q 2
1 P—Q 4	1 Kt—K B 3	8 P—K 4	8 Q—B 2
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—Q 3	9 P—K R 3	9 P—Q R 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P—K Kt 3	10 B—K 3	10 P—Q Kt 4
4 Kt—B 3	4 B—Kt 2	11 P×P	11 R P×P
5 P—K Kt 3	5 Castles	12 P—R 3	12 P—K 4
6 B—Kt 2	6 P—B 3	13 R—B sq	13 Q—Kt sq
		14 Q—Kt 3	14 B—Q R 3

15 K R—Q sq 15 P—B 4
 16 P×B P 16 P×P
 17 Kt—Q 5 17 P—B 5
 18 Q—Kt 4 18 Kt×Kt
 19 P×Kt 19 Q—Q sq
 20 Kt—Kt 5 20 R—K sq

Position after Black's 20th move :—

R—K sq

BLACK (TARTAKOVER).



WHITE (VIDMAR).

.....Now follows a pretty move; but we should hardly call the game "brilliant" on its account.

21 Kt—K 6! 21 Q—B sq

22 Kt×B 22 K×Kt
 23 P—Q 6 23 R—Q Kt sq
 24 B—R 7 24 R—Kt 2
 25 B—K 3 25 R—Q Kt sq
 26 Q—Q 2 26 B—Kt 2
 27 B—R 6 ch 27 K—Kt sq
 28 B×B 28 Q×B
 29 B—Kt 5 29 P—B 3
 30 B—K 3 30 K R—Q B sq
 31 K—R 2 31 K—B 2
 32 R—B sq 32 K—K 3
 33 P—B 4 33 Q—K 5
 34 Q R—Q sq 34 R—B 3
 35 K R—K sq 35 Q R—Q B sq
 36 B—R 7 36 P—B 6
 37 Kt P×P 37 Q—B 5
 38 P×P 38 P×P
 39 R—K B sq 39 R—Q R sq
 40 P—K R 4 40 P—Kt 5

.....If R×B, 41 Q—K B 2 wins at once.

41 Q—K Kt 2 41 Kt—B 3
 42 P—Q 7 42 R—Q sq
 43 Q—B 3 43 K—K 2
 44 B P×P 44 P—K 5
 45 Q—B 4 45 Kt×P
 46 B—B 5 ch 46 R×B
 47 P×R 47 Q—K 3
 48 Q—Kt 5 ch 48 Resigns.

The subjoined game was played last February in a tournament of the Scheveningen Chess Club. It shows our old subscriber, Rudolf Loman, in a more aggressive mood than usual in the opening; but his opponent was not caught napping. The game is theoretically interesting.

GAME No. 4.475.

Bishop's Gambit.

WHITE.
R. J. LOMAN.

1 P—K 4
 2 P—K B 4
 3 B—B 4

BLACK.
G. S. FONTEIN.

1 P—K 4
 2 P×P
 3 Kt—K B 3

4 Kt—K B 3 4 B—Kt 5
 5 Kt—B 3

Black having played B—Kt 5 before Kt—Q B 3, White might have continued 5 P—K 5, which is answered, however, by P—Q 4.

.....By many masters considered the best defence, though the modern theorists incline to 3..., P—Q 4, as giving Black a freer game.

5 Kt—B 3
 6 Castles 6 Castles
 7 P—K 5 7 Kt—Kt 5

.....Now P-Q 4 would not be good. It was tried, with a slight transposition, against Loman by Bleykmans, at Haarlem, 1901, the continuation being 8 B-Kt 3, Kt-K R 4; 9 Kt x P, B-K 3; 10 Kt x B, Kt x Kt; 11 P-Q 4, B x B; 12 R P x B, P-K Kt 3; 13 B-Q 2, Kt-Q B 3; 14 B-K sq, Q-Q 4; 15 B-B 2, P-B 3?; 16 P-B 4, Q-Q 2; 17 P-K 6, with great advantage to White.

In this same position Steinitz played 7..., Kt-K sq against Charousek at Nuremberg, 1896, and after 8 Kt-Q 5, B-R 4; 9 P-Q 4 P-Q 3; 10 B x P, B-K Kt 5, Charousek rather unwisely, it would seem, continued 11 P x P, bringing Black's K Kt back into the game again.

7..., Kt-K R 4 is another alternative. See *Modern Chess Openings*, p. 57, n (c).

8 P-Q 4 8 P-Q 3
9 Kt-Q 5

Teichmann v. Mises and Schlechter v. Maroczy, Vienna, 1903, both continued 9 P-K R 3, Kt-K 6; 10 B x Kt, P x B; 11 Kt-Q 5, B-K 3. Teichmann then went on with 12 Q-K 2, Maroczy with Kt x K P. Loman's variation, though it saves the move P-K R 3, loses time with 11 B-Kt 3, which was necessary in order to threaten 12 Kt x KBP.

 9 B-K 3
10 P x P 10 B x P
11 B-Kt 3 11 B x Kt
12 B x B 12 Kt-K 6
13 Q B x Kt 13 P x B
14 B x Kt

Otherwise Black might play 14..., B x P ch, etc.

14 P x B

.....Black has now the better game, and though White ultimately gets back his Gambit Pawn, he is left with a lost ending.

15 Q-Q 3 15 Q-K 2
16 Q R-K sq 16 K R-K sq

17 R-K 2 17 Q-K 5
18 Q x Q 18 R x Q
19 P-B 3 19 Q R-K sq
20 P-Q Kt 4 20 P-K B 4
21 P-Kt 3

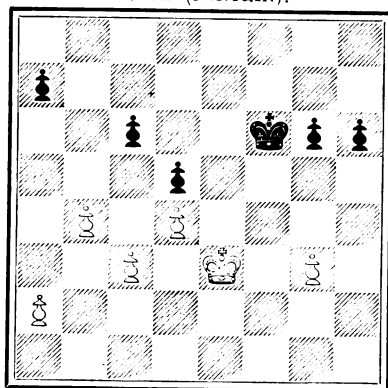
21 Kt-Kt 5 would be answered by R-B 5!

21 P-K R 3
22 Kt-R 4 22 P-B 5
23 Kt-B 5 23 P x P
24 P x P 24 P-Kt 3!
25 Kt x B

If 25 Kt x P ch, says Fontein in his notes to the game in the *Tijdschrift*, then K-Kt 2; 26 R-R 2, Q R-K 2, and White's position is bad.

25 P x Kt
26 R-B 6 26 Q R-K 3
27 R x R 27 R x R
28 K-Kt 2 28 K-B 2
29 K-B 3 29 P-Q 4
30 R x P 30 R x R ch
31 K x R 31 K-B 3

Position after Black's 31st move :—
BLACK (FONTEIN).



WHITE (LOMAN).

32 P-R 4

It does not appear possible to save the game. If 32 P-Kt 4, says Fontein, P-K R 4; 33 K-B 4, P-Kt 4 ch; 34 K-B 3, P x P ch; 35 K x P, K-Kt 3; 36 P-R 3, K-B 3; 37 P-R 4.

K—Kt 3; 38 P—R 5, P—R 3;
39 P—B 4, P×P; 40 P—Q 5,
P—B 6, etc.

33 K—B 4

If 33 P—B 4, P×P; 34 P—Q 5, Black can simply continue P×P, and has time to bring his King over to the Q side.

34 K—K 3
35 K—B 3
36 K—K 3

37 P—B 4

38 P—Q 5

39 P—Kt 5

40 P×P ch

Of course if 40 P—R 5, Black can proceed with P—Q 5 ch at

32 P—K R 4

33 P—Kt 4 ch

34 K—B 4

35 P—Kt 5 ch

36 K—Kt 4

37 P×P

38 P×P

39 P—R 5

once, playing on the same lines as in the actual game.

41 P—R 5

42 K—K 4

40 K×P

41 P—Q 5 ch

If 42 K×P, P—Kt 6; 43 K—K 3, P—B 6, etc. But 42 K—K 2, P—Q 6 ch; 43 K—Q 2, P—Kt 6; 44 P—Kt 6, P×P; 45 P×P, P—Kt 7; 46 P—Kt 7, P—Kt 8 (Q); 47 P—Kt 8 (Q) would have prolonged the game.

43 P—Kt 6

44 P×P

45 Resigns.

42 P—Q 6

43 P×P

44 P—Q 7

After 45 P—Kt 7, P—Q 8 (Q); 46 P—Kt 8 (Q), Black wins the Queen in two moves.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

The following pretty sonnet has been contributed by Captain T. K. Wigan, of the 1st 6th Devon Regiment, now serving in the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force.

SONNET TO A CHESS PROBLEM.

Child of my fertile brain—At least it seemed
Fertile, till I endeavoured to translate
To terms of Piece and Pawn, and eight by eight,
The bright ideas with which I thought it teemed;
But then I found the road that I had deemed
Led straight to well-hid key and model mate
Had been beset by a malignant fate,
With obstacles of which I had not dreamed—
Child of my brain then, born with great travail,
And like the mouse the labouring mountain bore,
To thy birth-pangs most disproportionate,
Go boldly forth; the expectant world assail;
Let solvers, baffled, o'er thy mysteries pore,
Or to thy weakness prove compassionate.—T. K. WIGAN.

We should like to mention for the benefit of those readers who were interested in Mr. C. D. Locock's contribution (and incidentally to others who have not yet been attracted) to the last four month's issues of our 1917 volume entitled "A New Field for Problemists," that the inventor of this novelty in chess has published the four instalments

in pamphlet form, which can be obtained from the author at 39, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W. 15, price sixpence. There are many who revel in bizarre variations of chess, such as sui-mates, help-mates, conditional and reflex chess, and they should find in this ingenious innovation an almost virgin soil for prospecting with limitless possibilities. Mr. Locock has called his collection "Seventy-two Black Checkers," to convey the meaning, namely that every move Black makes is a check.

Mr. G. W. Chandler, the late chess editor of the *Hampshire Post*, and now with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, contributes a useful and instructive article to the *Natal Mercury*, dealing with captures in key-moves. There is no question that strained opinions are fostered regarding this feature in problem composition, and it is well that it should be pointed out that, as in the case of minor blemishes, the composer is entitled to the exercise of some discretion, and can claim within reason poetic license. The rigid insistence that a key must not be a capture, is a little paradoxical when those of an artless aggressive nature are countenanced. To carry this into practice would often mean the sacrifice of subtlety for over-scrupulousness. Of course the seizing of an important defensive piece, or for the matter of that, a Pawn of considerable consequence, is to be deprecated, but it is harsh to inexorably condemn a position merely for a slight infraction of æsthetic canons. Mr. Chandler concludes with this paragraph: "We feel certain that many composers would be satisfied with an inferior key rather than introduce a comparatively harmless capture. This surely shows a misconception of the principles governing the selection of a key, and a more logical attitude towards this matter could hardly fail to benefit the art of composition."

A correspondent of the *Natal Mercury*, Mr. D. G. McIntyre (Fretoria), in contributing the subjoined clever two-mover has suggested a competition on the terms of "the most in a move defence," his problem being an example of his meaning. He offers prizes of £1, 10 -, and chess books as prizes. As the competition is confined to composers in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, etc., the chess editor is doubtful of success, and we feel sure would gladly welcome a more open contest: probably the hint given by Mr. McIntyre may induce other composers to see how they can develop the idea.

By Donald G. McIntyre.—White: K at K B 5; Q at K R 3; Rs at K B 7 and Q 5; Bs at K 5 and Q Kt 5. Black: K at Q sq; Q at Q R 6; R at Q 2; B at Q Kt 5; Kt at Q Kt 6; Ps at Q 5 and Q R 3. Mate in two.

Casopis Ceskych Sachistu Problem Tourney.—Result: 1st prize J. Moravec, 2nd K. Traxler, 3rd J. Vasta, 4th K. Traxler, 5th V. Cisar. Hon. men. J. Opdenoordt. Here are the two first:—

By J. Moravec.—White: K at Q 7; Q at Q Kt 3; Rs at K 2 and Q B 2; B at K B 6; Kts at K R 2 and Q B 3; P at Q 3. Black:

K at K B 5 ; B at Q B 4 ; Kt at Q R 7 ; Ps at K Kt 5, 6, K B 4, Q B 3 and Q Kt 4. Mate in three.

By K. Traxler.—White : K at Q sq ; Q at Q B 7 ; R at Q B 2 ; B at Q B 3 ; Kt at K Kt 5 ; Ps at K 2, Q 6 and Q R 4. Black : K at Q 4 ; Rs at K B sq and Q R 3 ; B at K B 2 ; Ps at K Kt 2, K B 5, K 6, Q Kt 2, 3 and Q R 4. Mate in three.

Many will like the dainty fifth prize position, so we quote it :—

By V. Cisar.—White : K at Q B 7 ; Q at K Kt 3 ; Bs at K Kt sq and Q B 4 ; Kt at K 3 ; P at Q R 3. Black : K at Q 5 ; Kt at Q Kt 2 ; Ps at K R 4 and K B 3. Mate in three.

It is a pity Mr. H. W. Barry, in the May-June *American Chess Bulletin* has denied J. Salminger, of Munchen, credit for his masterpiece 4-er which secured second prize in the Munchen Neuesten Nachrichten Tourney of 1898, and attributed the work to Ph. V. Klett. It must have been due to a lapse of memory, as the position is well known to experts. When old problems are revived for the delectation of students and admirers it behoves one to exercise care in at least the matter of authorship. This is the problem in question, and as it is decidedly difficult, we will tempt solvers to give it some attention by disclosing the key, viz., 1 R×K Kt P. The chief defence is 1... P—B 4.

By J. Salminger.—White : K at K B 5 ; Q at K R 2 ; R at Q B 2 ; B at Q Kt sq ; Kt at Q B 3 ; Ps at K 6, Q 4, Q Kt 5 and Q R 3. Black : K at Q B 5 ; B at K B sq ; Ps at K R 6, K Kt 7, K 2, Q 3, Q B 2, Q Kt 6 and 7. Mate in four.

The following are two of the prize problems in the *L'Italia Scacchista* Tourney, the result of which we gave at page 123. We give them, not for their special merits, but because they are successful problems, and our solvers occasionally enjoy three-movers which are not profound.

First Prize, by A. G. Corrias.—White : K at K 3 ; R at K R sq ; B at K sq ; Kts at Q B 2 and Q R 7 ; Ps at Q B 5 and 6. Black : K at Q R 4 ; P at Q Kt 5. Mate in three.

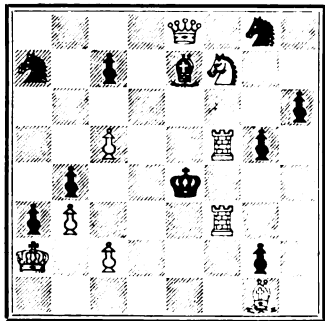
Second Prize, by A. Mari.—White : K at K sq ; R at Q 3 ; B at K 5 ; Kts at K 4 and Q Kt 4 ; Ps at K B 3, Q 6 and Q Kt 2. Black : K at Q R 8 ; B at Q R 7 ; Ps at K B 5, K 3, 7, Q 2 and Q R 5. Mate in three.

The Gazette Times, of Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A., have announced an International Problem Tourney dedicated to the memory of the late Mr. D. J. Densmore. As the deceased composer (who was a son-in-law of the late Mr. Sam Loyd) was addicted to the composition of what may be termed unorthodox illustrations of the art, it is intended to divide each section into two classes, one for entries based on recognised or, perhaps to be more accurate, modern tenets, and the other composed in any convenient manner to bring out any special feature, and consequently being indifferent, the refinements of construction ; this latter style of work is eminently suited to the tastes of some of our American allies. Two, three and four-move direct mate problems are

available to be marked "A" for those on conventional lines, and "B" for problems "featuring idea at cost of other elements." Composers are not limited to the number of problems and need not adopt mottoes. Prizes.—Four-movers : rare chess books to the value of \$20, given by Mr. X. Hawkins. Three-movers : 1st prize (B) \$5, given by D. H. Wald Bettmann ; with three other 1st prizes of \$5, and four 2nd prizes of \$2.50. Total value of about \$60. Mr. Alain C. White will be the judge. The tourney is to close 1st October and open 1st May next. Address : Mr. Howard L. Dolde, Chess Editor, *The Gazette Times*, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A. There will also be a solving competition.

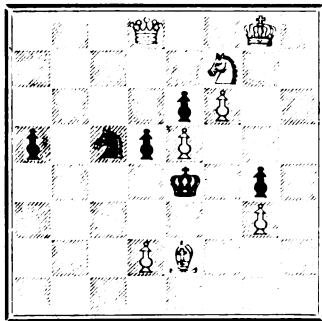
Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity.—Saturday, the 8th June, was "Fraternity Saturday," the thirteenth monthly meeting being held at Brighton on that day under the presidency of Mr. H. E. Dudney. The principal feature was the inauguration of a suggestion made by the hon. secretary, Mr. H. W. Butler, namely a two-move solving handicap, in which members wherever resident could take part. Twelve original problems, the composition of members and associates, were enclosed in sealed envelopes to be opened on Fraternity Saturday, and the competitors were on their honour not to consume more than ninety minutes in the task of solving, the results to be returned to the hon. secretary by post. With this attraction, the usual over-the-board solution contest was omitted, the time being taken up by fifteen-minute lectures on problem topics, reminding one of the bright ten-minute papers which Mr. J. Keeble some few years contributed to the *Norwich Mercury*. The award (made by the solvers) of the problems in the Fraternity's First Quarterly Report was announced. In the three-move section, Mr. H. Hosey Davis took first prize, the other chief positions were by Mr. B. G. Laws, Mr. W. Marshall-Rodda and Mr. P. H. Williams. Two-movers.—First, Mr. H. D'O. Bernard, the next in merit being those by Mr. H. E. Matthews, Rev. N. Bonavia Hunt and Mr. G. V. Butler. Below are the two leading positions :—

By H. D'O. BERNARD (London).



Mate in two.

By H. HOSEY DAVIS (Bristol).



Mate in three.

The award in the Solving Competition in the same connection was made by Mr. W. Geary. There were twelve entries. The three prizes

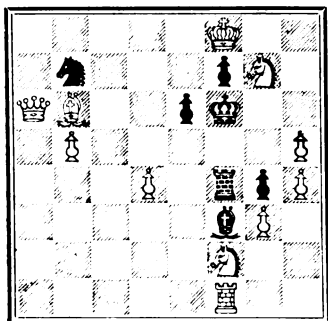
were won by Mr. H. E. Matthews (137 points), Col. A. Campbell (136) and Mr. Stanley Smith (135). Mr. Markwick's score was one lower, which shows how close was the contest.

On Saturday, the 15th June, Mr. Butler met Messrs. Bernard, Laws, Smith, and Williams as temporary London Committee of the Fraternity, in order that a fixity of purpose should be followed in the incipient stages of the establishment of a national chess problem organization. At present the founders regard the Fraternity as being in a chrysalis state, and that methods for development should be adopted as the time is considered ripe.

On the last mentioned occasion the result of the Fraternity Saturday Contests was made known. In the Solution Handicap there were 36 entries. The leading scorers were Mr. T. R. Dawson (226), Mr. B. G. Laws (228, minus 10, as one of his problems was among the 12 to be solved), Mr. J. Keeble (216), Mr. M. Fox (212), Mr. P. H. Williams (217 minus 10 for his own problem), Mr. H. E. Matthews (194) all starting "scratch." It is obvious a composer contributing a problem would not seriously enter a solving competition if he had to be penalised in points, indeed it has become recognized that an author scores for his own position automatically, but of course not for duals or cooks unless specifically set out. In solving against time it must be admitted a composer-competitor would have an advantage, but the ninety minutes allowed was more than ample to complete the task and leave a decent margin of time to spare. Moreover, the following appeared in the rules circulated:—"A solver must, to get his points, write down the key, etc., to his own problem (should he have one among the twelve), as marks will only be allowed when the solutions are on solution sheet." The matter is of little moment on this occasion, but in view of this definite proviso, we think in principle the deduction is arbitrary—in fact it transgresses the spirit of the quoted condition.

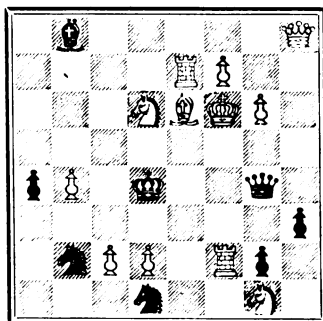
In the solvers' voting for the best problems the following were the principal selections in order given:—Mr. P. H. Williams, Mr. C. E. Kemp, Mr. A. M. Sparke, Mr. H. H. Davis.

By P. H. WILLIAMS (London).



Mate in two.

By C. E. KEMP (Salford).

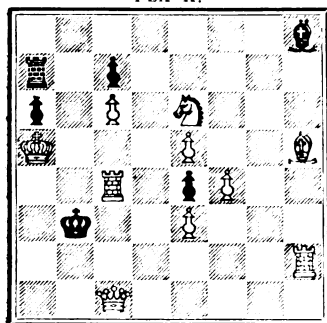


Mate in two.

	39	40	41	42	43		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
	H.B.D.	H.W.	J.A.E.	A.W.D.	C.G.W.	Totals for May.	F.B.F.	C.E.K.	T. & J. W.	C.H.	P.H.W.	H.H.D.	C.B.W.	H.D.O. B.	R.G.L.
Bernard, H. D'O.	12	6	8	12	18	463	12	12	10	8	8	14	12	14	8
Cooper, A. R.	12	6	8	12	18	459	12	12	10	8	8	14	12	14	8
Davis, H. H.	12	6	8	12	18	469	12	12	10	8	8	14	12	14	8
Fison, B.	12	6	8	12	18	465	12	12	10	8	8	14	12	14	8
Gibbins, N.M.	12	6	4	12	16	439	12	12	8	8	8	14	12	14	8
Gillam, G.	12	6	4	12	18	437	10	12	10	8	8	14	12	14	8
Harwood, C.	12	6	—	—	0	300	8	12	—	8	8	12	12	—	—
Markwick, F. W.	12	6	4	12	16	441	10	12	10	8	8	14	12	14	8
Smith, Stanley	12	6	4	12	18	455	12	12	10	8	8	14	12	14	8
Wallis, E.	12	6	4	12	12	413	12	12	10	8	8	14	12	14	8

SOLUTIONS.

PLACK.



WHITE.

No. 3,066, by C. Horn.—1 Q—R sq, B×P; 2 Kt×B, &c. If 1... others;
2 Kt—Q 4, &c.

No. 3,065, by T. and J. Warton.—I

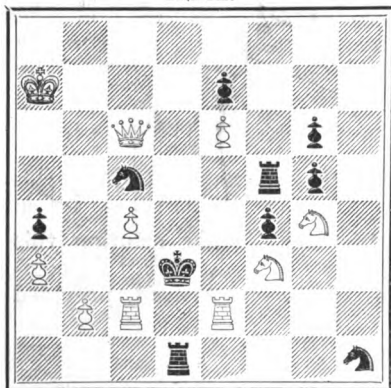
f 1., $K \times K$ or $K-B$ 2., $Q \times P$, &c.
 ..., others; $Q \times P$ ch, &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,067.

By H. D'O. BERNARD,
London.

BLACK.



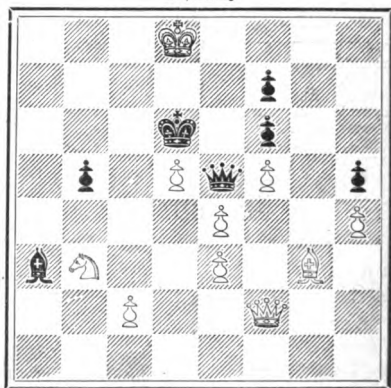
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,068.

By Dr. J. SCHUMER,
London.

BLACK.



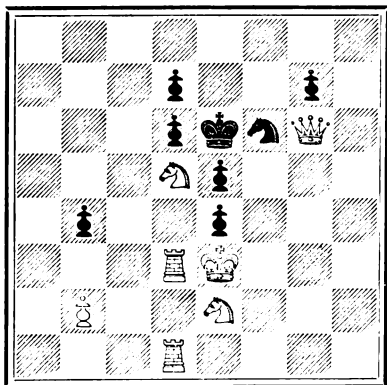
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,069.

By HANDLEY RHODES,
London.

BLACK.



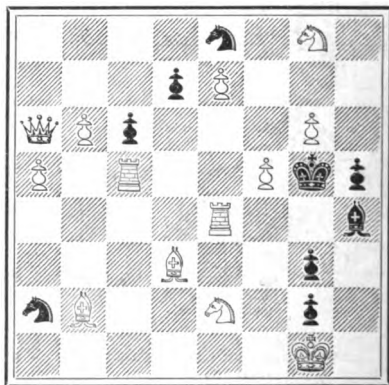
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,070.

By F. E. PURCHAS,
Brighton.

BLACK.



THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

AUGUST, 1918.

THE ORIGIN OF THE BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The following account of the origin of the Yorkshire Chess Association—not the present Yorkshire County Chess Association, be it noted—and its development into the British Chess Association is based upon the “memoir” by George W. Medley, the well-known secretary of the London Chess Club, and first Hon. Sec. of the British Chess Association. This memoir is to be found in *The Chess Congress of 1862*, edited by J. J. Löwenthal. It is here supplemented from such other sources as we have been able to consult.

It was sometime in 1840, Medley states, that Messrs. E. Shepherd and W. L. Robinson, of Wakefield, conceived the idea of writing the members of all the Yorkshire chess clubs to meet for a day's play together. Messrs. R. H. Brown, Robert Cadman, and John Rhodes, of Leeds, took up the scheme warmly; and on January 18th, 1841, the Yorkshire Chess Association held its first meeting at Leeds, presided over by Mr. J. Milnes Gaskell, M.P., and attended by players from all over the county. It is recorded that, as the Manchester-Leeds railway was not yet in existence, some had to post about forty-five miles through the snow to be present! The proceedings consisted in a series of games, winding up with a dinner and speeches. It was resolved that such meetings should be periodical, the next to be at Wakefield on November 8th of the same year.

The Rev. E. C. Tyson presided at this second meeting, which was attended by over fifty guests. Thirty-six of these took part in the play, lasting from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and then all sat down to dinner and, of course, speeches.

The third meeting was at the Northgate Hotel, Halifax, on November 2nd, 1842, Mr. W. Briggs presiding; the fourth at the George Hotel, Huddersfield, on November 8th, 1843, the Earl of Mexborough presiding. On both occasions play proceeded from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., followed by dinner. At Huddersfield, a Nottingham visitor, Mr. Samuel Newham, invited the Yorkshiremen to a similar gathering in his town next month. The invitation was accepted; but the affair was postponed until July 23rd in the following year. In consequence no meeting was held in Yorkshire in 1844, the fifth meeting of the association

taking place in the Assembly Rooms, Leeds, on May 14th, 1845, the Earl of Mexborough presiding. This was the largest gathering to date. The visitors included Howard Staunton and George Walker from London and Bryan, the American player, who had come over from Paris. Staunton, victorious in 1843 over St. Amant and now at the zenith of his fame, gave odds to all whom he met. His health was proposed at the dinner by Mr. W. K. Robinson, who said that two centuries before Spain had been the favoured land of chess ; in the next century Italy was first to the front, and next France. During this period chess had been practised in England, but the sceptre was wielded by a foreigner. Now, however, they had the satisfaction of knowing that the champion was an Englishman.

The sixth meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association was held at Wakefield on May 13th, 1846, presided over by George Walker. St. Amant was the principal guest, playing two level games with George Walker and attempting, unsuccessfully, to give Pawn and two moves to Mr. John Rhodes. The *entente cordiale* was the great topic of the speech by the Rev. R. Garvey, of Wakefield, vice-president, who proposed St. Amant's health.

The Public Rooms, Hull, were the scene of the seventh meeting on May 12th, 1847, Mr. Charles Frost, F.R.S., presiding. The most noted guests were Harrwitz, Horwitz, Kieseritzky, St. Amant, and Staunton, and the gathering of members and visitors was larger than ever before. Harrwitz gave the first blindfold exhibition at any meeting of the Association, engaging in two games simultaneously—"then thought a stupendous feat." He lost one to the young S. S. Boden, of Hull. Horwitz also "gave large odds with his customary brilliancy." At the dinner, to which 120 sat down, including Staunton, St. Amant delivered a message from King Louis Philippe, replying to the sentiments expressed by Mr. Garvey at the preceding meeting, and conveying his pleasure at the most kindly and brotherly feeling between England and France.

This meeting was informally prolonged to a second day, Harrwitz, Horwitz, St. Amant, and Staunton taking part in games, and the president entertaining the visitors to dinner at his house in the evening.

The eighth meeting took place at the New Assembly Rooms, Hull, on May 17th, 1848. The revolutionary year had its effect upon the attendance, and very little record remains of the play. Mr. G. Stansfield, of Burnley, took the chair at the dinner in the absence of Mr. H. Edwards, M.P.

There were no meetings in 1849-50-51, the ninth being held in the Public Rooms, Hull, on October 20th, 1852, Mr. Charles Frost again presiding. Staunton, Horwitz, Löwenthal, Walker, and Boden were among those present. Staunton lost two games at odds of Pawn and two moves to Boden, Walker, and two others in consultation ; and Löwenthal won a short match against Horwitz by 4-1. The usual dinner followed. On the next day it was resolved to extend the Association so as to include the chess clubs of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Lincoln, Leicester, Derby, Durham, and Newcastle, under the title of "The Northern and Midland Counties Chess

Association," and to hold an opening meeting at Manchester on May 6th and 7th, 1853.

The Yorkshire Chess Association thus came to an end. But in 1856 "the Yorkshire players," says Medley, "apparently in fond remembrance of their ancient meetings were led to reconstitute them under the title of the West Yorkshire Chess Association." In the *B.C.M. Chess Annual*, 1915, pp. 191-2, it is related how this body carried on good work in Yorkshire for forty years; how the Yorkshire County Club was founded in 1886 to deal with matters embracing the whole of the county area, and co-operated with the British Chess Association to promote the Bradford International Tournament of 1888; and how in 1896 the West Yorkshire Chess Association and the Yorkshire County Club amalgamated under the name of the Yorkshire County Chess Association.

II.

The Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association met at the Royal Exchange, Manchester, on May 6th, 1853, Mr. C. A. Duval, the Manchester Chess Club president, being the Association's president for the year. The numerous visitors included Staunton, Löwenthal, Harrwitz, Horwitz, Elijah Williams, Sir John Blunden, the Irish chess-playing baronet, etc., while the local amateurs were very strongly represented. The first day was given up to play, from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m., and so was part of the second; blindfold, simultaneous, consultation, and odds games all forming part of the entertainment. On the second day there was also a special meeting to consider the propriety of remodelling the laws of chess—the first step of the kind ever taken, since the scheme so warmly advocated by Staunton in 1851, and intended to form part of the proceedings at the great London Tournament of that year, failed partly through the absence of some of the leading masters and partly through the jealousy between the London and St. George's Clubs. At Manchester a resolution was unanimously adopted, requesting Staunton to put himself in communication with Jänisch and von der Lasa, "to induce them to co-operate with him in drawing up a code of chess laws for general adoption, to be reported on at the next meeting of the Association." The concluding dinner was not so pleasant as usual, owing to "a general and somewhat acrimonious discussion respecting the famous challenges and counter-challenges which were passing at the time between Messrs. Harrwitz and Staunton."

The new Association's second meeting was held in the Exhibition Rooms, Liverpool, on June 23rd and 24th, 1854, Mr. G. C. Schwabe presiding. Staunton, Löwenthal, and Arnous de Rivière were among the visitors. Apart from the play (which included an eight-hours' Evans Gambit won by Staunton, de Rivière, and another against Löwenthal and two others), the most important part of the programme was Staunton's report on the joint efforts of Jänisch, von der Lasa, and himself to draw up a code of chess laws. He hoped that this would appear the same year in a single volume—though, as a matter of fact, it was not until 1860 that it saw the light in the *Praxis*. In his speech

at the dinner on June 24th, Staunton, agreeing with the president's suggestion that the Association ought not to be limited to the North and Midlands, said that it might, without impropriety, be called "The British Association for the Promotion of Chess" and hold its meetings, like another British Association, at every chief town in the kingdom in turn. He also thought it desirable not to confine the meetings to the commercial districts, where time was so important, but to hold them occasionally at such places as Leamington, Worcester, Oxford, Cambridge, etc., and extend them over a week. As so often, Staunton saw ahead of his time. His last hint, however, was at once adopted in part; for Leamington was chosen as the meeting-place next year.

This third meeting of the Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association lasted four days, June 26th-29th, 1855, the president being Lord Lyttleton. The main features were the consultation games, of which the English players, Staunton, Captain Kennedy, and Marquess Wyvill, M.P., lost one and drew two against the foreigners Löwenthal, Falkbeer, and de Rivière; and various matches between provincial clubs for prizes. At the dinner the suggestion to extend the Association to the whole of Britain was again brought up. On the 29th a business meeting was held, at which a committee was appointed to consider the proposed alterations in the laws before the next meeting.

Birmingham was fixed upon as the place for the fourth congress; but, a postponement being found necessary, and an Exhibition being projected in Manchester in 1857, it was decided to hold the congress there in that year. The Manchester Chess Club appointed a committee, with Mr. J. S. Kipping as hon. sec., and a programme on a still more ambitious scale was planned. The leading feature was to be "an attempt to establish a complete code of laws; a series of matches between clubs; matches between eminent British and foreign players; one-game tournaments between various metropolitan and provincial players; and a problem tournament." It was also decided to adopt in future the title of "The Chess Association."

Accordingly the fourth meeting of the Association since it had ceased to be connected with Yorkshire only—though for some reason the local committee's report calls it the *sixth* meeting—began at Wenden's Hotel, Manchester, on August 5th, 1857, and lasted four days. On this occasion, for the first time, regular knock-out tournaments were held. In the principal one Anderssen, Boden, R. B. Brien the Oxonian, Harrwitz, Horwitz, Löwenthal, E. Pindar, and John Soul competed, Anderssen winning and Boden running up. A minor tournament, with sixteen entrants, was won by the Rev. John Owen. Consultation, exhibition, and blindfold games were the other main attractions of the congress. In the problem tourney the first prize was awarded to Mr. Frank Healey for his problems under the motto "*Ludimus effigiem belli.*" At a business meeting on August 8th, Sir John Blunden, president, in the chair, it was agreed to institute permanent club and individual subscriptions and a permanent paid secretary.

The fifth meeting, held at Queen's College, Birmingham, August 24th-27th, 1858, was the celebrated one at which Morphy appeared and gave his eight-board blindfold exhibition, sustaining his only defeat

sans voir out of 32 games in Europe.' As is well known, it was Mr. J. S. Kipping, the Manchester secretary, who beat him. Morphy, however, won 6 and drew 1 out of the remaining 7 games. To the disappointment of everyone, Morphy, though he had entered for the knock-out tournament, did not compete, and Löwenthal won it, after beating Staunton 2-0 in the second round.

There was no meeting of the Chess Association in 1859. The sixth, at Cambridge, August 28th and four following days, 1860, was a fiasco, as related in these pages by Mr. Goulding Brown last year. This was the more a pity because that most brilliant player, I. Kolisch, was present to play. He had no difficulty in winning a tournament in which his only considerable opponents were C. H. Stanley, the strongest American player previous to Morphy's advent, and A. Zytogorski.

Löwenthal, on a visit to Bristol shortly after the Cambridge affair, suggested to the members of the local chess club the desirability of holding a meeting there. The idea was gladly taken up, and Löwenthal was appointed managing director. The seventh congress, held at the Athenæum, Bristol, September 10th-14th, 1861, was a distinct success. In the grand tournament (still on the knock-out principle), Boden, Horwitz, Kolisch, Louis Paulsen, Stanley, the Rev. W. Wayte and two others competed, Paulsen winning. In addition, the young German master, who had only returned to Europe in 1860 after a six years' sojourn in the United States, played eleven games blindfold, and there was a telegraphic match between Bristol and London, the latter playing at the Divan, in the Strand. It was decided at this meeting to hold the next in London, and a provisional committee was appointed to make arrangements.

The committee, consisting of Löwenthal, Medley, T. I. Hampton, and A. Mongredien, set to work in December, 1861, announced a Grand International Congress, and invited co-operation from all parts of the country. They instituted a guarantee fund of £500, and then announced a problem tourney open to the world. In the prospectus of this competitors were directed to address letters to the *British Chess Association*. The next step was to enlarge the committee and to issue a regular programme. On this appeared, under the heading of "British Chess Association," the names of Lord Lyttelton, president (he had been elected at the Birmingham meeting in 1858), Lord Cremorne (afterwards Earl of Dartrey), Sir John Blunden, and Captain H. A. Kennedy, vice-presidents; and an imposing list of members of the Managing, Standing and Co-operative Committees. Among all the bearers of these names, alas! only one is still with us, as far as we know—"J. Watkinson, Esq., Huddersfield," who was on the Co-operative Committee. Readers of *The British Chess Magazine* need no explanation of his identity and will all join in the hope that Mr. John Watkinson may long continue to watch the fortunes of the magazine which he founded.

The growth of the idea of two Wakefield chess-players until it blossomed into the British Chess Association has now been traced. Perhaps at some future date we shall be able to continue the history of the British Chess Association to the end.

P.W.S.

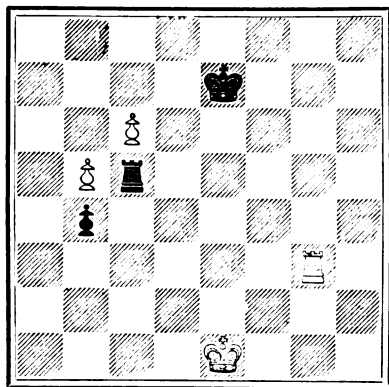
Name.	Previous Score.	No. 271.	No. 272.	Total.
Mr. D. M. Liddell	47	—	—	47
Mr. J. Gilchrist	38	4	2	44
Mr. J. M. Doulton	33	4	—	37
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	28	4	4	36
Mr. A. J. Head	27	0	4	31
Mr. F. W. Yelder	31	—	—	31
Mr. E. Sammons	30	0	—	30
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	28	0	2	30
Mr. J. B. Lowe	27	—	—	27
Mr. R. Garby	24	0	2	26
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25	—	—	25
Mr. H. E. Matthews	22	0	1	23
Mrs. Sollas	13	4	4	21
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20	—	—	20
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	8	4	4	16
Mr. H. Bromberg	8	4	4	16
Mr. J. Morrison	15	—	—	15
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	11	0	2	13
Col. Kensington	9	4	0	13
Mr. L. Illingworth	Cancelled	4	4	8
Mr. F. W. Darby	8	—	—	8
Mr. A. L. Hill	8	—	—	8

Mr. Pierce has no difficulty in heading the list this month.

Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," and posted by August 31st, 1918, to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W., 2.

Position 275.

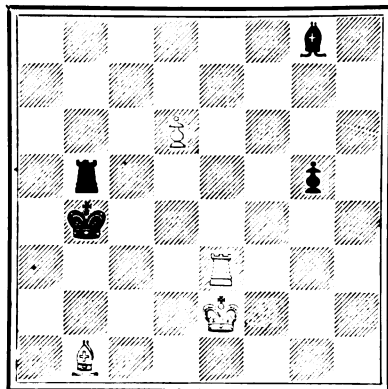
By W. and M. PLATOFF.



White to play and win.

Position 276.

By W. and M. PLATOFF.



White to play and win.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

On p. 170 of *B.C.M.* for June. In his Vienna game, Canon Vernon asks "After 30... Q—K 7 ch; 31 R—B 2, Q—K 2, what can White do?" It appears to me that 32 Q—B 6 wins in all variations.

Yours faithfully,

Woodlea, Burnham, Bucks.

J. G. W. WOODS.

CHANGE-MATE PROBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,—I notice an article in *B.C.M.* for April, by Mr. Bernard. On page 100 he speaks of 1 Kt—K 7 being the author's intention in F, and 1 Q—Kt 8 being a cook. On page 76 of March *A.C.B.*, No. 1,214 (the same problem) is mentioned, with Q—Kt 8 given as author's intention and Kt—K 7 as cook, which seems more plausible.

Yours faithfully,

Los Angeles, California, June 2nd, 1918.

STASCH MLOTKOWSKI.

A correspondent writes :—" It is curious that a pretty game like the following should have to go a-begging for an originator. Perhaps one of your readers can identify it."

GAME No. 4,476.

Giucco Piano.

WHITE.	BLACK.	9 Kt×B P	9 Kt×K P
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	10 K—K 2	10 Q—R 5
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	11 R—B sq	11 Kt—B 7
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4	12 Kt×P dis. ch	12 K—R sq
4 P—B 3	4 Kt—B 3	13 P—Q 4	13 B×P
5 P—Q Kt 4	5 B—Kt 3	14 Kt—Q 2	14 B×P
6 Q—Kt 3	6 Castles	15 Q×B	15 Kt—Q 5 ch
7 Kt—Kt 5	6 B×P ch	16 K—K sq	16 Kt—Q 6 dbl ch
8 K—B sq	8 B—Kt 3	17 K—Q sq	17 Q—K 8 ch
		18 R×Q	18 Kt—B 7 mates

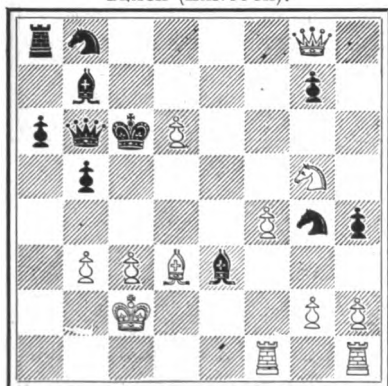
[We offer to the first two correspondents who report the names of the players of the foregoing game a copy each of our *Chess Annual* for 1915 or 1916, at their choice.—ED. *B.C.M.*]

* * * One of our subscribers, of many years standing, desires to possess a set of the chess-men which were in use in the chess-room at Simpson's Divan, in the days when Bird, Steinitz, Zukertort and other celebrities provided entertainment and instruction for their patrons. If any reader of the *B.C.M.* can assist us in our quest we shall be grateful for their help.

GAME ENDING.

The following ending occurred in a game played at the Hastings Chess Club not long ago, between Mr. Sydney Meymott and Col. Hancock. In the adjoining position, it was Black's turn to play.

BLACK (HANCOCK).



WHITE (MEYMOTT).

The continuation was :—

1... Kt—Q 2 ; 2 Q—K 6, Kt—B 7 ; 3 R—Q sq, Kt—B 4 ; 4 Q—Q 5 ch, K×Q ; 5 B—K 4 mate. If 4... K—Q 2, 5 B—B 5 ch and mate next move.

Mr. Meymott points out that 2... K Kt—B 3 would have prolonged the game, but suggests that the continuation might then have been 3 B—K 4 ch, Kt×B ; 4 Q×Kt ch, K×P ; 5 R—Q sq, K—B 2 ; 6 R×Kt ch, K×R ; 7 R—Q sq ch, with a forced mate in four moves.

THE CHESS WORLD.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, three further subscriptions to the sustentation fund inaugurated by our friends, bringing the total sum subscribed to £31 10s. 8d. "Well-wisher," Bradford, contributes a donation of 12/-. Mr. Edwin Warton, of Pembroke, kindly sends us 2/6, and Mr. G. S. Hill, Redland, Bristol, 2/-.

The Cercle Philidor, Paris, has returned to its former home at the Café Soyer, 2, rue Beaurepaire.

The tournament for the individual championship of Devonshire has been won by Mr. G. H. Packer (Plymouth), who defeated Dr. R. Dunstan (Torquay) in the final round.

The *Tidschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond* reports that there is to be a two-round tournament at the Café Kerkau, Berlin, in September, between Dr. E. Lasker, Dr. Tarrasch, A. Rubinstein and C. Schlechter. The prizes are 1,200, 1,000, 800, and 700 marks—but it must be remembered that the value of the mark has declined somewhat of recent years.

L'Eco degli Scacchi reports that the annual Crespi memorial tournament of the Milan Chess Club has this year been won by Signor Roberto Sani. In Rome, a tournament between Signori Roselli del Turco, Bernheimer, Campaneri, Clementi, Montessori, and Sacconi, has been won by the last-named, Count Antonio Sacconi, who has suddenly sprung into notice as one of Italy's leading amateurs.

Chess players were glad to see that Mr. Terestshenko, a former minister in Mr. Kerensky's Cabinet in Petrograd and a very fine amateur player, succeeded in escaping from Russia and reached Bergen about the beginning of July. Like most of his fellow ministers, Mr. Terestshenko was arrested by the Bolsheviks and thrown into prison in the fortress of Peter and Paul. He was released in February last, and remained in hiding until he got a favourable opportunity of slipping from Russia *via* the now famous Murman coast.

Following up his success against Janowski, Chajes has now challenged Marshall to a match. Marshall has replied, agreeing to a match of eight games up, beginning on October 2nd. He makes two conditions: (1) that his own title of U.S. champion shall only be at stake if the purse is \$2,000; and that the sessions of play shall be six hours each, allowing the completion of forty-five moves, if the game should last so long. It is to be hoped that this match will duly come off, for it promises to be interesting.

The Sheffield championship for the season 1917-18 was decided on July 15th, Mr. G. W. Moses defeating Mr. F. Ogden in the final round after a six hours' game. The two other competitors in the final had to retire, Mr. J. E. Gledhill on military grounds and Mr. A. T. Ripley through ill-health. Mr. Moses having now won the trophy (presented by Mr. T. W. Ward) three times, it becomes his property. The winners of this trophy since its institution are given by *The Sheffield Weekly News* as follows:—1912-13, E. Dale; 1913-14, G. W. Moses; 1914-15, W. Batley; 1915-16, E. Dale; 1916-17, G. W. Moses; 1917-18, G. W. Moses.

Owing to pressure on our space last month we were unable to refer to two items of interest which were dealt with at the annual meeting of the Southern Counties Chess Union. In sending us his report, the hon. secretary, Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, intimated that given time and energy he intends to try to raise further contributions to British Federation permanent invested fund during the coming autumn, by means of the lightning tourneys which proved so successful last season under the capable organisation of Mr. Stevenson and his enthusiastic and willing co-operators. At S.C.C.U. meeting, Mr. L. P. Rees announced that the British Chess Federation had received a legacy from the estate of the late Max J. Meyer, to be used for problem tourneys, and promoting interest in problems generally. The officials of the S.C.C.U. decided to write to the secretaries of the counties in the Union to ask their advice as to the best means of providing a problem section to their Association.

Writing in *The Chess Player's Chronicle* for 1850, Staunton said :—

"To have the power of playing chess very skilfully, the organs of *number* and *order* must be proportionately expanded. Music springs from the same source, and accordingly chess-players and musicians will ever be found intimately mingled. Philidor was a composer of music; and at the present time we find both of these wits cultivated by the same persons to a considerable extent. The organs laid down by Combe, the phrenologist, as *number* and *order* were larger developed in the head of Philidor."

The same suggestion has often been made since Staunton's days. But Staunton did not find everyone agree with him, even in the pages of his own magazine. "C.P." (*i.e.*, Charles Prentice), writing from Cheltenham, denied that number or order was essential to musicians, and said that "the accidental coincidence of a chess and musical faculty in the character of Philidor is not to be regarded as a proof that they are usually, or even generally, found in combination."

A new London chess centre has been established, being the chess circle of the British Imperial Club, 19, Inverness Terrace, W., 2, which is north of Hyde Park. The club itself is described as a "high-class bridge, sporting and social club," and the secretary of the chess section is Mr. J. de Meray, who is very hopeful about its future. We wish it every success.

The seventh annual general meeting of the Imperial Chess Club was held on June 27th, when the committee were re-elected, with the addition of Capt. R. W. Barnett, M.P. Captain Barnett was also the recipient, as winner of the 1917-8 level tournament, of the silver challenge cup presented by Mrs. A. Rawson. The last continuous tournament closed on July 20th. Result: 1st, Mr. C. D. Locock; 2nd, Mr. A. Erskine; 3rd, Mr. Barrett. The club closed on July 31st, and re-opens on September 2nd; in the meantime members are invited to be guests of the St. George's Chess Club, 20, Hanover Square.

On Saturday, July 6, Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, the popular hon. secretary of the Southern Counties Chess Union, took a team of Special Constables ("E" Division) for a match at the Imperial Chess Club, with the following result after two games at each board:—

IMPERIAL CHESS CLUB.						METROPOLITAN CONSTABULARY, " E "					
						DIVISION.					
Mrs. Stevenson	..	..	..	0	1	S C King Church	..	..	..	1	0
Mr. Frankland	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	S C Stevenson	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Mr. Woods	..	..	..	1	0	Sergt. Randall	..	..	..	0	1
Miss Banting	..	..	..	0	1	S C Margetts	..	..	..	1	0
Miss Dakin	..	..	..	1	1	S C Norton	..	..	..	0	0
Mr. Barrett	..	..	..	0	1	Chief Inspector Judge	..	..	..	1	0
Rev. Osborn Allen	..	..	..	1	1	Inspector Gibbons	..	..	..	0	0
Mr. Baillie	..	..	..	1	1	S C Coleman	..	..	..	0	0

As this is the first constabulary team which has taken the field and many have not played in a match before, the result must be regarded as very creditable.

In the course of an interesting article on "The Parallel Progress of Chess and Civilisation," in *L'Eco degli Scacchi*, M. A. Geoffroy-Dausay, discussing the British chess predominance in the period immediately preceding the tournament of 1851, says:

But before leaving England, I must point out that chess in Great Britain and her Colonies has not declined since that epoch. It flourishes more than ever, as is shown both by the number of amateurs and associations and by the literature, the chess columns, etc. What has happened is simply what may be said also with regard to commerce and industry—other nations have progressed more quickly.

When we consider the marvellous tournament feats of Blackburne and Burn, the more than creditable showing of Mason and Bird, and Atkins's one brilliant appearance at Hanover in 1902, we cannot but think that M. Geoffroy-Dausay leaves England at least half a century too soon. The subject of the place taken by this country in master-tournaments has been discussed in these pages before; but we do not remember that anyone has suggested that the reason why there are not many English masters competing for the high prizes is that we cannot produce talent equal to that of other nations. After all, even a brilliant chess-player must think twice before he devotes his life to chess!

GAME DEPARTMENT.

We accede with pleasure to Mr. C. F. Davie's request to republish the following game, which is one of his collection of "brilliant." It was played at the Philadelphia Athenæum, in 1847, between Mr. Charles Vezin (born Osnabrück, 1781, died Philadelphia, 1853) and Mr. Philip Physick Randolph (1824-1869). Vezin, who went to America in 1812, was the father of chess in Philadelphia and in 1845 was considered nearly as strong as Morphy's future opponent, C. H. Stanley, who was looked on as the chess champion of the States from 1846 to the time when he met Morphy. Randolph was one of Vezin's most brilliant pupils.

GAME No. 4,477.

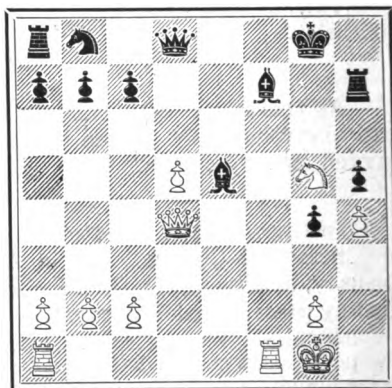
*Oliver Gambit.*WHITE.
C. VEZIN.BLACK.
P. P. RANDOLPH.

Position after Black's 18th move :—

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 P×P |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P—K Kt 4 |
| 4 P—K R 4 | 4 P—Kt 5 |
| 5 Kt—K 5 | 5 P—K R 4 |

B×B

BLACK (VEZIN).



WHITE (RANDOLPH).

- The classical defence to the Kieseritzky, long since abandoned.
- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 6 B—B 4 | 6 Kt—K R 3 |
| 7 P—Q 4 | 7 P—Q 3 |
| 8 Kt×B P | |

Constituting the Oliver Gambit, the invention of the New England champion for many years, B. L. Oliver (1788-1843).

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| | 8 Kt×Kt |
| 9 B×Kt ch | 9 K×B |
| 10 B×P | 10 B—R 3 |
| 11 Castles | 11 K—Kt 2 |
| 12 Kt—B 3 | 12 B—K 3? |

.....Black should have played P—B 3. White now gets his chance and plays admirably.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 13 P—Q 5 | 13 B—B 2 |
| 14 Q—Q 4 ch | 14 K—Kt sq |
| 15 P—K 5 | 15 P×P |
| 16 B×P | 16 R—R 2 |
| 17 Kt—K 4 | 17 B—Kt 2 |
| 18 Kt—Kt 5 | 18 B×B |

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 19 Q—K 4 | 19 R—Kt 2 |
| 20 R×B | 20 R×R |
| 21 Kt×R | 21 K×Kt |
| 22 Q—R 7 ch | 22 K—K sq |
| 23 Q—Kt 8 ch | 23 K—K 2 |
| 24 Q—K 6 ch | 24 K—B sq |
| 25 R—B sq ch | 25 K—Kt 2 |
| 26 Mate in three. | |

Vezin sent the game to *The Spirit of the Times*, remarking, that his opponent's play recalled the days of Philidor.

The Chajes-Janowski Match.—The match Chajes-Janowski ended at the Manhattan Chess Club, on May 2nd, in a victory for Chajes by 7-5, with 10 draws. After his excellent showing in the Rice Memorial Tournament of 1916, where he finished third, only half a point below Janowski, and was the only player to score a point against Capablanca, this latest performance of Chajes cannot be called a surprise. In the book of the tournament, published from the office of this magazine, he was recognised as a very fine player. Details of his career are given in the introduction to that book.

The games which we have seen of the recent match are to some extent disappointing; but this is due to the play of Janowski, not of his opponent. We give the score of the fifteenth game, which is the most interesting we have come across in the series.

GAME No. 4,478.

Queen's Pawn (Tchigorin's Defence).

WHITE. JANOWSKI.	BLACK. CHAJES.		
1 P—Q 4	1 Kt—K B 3	32 R—R 2	32 B—R sq
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—Q 3	33 Q—R 3	33 R—K 2
3 P—Q Kt 3	3 P—K Kt 3	34 B—Q 3	34 R—K Kt 2
4 B—Kt 2	4 B—Kt 2	35 K—Kt 2	35 R (B sq)—B2
5 Q Kt—Q 2	5 Castles	36 K—Kt 3	36 R—Kt 2
6 P—K 4	6 P—Q 4	37 R—B 3	37 R—Kt 6
7 P—K 5	7 Kt—R 4	38 B×P	38 R×R ch
8 P—B 4	8 P—Q B 3	39 K×R	39 P×B
9 P—Kt 3	9 Kt—R 3	40 Q×B ch	40 K—B 2
10 B—K 2	10 B—R 3	41 R—Q Kt 2	41 Q—R 3
11 Kt—R 4	11 Kt—Kt 2	42 K—Kt 4	42 R—K Kt sq
12 P—B 4	12 Kt—K B 4	43 Q—R sq	43 Kt—Kt 2
13 Kt×Kt	13 B×Kt	44 Q—Q Kt sq	44 Kt—B 4
14 P—K Kt 4	14 B—B sq	45 R—Kt 7 ch	45 Kt—K 2
15 P—Kt 5	15 B—Kt 2	46 B—K sq	46 R—K sq
16 P—K R 4	16 B—B 4	47 B—B 2	47 Q×P
17 P—R 3	17 R—B sq	48 R—Kt 3	48 Q—R 3
18 P—B 5	18 Kt—B 2	49 R—Kt 7	49 Q—K 7 ch
19 Kt—B sq	19 P—Kt 3	50 K—Kt 3	50 P—R 4
20 Kt—Kt 3	20 Q—Q 2	51 R—R 7	51 K—B sq
21 P—Kt 4	21 Q R—Q sq	52 R×Kt	52 K×R
22 Q—Q 2	22 P×P	53 Q×P	53 R—K B sq
23 Kt P×P	23 R—Kt sq	54 Q—R 7 ch	54 R—B 2
24 B—Q B 3	24 P—B 3	55 Q—Kt sq	55 Q—Kt 4
25 Castles (KR)	25 P×Kt P	56 Q—Q B sq	56 Q—Q 6 ch
26 R P×P	26 R—B 2	57 B—K 3	57 R—R 2
27 R—B 2	27 Q R—K B sq	58 Q—Q 2	58 Q—K 5
28 Kt×B	28 Q×Kt	59 B—Kt sq	59 Q—R 8
29 Q R—K B sq	29 Q—B sq	60 K—B 2	60 Q—R 5 ch
30 B—Q R 5	30 Kt—K sq	61 K—B sq	61 Q—R 6 ch
31 Q—K 3	31 P—K 3	62 K—B 2	62 R—R 5
		63 P—Kt 6	63 R—Kt 5
		64 Resigns.	

We mentioned in the February *B.C.M.*, p. 50, the foundation of the Galen Correspondence Chess League, open to members of the pharmaceutical profession. We give below a game from one of the tournaments organised by the new League, which we take, with the notes, from the chess column of *The Sheffield Weekly News*. The players' names are not given; but the winner is a Sheffield chemist, while his opponent lives at Shildon, Durham. We may add that the Sheffield player has entered two of the contests so far arranged and has reached the final round of both.

GAME No. 4.479.

Queen's Pawn.

WHITE.
SHEFFIELD.

1 P—Q 4
2 B—B 4

An old attack which requires careful attention. Janowski is fond of it. Its disadvantage is said to be that it leaves White's Q Kt P a mark for attack by Q—Kt 3.

3 B × Kt
4 P × P

Better than P × P, but not so much played nowadays as 3 P—K 3.

5 Kt—Q B 3
6 P—K 4
7 B—Kt 5 ch
8 P × P

.....Best. The player of White calls our attention to a variation in Gunsberg's *Chess Openings*, as follows:—8., Q—Kt 3; 9 Q—Q 2, P—QR 3; 10 B—Q 3, B × P ch; 11 Q × B, Q × Kt P; 12 R—Q sq, Q × Kt ch. The game is dismissed as even, but, instead of 12 R—Q sq, White should have played 12 Q—B 5 ch, followed by R—Kt sq, winning the Queen.

9 P—Q 6 ch

In order to remain on level terms White must give up the Pawn.

10 Kt—K 2
11 Q—Q 2

BLACK.
SHILDON.

1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4

3 R × B
4 Q—R 4 ch
5 P—K 3
6 B × P
7 K—K 2
8 B—R 6!

11 Q—Q 2
12 P—Q Kt 3
13 B—Q 3
14 Castles (KR)
15 Q R—Q sq

11 Q—Kt 3!
12 R—Q sq
13 B—Q 2
14 K—B sq
15 Kt—Kt 5

.....This attack looks dangerous at first sight, but, being correctly met, speedily collapses, and leaves White with a winning advantage. 15., B—B 3 would be better.

16 P—K R 3
17 K R—K sq

.....16., B—R 7 ch would not pay Black, as he would have to give up two pieces for Rook and Pawn; but it would be comparatively better than the text-move, which puts the Knight on a square from which he has no retreat.

17 K—Kt sq

.....Unsatisfactory, but there is nothing much better, although 17., B—B 3 might be tried.

18 B × P ch
19 Q × B
20 P × Kt
21 Q—B 4
22 Kt—K 4
23 K—R 2
24 P × B
25 R—K Kt sq
26 R—Q 7
27 R × P ch
28 Q × P ch
29 Q—Kt 7 mate.

18 K × B
19 Kt—B 6 ch
20 B—B 3
21 K—Kt sq
22 P—B 3
23 B × Kt
24 R—K B sq
25 P—Kt 4
26 Q R—B sq
27 P × R
28 K—R sq

Brilliancy Prize game in the forty-sixth correspondence tournament of the *Revue Suisse d'Echecs*.

GAME No. 4,480.

Centre Counter.

WHITE. A. MICHEL (Wimmis).	BLACK. DR. STAEHELIN (Bale).	13 Castles !	13 Kt × P
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4	14 B—R 3	14 Kt—B 3
2 P × P	2 Q × P	15 P—Q 5	15 Kt × Q R
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—Q R 4	16 R × Kt	16 K—B 2
4 P—Q 4	4 Kt—K B 3	17 B—B 4 ch	17 K—Kt 3
5 Kt—B 3	5 B—B 4	18 Q—Kt 3	18 Kt—K sq
6 Kt—K 5	6 P—B 3	19 P × P	19 P × P
7 P—K Kt 4 !	7 B—Kt 3	20 Q—K 3 ch	20 K—Kt 2
8 P—K R 4	8 P—K R 4 ?	21 R—Q 7 ch	21 Kt—B 2
9 Kt × B	9 P × Kt	22 R × Kt ch	22 Q × R
10 Q—Q 3	10 Kt × P	23 B × Q	23 K × B
11 Q × P ch	11 K—Q sq	24 Q—Q 4	24 Resigns.
12 B—K Kt 5	12 Kt—Q 2	 White's 7th move in this game is said to be a novelty, and an improvement on the usual 7 B—Q 3.	

The following game was played in the second round of this year's Victorian Championship. Score and notes from *The Australasian*.

GAME No. 4,481.

Vienna Game.

WHITE. N. SPIELVOGEL.	BLACK. G. GUNDERSEN.	10 Q × B P
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	11 Q—K 5 ch
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	12 Q × Q ch
3 B—B 4	3 Kt—B 3	13 Kt—Q 5 ch
4 P—B 4	4 B—B 4	14 P—Q Kt 4
5 Kt—B 3	5 P—Q 3	 Hoping for 15 B—Kt 3, B—B 4 ch; 16 K—B 3, Kt—K 7 mate.
6 Kt—K Kt 5		15 B × P
The usual continuation is 6 P—Q 3, and if 6..., B—K Kt 5; 7 P—K R 3, B × Kt; 8 Q × B, Kt—Q 5; 9 Q—Kt 3, and a most interesting game generally ensues.		15 Kt × B
	6 Castles	16 Kt—Q 3 ch
7 P—B 5	7 P—Q 4 !	17 R—Kt sq
8 Q Kt × P		18 P—Q 3
P × P should have been played; Black then replies Kt—K 2, regaining his Pawn.		If 18 P—Q R 4, Kt—K 5 ch; 19 K—B 4, B—R 3 mate; whilst if 18 P—B 4, Kt—K 5 ch; 19 K—B 6, R—Kt 3 ch; 20 K × P, B—Kt 5, followed by R—B sq mate.
	8 Kt × Kt	18 R—Kt 4 ch
9 P × Kt	9 Q × Kt	19 R—Kt 3 ch
10 P—K Kt 3		19 K—B 6
If 10 P × Kt, Q—R 5 ch wins a piece.		20 K—B 5
		If 20 K × P, B—Kt 5, followed by R—B sq mate.
		20 B—R 3
		And mate next move.

Played by correspondence between the Capital City Club, Washington, and the Cabrillo Club, San Diego. The notes are taken from *The Times* chess column.

GAME No. 4,482.

Four Knights.

WHITE. CAPITAL CITY CLUB.	BLACK. CABRILLO CLUB.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—B 4
5 Kt×P	5 Kt×Kt
6 P—Q 4	6 B—Kt 5
7 P×Kt	7 Kt×P
8 Q—Q 4	8 Kt×Kt
9 P×Kt	9 B—K 2
10 P—K 6!	10 B—B 3
11 P×B P ch	11 K×P
12 Q—Q 5 ch	12 K—B sq
13 Castles	13 Q—K 2
14 P—Q R 4	14 Q—B 2
15 B—R 3 ch	15 P—Q 3
16 Q—K 4	16 P—K Kt 3
17 Q R—K sq	17 K—Kt 2
18 P—K B 4	

This was one of the moves that eventually decided the game. As soon as P—B 5 could be safely played the game was practically

over. 18.., P—Q B 3 suggests itself as a reply, and if 19 B—B 4, P—Q 4. Black's reply here was very hazardous.

	18 B×P
19 B—B 4	19 Q—B 3
20 Q—K 7 ch	20 K—R 3
21 P—B 5	21 P×P
22 B—B sq ch	22 K—Kt 3
23 B—B 7 ch	23 K—Kt 2

.....Very pretty, as if 23.., Q×B, 24 Q—Kt 5 mate.

24 Q×B P	24 R—B sq
----------	-----------

.....If 24.., Q×B, 25 Q×B ch, and Black had no valid reply.

25 B—B 4 ch	25 K—Kt 3
26 R—K 7	26 B—Q 5 ch
27 K—R sq	27 B—Q Kt 3
28 R—Kt 7 ch	28 Resigns.

.....If 28.., Q×R; 29 Q×P ch, R—B 3; 30 Q—Kt 3 ch, etc.

The following game was played in the quadrangular tournament in Berlin, last April.

GAME No. 4,483.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. M. VIDMAR.	BLACK. A. RUBINSTEIN.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 P—Q Kt 3

....Though akin to the "Pittsburgh variation" (into which it can transpose if Black in his next move plays Q Kt—Q 2), the line adopted by Rubinstein here is not so dangerous for Black as that

variation. Still, it is always safer to castle before P—Q Kt 3 in the defence to the Queen's Gambit Declined.

6 Kt—B 3	6 B—Kt 2
7 P×P	7 P×P
8 B—Q 3	8 Castles
9 Castles	9 P—B 4
10 R—B sq	10 Q Kt—Q 2
11 Q—K 2	11 P—B 5

.....This move has been played in similar positions, e.g., in a well-known game, Blackburne

v. Zukertort, Frankfort, 1887.

But it seems doubtful policy, the Pawns on B 5 and Q 4 remaining open to attack.

12 B—B 5 12 R—K sq
13 Kt—K 5 13 Kt—B sq
14 B—R 4 14 Kt—K 5
15 B×Kt 15 B×B
16 B—Kt sq 16 B—K 2
.....B—K B 3 was the right move.

17 Q—B 3 17 P—B 3
18 K Kt×P 18 R—B sq
19 Kt—Q 2 19 B—Q 3
20 P—Q R 3 20 B—Kt sq
21 B—R 2 21 K—R sq
22 P—K Kt 3

If 22 B×P, R×Kt; 23 B×B, Q—B 2! 22 Kt×P does not seem particularly dangerous. But White sees that the Pawn must fall—unless Black adopts the desperate course which he actually does.

22 R×Kt
23 Kt—K 3
24 Kt—Kt 4
25 Q—Q 2
26 Kt—B 2
27 Kt—R 3
28 Q—K 3
29 B—Q 3
30 P×P
31 P×Q
32 P—Q 5

Black might now give up a hopeless struggle.

32 P—B 4
33 P—Kt 3
34 R—K 2
35 K—Kt 2
36 B×R
37 B—K 4
38 R—K sq
39 Resigns.

The two following games were contested by correspondence in India. We are indebted to Mr. Roughton for the scores and notes, and he informs us that Mr. Khadilkar learnt his chess in India.

GAME No. 4484.

Ruy Lopez (Classical Defence).

WHITE. V. K. KHADILKAR (Sangli).	BLACK. N. J. ROUGHTON (Nagpur).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 B—B 4
4 P—B 3	4 P—B 4
5 P—Q 4	5 P×Q P
6 P—K 5	6 P×P
7 Kt×P	7 K Kt—K 2
8 Q—K 2	

Not given in Griffith and White.
It seems to me to be strong.

9 B—Q B 4 9 P—Q Kt 4
10 B—Kt 3 10 Kt—R 4
11 Kt—Kt 5 11 Kt×B
12 P×Kt 12 Kt—Q 4
13 Castles! 13 B×Kt
14 P×B 14 Castles

15 Q×Kt P 15 Kt—Kt 3
16 P—K B 4 16 P—K R 3
17 B—K 3! 17 P—Q B 3
18 B×Kt 18 P×Q
19 B×Q 19 R×B
20 Kt—B 3 20 B—Kt 2
21 Kt—Q 4 21 P—Kt 5

.....If B—K 5, 22 Kt×P, B—Q 6; 23 Kt—B 7, Q R—B sq; 24 R×P, with advantage to White.

22 P×P 22 B—K 5
23 K R—B sq 23 P—R 3
24 K—B 2 24 P—Kt 4
25 P—Kt 3 25 K—B 2
26 K—K 3 26 K R—Q Kt sq
27 P×P 27 P×P
28 P—Kt 4 28 R×P
29 P×P 29 B—B 3
30 Kt×B 30 R×P ch

31 K—Q 4	31 P×Kt	35 R—K Kt sq	35 R—Kt 5 ch
32 R×P	32 P—R 4	36 K—B 3	36 R—R 5
33 R—B 7 ch	33 K—Kt sq	37 R×P ch	37 K—R sq
34 P—K 6	34 P—R 5	38 P—K 7	38 Resigns.

GAME No. 4,485.

Salvio Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
V. K. KHADILKAR (Sangli).	N. J. ROUGHTON (Nagpur).	22 K×B	22 Q—Kt 7
		Q×P may be better.	
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	23 R—B sq	23 P×P
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P	24 Kt—Kt 7 ch	24 K—Q sq
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4	25 Kt×P	25 P—Q 4
4 B—B 4	4 P—Kt 5	If 25 Kt—B 4 ch, 26 Kt×Kt, Kt×Kt ch; 27 R×Kt, B×R, and the Black Queen is lost.	
5 Kt—K 5	5 Q—R 5 ch	26 R—B 2	
6 K—B sq	6 Kt—R 3	Or R—Q Kt sq, B×R P; 27 Q×B, Kt—B 4 ch; 28 Kt×Kt, Kt×Kt ch; 29 R×Kt, Q×R; 30 R×P ch, K—B sq; 31 Q—Q 7 ch, K—Kt sq, and the game is probably drawn. If 32 P—R 6, R×P; 33 B×R, Q×Kt.	
7 P—Q 4	7 P—B 6		26 B×P
8 B—B 4	8 P×P ch	A useful resource.	
9 K×P	9 P—Q 3	27 R×Q	27 B×Q
10 Kt—Q 3	10 Q—R 6 ch?	28 R×B	28 P×Kt
11 K—B 2	11 B—Kt 2	29 R×P	29 Kt—B 4 ch
12 P—B 3	12 Kt—B 3	30 Kt×Kt	30 Kt×Kt ch
13 B—K Kt 3	13 Q—R 4	31 K—B 4	31 R—K B sq
14 P—K R 4	14 Kt—K 2	32 R—Kt 4	32 P—R 4
.....The only move. White threatens P—Q 5 and Kt—B 4.		33 B—Q 5	
15 Kt—B 4		Not good. White cannot probably save the game.	
15 Q—R 4 ch, B—Q 2; 16 Q—Kt 4 (If 16 Kt—B 4, Q—K B 4 ch), Kt—Kt 3; 17 Q×Kt P, Castles; with an attack which wins, through with difficulty, for Black.		33 Kt—Q 3 dis.ch	
	15 Q—Q R 4	34 K—K 5	34 K—K 2
16 P—Kt 4	16 Q—Kt 3	35 Resigns.	
17 Kt—R 5	17 B—K 4	If 35 B×P, R×P ch; 36 P—Q 5, P—B 4! and wins. Or 35 B—K 6, R×P ch; 36 P—Q 5, P—B 4; 37 R (Kt 4)—Kt sq, P—K 6; 38 R (Kt)—B sq (if R—Q R sq, P—K 7 wins), R—R 5; 39 P—B 4, R×P; 40 R×R, Kt×R ch and wins. Considering the unusual opening, White did very well indeed.	
.....Again the only move.			
18 R—B sq			
Better is 18 Q—Q 2, B×B ch; 19 K×B, P—Q 4. If 18 B—Q 2, 19 Q×Kt, B×P ch; 20 P×B, Q×P ch; 21 K—Kt 2, Q×R; 22 Q—Q 2, and the Black Q is lost.			
	18 P—K B 4		
19 Kt—Q 2	19 B—Q 2		
20 P—R 4	20 P—R 4		
21 P×R P	21 B×B ch		

The winner of the following game, Mr. H. Helms, is the editor and publisher of *The American Chess Bulletin* and a frequent Cable Match performer, while his opponent, Brunnemer, is a promising young Brooklyn. The game was played on the top board in a match between the Brooklyn Institute and the Brooklyn Y.M.C.A., Mr. Helms appearing for the former. Of the notes, those marked (F.) are from *The Field*, of which the chess editor acknowledges the benefit of the remarks made by the winner.

GAME No. 4,486.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. BRUNNEMER.	BLACK. HELMS.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B×Kt	4 Q P×B
5 P—Q 4	5 P×P
6 Q×P	6 Q×Q
7 Kt×Q	7 Kt—B 3
.....Opinions differ as to the best move at this point, P—Q B 4 being perhaps the most frequently played. Mr. Helms likes the text-move; but as he plays P—Q B 4 a little later, it might have been a mere matter of transposition.	
8 P—K B 3	8 B—Q 2
9 B—K 3	9 Castles
10 Kt—Q 2	10 P—B 4
11 Kt—Kt 3	

Inferior to Kt—K 2, which is the regular answer to the earlier advance of the Pawn. White's Knight is only in the way at Kt 3.

	11 P—Q Kt 3
12 Castles (QR)	12 B—Kt 4
13 B—Kt 5	13 P—R 3

....Willing to have his Pawns doubled if he remains with two Bishops against two Knights. The "Exchange variation" of the Lopez frequently leads to this opposition of forces.

14 B×Kt	14 P×B
15 P—Q B 4	

A weakening move, for which Black hoped when he made his 12th move.

15 B—R 5	16 Kt—Kt sq
16 R×R ch	17 R×R
17 B—Q 3	18 P—Kt 3
18 P—K R 4!	19 Kt—B 3
19 B×Kt	

.....Black exchanges his Bishop for the Knight rather than lose time in retreating. B—B 3 or B—Q 2 instead would have given White time to strengthen his position by 20 P—B 4, followed, if 20.., P—R 5, by 21 Kt—Q 5 (F.).

20 P×B	20 P—R 5
21 Kt—Q 5	21 P×P
22 P×P	22 B×P
23 Kt×K B P	

These exchanges are all in favour of Black, and in such a position "Knight against Bishop" is a positive disadvantage.

23 R—R 7	24 Kt—Q 5
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If 24 R—Q 7, Black would have had the choice of two ways of winning, e.g., 24 R—Q 7, R—K B 7; 25 R×K B P, R×B P, and White could not defend his Pawn at Kt 3, for if 26 K—B 2, then 26.., R—B 7 ch; 27 K—B sq, B—B 5 ch; 28 K—Kt sq, B—K 4; 29 R—B 8 ch, K—Kt 2; 30 Kt—R 7, R×P ch, and wins; or 24 R—Q 7, B—B 5 ch; 25 K—Kt sq, B—K 4; 26 R×K B P, R×P ch; 27 K—B sq, B×Kt; 28 R×B, R×P; 29 K—B 2, R—Kt 5; 30 K—B 3, P—R 4; 31 P—K 5, P—R 5; 32 P—K 6, P—R 6; 33 R—B 8 ch, K—Kt 2; 34 P—K 7, P—R 7; 35 R—

Q R 8, K×R; 36 P Queens ch, K—R 2, and wins. If White played 33 P—K 7, then 33... K—Q 2; 34 R—K 6, K—K sq; 35 R—K 2, R—Kt 8; 36 P—B 4, R—K B 8, and wins. (F.)

25 Kt—B 3	24 B—K 4
26 R—Q 3	25 B—Q 5!
27 Kt—Q sq	26 P—R 4
28 R—Q 2	27 K—Q 2
29 R—Q 3	28 R—R 6
30 K—B 2	29 K—K 3
31 Kt—B 3	30 P—Q B 3
32 R—Q 2	31 R—R 7 ch
33 K×R	32 R×R ch
34 Kt—Q sq	33 K—K 4
35 K—K 2	34 P—Kt 4
	35 P—R 5

See Diagram.

.....A very strong move, which apparently leaves White without resource.

36 P×R P

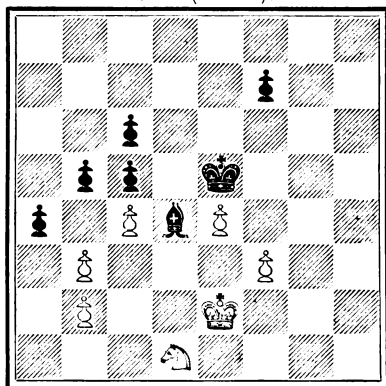
The Field here points out a very interesting variation :—36 B P×P, B P×P; 37 P×P, P×P; 38 Kt—K 3, B×P; 39 Kt—B 4 ch, K—B 3 (the only move to win) : 40 K—Q 2 (40 Kt×B, of course, loses at once), K—Kt 4; 41 K—B 2, B—Q 5, and Black should win.

37 K—Q 2	36 P×R P
38 K—K 2	37 K—B 5
39 Kt—K 3	38 K—Kt 6
40 Kt—B 5 ch	39 B×P
41 K—Q 2	40 K—B 5
42 Kt—Q 6	41 K×P
43 K—B 2	42 P—B 3
44 K—Kt sq	43 B—Q 5
45 Resigns.	44 K—B 5

An extremely well-played game by Mr. Helms, and a very instructive ending. (F.)

Position after Black's 35th move :—
P—R 5.

BLACK (HELMs).



WHITE (BRUNNEMER).

The following game was played in June, 1918, in the Summer Handicap Tournament of the Hampstead Chess Club. The opening, in spite of errors due perhaps to the go-as-you-please character of the tournament, is of great interest, and helps to throw light upon a very difficult but attractive variation. Notes by J. H. White.

GAME No. 4487.

King's Gambit Declined (transposed from Vienna Game.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
W. E. BONWICK.	R. C. GRIFFITH.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 B—B 4
3 P—B 4	3 P—Q 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 B—K Kt 5
5 B—B 4	5 Kt—Q B 3

.....Black's moves are accurately timed. As White's K B is "located," this move, reserving

the option of developing the Queen with effect if White should go astray, is stronger than 5... Kt—K B 3.

6 Kt—Q R 4

Premature. 6 P—Q 3 and if in answer, B×Kt; 7 Q×B, Kt—Q 5; 8 Q—Q sq is the correct play. Not 8 Q—Kt 3, because of the continuation Kt×P ch; 9 K—Q sq, Kt×R; 10 Q×P, Q—

B 3; 11 B×P ch, Q-B; 12 Q×R, Q-R 5 ch; 13 K-Q 2, Q-Kt 5.

6 B×Kt

7 Q×B

7 Kt-Q 5

8 Q-Kt 3

An error of judgment which should lose if Black can find his way through the labyrinth. It is extremely difficult to decide when the sacrifice of the Q R in positions similar to this is justified. In the present instance 8 Q-Q sq was preferable, but even then Black would have got rather the better game by P×P, to which the best reply would be 9 Castles! Black would then gain nothing by a discovered check, but with 9... P-Q Kt 4; 10 Kt×B, P×B, should be able to retain his Pawn with safety.

8 P×P

.....Here Black misses his way. The right course was 8... Kt×P ch; 9 K-Q sq, Kt×R; 10 Kt×B, P×Kt; if now 11 Q×P, Q-B 3; and if 12 B×P ch, K-K 2. But the subtle 11 P×P is much more dangerous, and the slightest slip on Black's part would be fatal. The only defence is 11... Q-Q 2, when White has two aggressive continuations: 12 Q×P, to which Castles is the reply and 12 R-B sq, answered by P-K B 3. There is also 11 B×P ch, K×B; 12 P×P, P-K Kt 3 to be considered.

9 Q×B P

The alternative 9 Q×Kt P would have led to equality: *e.g.*, 9 Q×Kt P, Q-B 3; 10 B×P ch, K-K 2; 11 Q×Q ch, Kt×Q; 12 B-Kt 3, Kt×K P; 13 Kt×B, Kt×Kt; 14 K-Q sq.

9 Q-B 3

.....After the exchange of Kt for B, which Black cannot prevent, the two Bishops would combine better with the Queen than the two Knights. Black does well, therefore, to force the exchange of Queens, especially as there is the possibility of a further exchange of Knight for Bishop which might turn the position in his favour.

10 Q×Q 10 Kt×Q
11 Kt×B 11 P×Kt
12 Castles

Smartly played! Of course 12 K-Q sq would be safe enough, but the text-move tempts Black, though without success, to make an unsound capture.

12 Castles (KR)

.....If 12... Kt×B P; 13 P-K 5, Kt×R; 14 P×Kt, Castles (Q R); 15 P×P, K R-Kt sq; 16 R×P, Kt-B 7; 17 P-Q 3, threatening B-R 6, with R-B 8 to follow.

13 P-Q 3

This, however, is unsound, though White has a neat idea in view which his opponent overlooks. After 13 P-B 3, Kt-B 3; 14 P-Q 3, Kt-K 4; 15 B-K Kt 5, Kt (B 3)-Q 2; 16 Q R-Q sq, there would have been little to choose between the positions.

13 Kt×B P

14 R-Kt sq 14 Kt-Q 5

.....Kt-Q 2 at once would have kept the Pawn and left White without compensation.

15 B-K Kt 5

Now White regains the Pawn with a good game, or wins the Exchange for his Pawn, after which he should have at least a draw.

15 Kt-Q 2
16 B-K 7 16 P-Q Kt 4
17 B-Q 5 17 P-B 3
18 B×R 18 R×B
19 B-Kt 3 19 P-Q R 4
20 R-B 2 20 Kt-K 4
21 R-Q sq

21 R-Q 2 looks better. If, then, R-Q sq; 22 R-Q B sq, Kt×B; 23 P×Kt, R×P (23... Kt×P; 24 R×P!); 24 R×R, Kt×R; 25 R-Q sq, P-B 5, 26 P×P, P×P; 27 P-Q Kt 3.

21 R-Q sq
22 B-B 2 22 Kt×B
23 R×Kt 23 P-B 5

.....23... R×P would have given Black winning chances. The game was eventually drawn.

Played in the British Chess Federation correspondence tournament, Class I, section B, round 1.

GAME No. 4,488.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
H. F. CHESHIRE, Rev. C. F. BOLLAND.			
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	16 B×Kt	16 P—B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	17 P—K 6	17 B—R 4
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	18 Q—R 4	18 B—K sq
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3	19 Kt—K 4	19 P—B 4
5 P—Q 4	5 P×P	20 B×P	20 B×B ch
6 P—K 5	6 Kt—K 5	21 Kt×B	21 B—B 3
7 Castles	7 B—K 2	22 Q R—Q sq	22 R—Q sq
8 Kt×P	8 Castles	23 Q—R 5	23 B—K sq
9 Q—K 2	9 Kt—B 4	24 Q—Kt 4	24 B—B 3
10 B×Kt	10 Q P×B	25 P—K 7	25 R×R
11 B—K 3	11 B—K 3	26 R×R	26 Q—K sq
12 Kt—Q B 3	12 Q—B sq	27 Q—B 4 ch	27 K—R sq
13 P—B 4	13 B—Kt 5	28 Kt×Kt P	28 Resigns.
14 Q—B 2	14 Kt—K 3	For if Kt×B, then 29 Q×B P, threatening 30 R—Q 8. A well-played game on Mr. Cheshire's part.	
15 P—B 5	15 Kt×Kt		

The following game was played in the first round of the fifth U.S. National Correspondence Chess Association tournament between Messrs. A. H. Beckman (Pitman, N.J.) and W. H. Woodbury (Roanoke, Va.). The notes are specially contributed to this magazine by Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski.

GAME No. 4,489.

Centre Gambit.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
A. H. BECKMAN.		W. N. WOODBURY.	
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4		
2 P—Q 4	2 P×P		
3 Kt—K B 3			

At one time this was a favourite opening of Marshall's, although he has since taken up with the Danish Gambit, for simultaneous play. The actual reply is the usual one, converting the game into a Scotch. P—Q 3 would make it a Philidor, and Kt—K B 3 a Petroff. 3.., B—B 4 would also be quite safe. Then there is B—Kt 5 ch, trying to hold the Pawn, which may be the best,

even though it does subject Black to a strong attack; and, finally, P—Q B 4. The *Handbuch* says if 3.., P—Q B 4, the best is 4 P—B 3! (the sign of admiration is theirs). Also that if 4 B—Q B 4 Kleseritzky played 4.., P—Q Kt 4. Now if 4 P—B 3, Black may play 4 P—Q 4, as noted by Morphy (see *American Chess Bulletin*, November, 1917, page 226). He speaks of P—Q 4 as "a move strangely enough overlooked by the leading authorities." This note was made nearly sixty years ago, yet the move seems to have been overlooked up to the present time. Edward Lasker in his

Chess Strategy giving 4 P—B 3 as sufficient to show the badness of 3... P—Q B 4. After 4 P—B 3, P—Q 4!; 5 K P×P, Q×P; 6 P×P, we would arrive at a position the same as that recommended for the defence to the Danish in *Modern Chess Openings*, page 19, col. 18, should White play (as he has the option of doing) 6 Kt—K B 3 instead of 6 Kt—Q B 3. Now in regard to 4 B Q B 4, P—Q Kt 4, I have not seen Kieseritzky's analysis, but would like to be advised how he did, or the *Handbuch* would, continue, should White play 5 B—Q 5, Kt—Q B 3; 6 Kt—K 5.

	3 Kt—Q B 3
4 Kt×P	4 Kt—B 3
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 B—Kt 5
6 B—Q B 4	

An interesting innovation.

	6 Kt×P
7 Castles	7 B×Kt

.....Probably best, although 7... Kt×Kt; 8 Q—K sq ch, Kt—K 5; 9 Q×Kt ch, Q—K 2 deserves attention.

8 P×B	8 P—Q 4
9 B—R 3	9 P×B
10 R—K sq	10 Kt×Kt
11 P×Kt	11 Q—Q 4

.....In one of his match games with Steinitz, in an analogous position arising from a Giuoco Piano, Lasker played here B—K 3; R×Kt, Q—Q 4, followed by Castles (Q R). This would seem to be the best play.

12 P—K B 3	12 B—B 4
13 P×Kt	13 B×P
14 Q—Kt 4	

White having prevented Black's Castling on the King's side, now does so on the Queen's. He has a very strong game at this point.

	14 P—K B 4
15 Q—R 4	15 Q×P ch

.....Dangerous, giving White another open file in the centre while Black remains uncastled. 15... Q—K 3 was better.

16 K—R sq	16 P—B 4
17 Q R—Q sq	17 Q—K 4
18 B×P	

Well played and showing that Black's 15th and 16th moves were weak.

	18 Q×B
19 Q—R 5 ch	19 K—B sq
20 R×B	20 Q—B sq
21 R(K4)—Q 4	21 P—K Kt 3
22 Q—R 6 ch	22 K—Kt sq
23 R—Q 7	23 Q—B sq
24 Q—R 4	24 Resigns.

.....Black cannot stop the disaster now threatened by the White Queen's checking. Q—K sq or Q—B 4 would allow Q—B 6, and if 24... R—B sq; 25 Q—Q 4, R—B 4; 26 Q—K 3, R—B 3; 27 Q—K 5.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

Mr. Murray Marble wishes chivalrously to "devote a few lines expressing sincere apologies and regrets to Mr. P. H. Williams" for being partially responsible for the two-mover quoted and commented upon by Mr. Bernard in his article in May (*vide* page 132. "O") not being "placed" in a Good Companion Chess Problem Club competition. Mr. Marble's explanation is a real compliment to the author. He admits he fell into the trap of 1 R—Q sq, and believing this to

be the composer's intention, did not naturally consider it good, but the judge, Dr. O. Wurzberg, must have been likewise deceived. Mr. Marble has suggested to the G.C.P.C. secretary that this position should be permitted to compete in a later tourney and thus minimise the injustice.

The *Falkirk Herald* of last month contained very interesting articles on the fancy names which are given to clear-cut problem themes, indirectly pointing out the difficulty experienced by novices who meet with such expressions as the Bristol, Indian, Durbar, Turton and many others which convey no meaning to the untutored. Most of these are explained in Mr. S. S. Blackburne's excellent work, "Terms and Themes of Chess Problems," published in 1907 by George Routledge & Sons, Limited. We agree that as many of these names do not speak for themselves, the new problem recruit is apt to be puzzled, yet it is not an easy matter to enlighten one excepting through a text-book. The nomenclature being applied to problem themes is increasing, and our American friends are coining designations dictated rather by freakishness than a self-explanatory object. When the Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity is placed on a wider and firmer basis, probably this subject may be taken in hand. The issue of a small pamphlet containing definitions would be of assistance, especially as Mr. Blackburne's precursor ("Problem Terms and Characteristics") to his more pretentious volume of 1907 is now out of print.

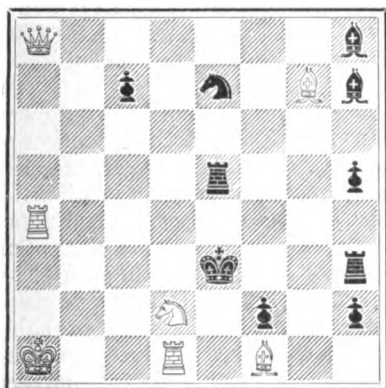
The *Herald*, after describing about half-a-dozen of these sportive or picturesque terms, makes the following claim in respect of the invention or discovery of themes:—"Let it here be stated that not a single one of these splendid themes is due to German or Austrian composers, who are mainly industrious exploiters and extenders of other people's ideas. Most problem ideas have either originated in fertile American or British brains, especially when they are of fundamental value!"

Tourney of the Swedish Chess Society.—Result: 1st prize, by H. v. Düben—White: K at Q R sq; R at K 6; B at K B 7; Kts at K 2 and Q Kt 6; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 2, 5 and K B 4. Black: K at K B 4; Kts at Q B sq and Q R 2; Ps at K Kt 2, 6, K 5, Q 3, Q B 3 and Q Kt 4. Mate in three.

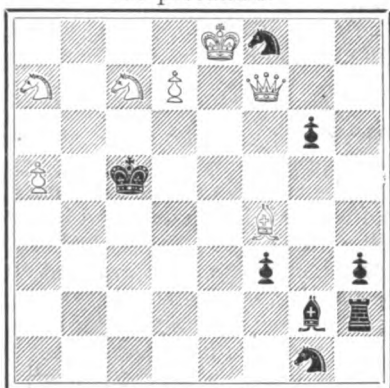
2nd prize, by E. Bergkvist—White: K at Q R 6; Q at K B sq; R at Q Kt 3; B at K 6; P at K 5. Black: K at Q sq; Rs at K R 6 and 7; Kt at K B 7; Ps at K R 5, K Kt 2, K 2, Q 6, Q B 3 and Q Kt 5. Mate in three.

3rd prize by C. E. Westberg.

Tidschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond.—The following is the tentative award in the tourney of this excellent magazine. The composers' names have yet to be announced. The problems are of considerable merit, that bearing the motto "Incognito" is, we found, above the average for difficulty in three-movers.

1st Prize 2-er,
"Zenith."

Mate in two.

1st Prize 3-er,
"De profundis."

Mate in three.

2nd prize 2-er, "Elfriede.—White : K at K R 6 ; Q at K Kt 5 ; Rs at Q sq and Q R 5 ; Bs at Q 5 and Q R 7 ; Kts at K sq and Q 6 ; Ps at K B 3, K 4 and Q R 4. Black : K at Q 5 ; Q at Q Kt 3 ; Rs at Q Kt sq and 7 ; Bs at Q 7 and Q B sq ; Kt at K Kt 7 ; Ps at K 2 and Q B 6. Mate in two.

3rd prize 2-er, "Duo fas et gloria discunt."—White : K at Q B 7 ; Q at K B sq ; R at Q R 5 ; Kts at K R 5 and K 5 ; P at Q 4. Black : K at K 3 ; Q at K R 3 ; R at Q B 6 ; Bs at K R 8 and K B sq ; Kts at K Kt 4 and K B 2 ; Ps at K R 2, 6, K Kt 3, K 2 and Q B 5. Mate in two.

2nd and 3rd prize (*ex-æquo*), "Incognito."—White : K at Q Kt 7 ; Q at K B 2 ; Rs at Q 8 and Q R 3 ; Bs at K B 6 and K 8 ; Kts at K R 4 and Q Kt 4 ; Ps at K R 6, K Kt 3, Q 2, Q Kt 5 and Q R 6. Black : K at K 3 ; Rs at K 7 and Q R 4 ; Ps at K R 2, K Kt 3, 4, K 5, Q B 4, 6, and Q Kt 3. Mate in three.

2nd and 3rd prize (*ex-æquo*), "Vredesverlangen."—White : K at Q 7 ; Q at K Kt 3 ; B at Q 4 ; Kt at Q B 5 ; Ps at Q Kt 2 and 3. Black : K at Q 4 ; Bs at K R 8 and Q Kt sq ; Kt at K 2 ; Ps at K R 7, K 4 and Q 6. Mate in three.

The following has been circulated by the British Chess Federation, which has been entrusted with a legacy under the will of the late Mr. Max J. Meyer, of Bournemouth, to be used for periodic Problem Composing and Solving Tourneys, on broad and elastic lines suggested by Mr. Meyer. Before preparing any detailed scheme to utilise this generous gift, the committee of the Federation desires to obtain the views of British problemists on the subject, and the secretary, Mr. Leonard P. Rees, St. Aubyns, Redhill, Surrey, would be glad to receive early suggestions as to (1) The best character and scope of such tourneys ; (2) The best method of judging the problems ; (3) The publication of the problems ; (4) The method of running Solving Tourneys in connection therewith ; and on any kindred matters.

Should the Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity carry out its hopes of being converted into a National Association of Problemists, which will in all probability be decided on the 10th instant, it seems it would be very fitting for the new body, comprising the seasoned exponents of the country, to offer their suggestions and advice on the subject.

It cannot be said of the "change-mate" device in two-movers that it is a modern discovery, as instances exist of the adoption of this subtlety by a few composers years ago. It has, however, been left to the twentieth century exponents to exploit the varying possibilities of which it is capable, and in the future one may expect to meet many illustrations of this class of strategy. Examples by home composers such as Messrs. Bernard and Williams, as also the writings of these enthusiasts, together with those of Messrs. White and Janet, have given the subject a kind of impulsive activity. It seems very probable that the manipulative conceit of the change-mate will receive more theoretical attention than any other idea adaptable to two-movers, and we were not surprised to receive from Mr. Frank Janet some running comments upon Mr. Bernard's recent article in our April and May issues. He seems to adhere to his dictum that the key must not reduce variety, whereas Mr. Bernard is indifferent to the elimination of mates which have no interest, and in this we are inclined to agree, regarding such a key as purifying the composition or its solution. When Mr. Janet remarks: "in the better types, the set position presents such a beautifully clean and appetising front that the solver is loth to disturb it at any point," the inference is that he would not despise an inferior change, presumably relying upon key-brilliance as justification or set-off. Mr. Bernard's reply to this is that "it is important that the mates after the key are beautiful, for to exchange beautiful mates for those which are ugly and impure should be strongly deprecated. This is far more important than the number."

Mr. Janet adorns his letter with the following adventitious paragraph: "What, pray, is the American School? Surely not the followers of Loyd, because the merest glance at the style of work done by most of the prominent composers for the past two generations will convince anyone that Loyd had practically no followers of any note on this side of the water, either as to his ideals or as to his methods. If anything we have swung diametrically away from him. Of course Loyd is Loyd, and what offences he committed against good taste and against polish are easily melted in the fire of his genius; but the lesser lights here feel that similar offences on their part would be considered pure gaucherie and not humour, and they wisely desist. In fact America has become the most serious and conscientious of lands in this respect. It is the home of sober classification, of exhaustive scientific analysis, of meticulous attention to such elements of construction as economy and neatness."

The interrogation as to what is the American School is rather "childlike and bland," coming from such a source, and the measure of time—two generations—is a strained retrospect, seeing that sixty years ago the problem art was not popularly developed in the States.

Perhaps Mr. Janet never read what Dr. Planck wrote in 1886—nearly one generation back—in *The Chess Problem Text Book*: “The German excels in depth and beauty, the Englishman in constructive school, and the American in wit and sharpness of idea. . . . The American throws away artistic beauty and constructive elegance to obtain pithy ideas and humorous situations.” He can hardly, however, have missed Loyd’s ingenuous description in his *Chess Strategy* which is worth citing: “And lastly . . . we find a series of positions suggestive of everything that is funny and absurd. The Pawns are huddled together in one corner like a herd of buffaloes, leaving the rest of the board as clear as a prairie. There is nothing Indian about the problem, yet we feel the author deserves to be scalped for placing every piece so as to give a wrong impression of the purpose for which it was intended.” He winds up with: “they are as deceitful as wooden nutmegs or Yankee clocks.” It cannot be refuted that there is quite a number of American composers who pay respect to the style prevalent in this Eastern hemisphere, but some of these occasionally break away with some spontaneous freak so dear to their heart’s inborn delight.

Aversion to problems is not shared by all players. Mr. John F. Barry, one of the prominent players of America, confesses in an article he contributed to the Good Companion C.P.C. Folder of March last, that he is much interested in them—as a solver. We are surprised, however, that the Editors of the “Folder,” a monthly chiefly devoted to the poetry of chess, permitted what one is expected to take from such a quarter as authoritative, an assertion to appear without some checking or supervision. Mr. J. F. Barry eulogizes the charms of the change-mate in two-movers, and shows by two out of three of his selections to illustrate the peculiar characteristic, that his perception of the subject is awry—confusing it in one case with an added mate, and in the other with a provided mate.

The two positions are as follows:—

By S. Loyd (1868).—White: K at Q Kt sq; Q at K B 5; Rs at Q B 2 and Q R 5; Bs at Q sq and Q Kt 8; Kt at Q 5; Ps at K Kt 2, Q B 5 and Q R 6. Black: K at Q B 3; Q at K R 5; Kts at K R 2 and K B sq; P at Q Kt 7. Mate in two.

After the key, which is made to prevent Black *effectively* playing 1., Q—K 5, it will be seen that the three mates set in the position are in force. There is an added mate, which is very different to a changed one.

By T. Taverner (1890).—White: K at Q Kt 2; Q at Q R 6; Rs at K B 7 and Q 8; Bs at K R 2 and Q B 8; Kts at K B sq and Q 5; Ps at Q 2, Q B 3 and Q R 5. Black: K at K 5, Q at K Kt 7; B at K R 8; Kts at K R 4 and Q R 8; Ps at K Kt 3, K B 6, K 4, Q 5 and Q Kt 6. Mate in two.

Here at the start White can mate on Black making any move but 1., Kt—Kt 6. It therefore behoves the solver to find a move which will defeat that defence, and when it is made, all the other arrangements of the problem remain virtually intact, indeed the key is a purifying one since the removal of the moving piece clears away

two prospective duals. This is neither an added mate nor a change mate problem.

The third illustration is a very appropriate and clever one:—

By Dr. J. J. O'Keefe.—White: K at K Kt 8; Q at Q B 8; Rs at K Kt 5 and Q Kt sq; Bs at K 4 and Q R sq; Kts at Q 3 and Q B 2. Black: K at Q B 5; Q at Q R 2; B at Q Kt 4; Kts at Q B 3 and Q R 7; P at K B 2. Mate in two.

Mr. Bernard has pointed out the curious resemblance of the strategy of this problem to the position we quoted at page 191 of our June number. The reference to this fact is not intended in the least as a reflection, and even were the earlier rendering taken as a basis, the author would have been quite warranted, inasmuch as he has embellished his work with individual touch of considerable skill.

There is a further instance of Mr. Barry's lack of observation or information. He quotes Mr. Frank Janet in particular as having been the composer of "excellent compositions of the changed-mate type." He may be surprised to learn that Mr. Janet quite a short time back wrote to an English correspondent that he had yet to attempt the construction of such a problem, and he anticipated some difficulty was in front of him when he decided on making his first essay in that direction! Really a little knowledge, if not dangerous in such matters, may be very misleading and upsetting.

Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity.—The July meeting was held at Brighton, on the 13th. The usual Fraternity Solving Contest took place, but the principal matter which occupied attention was the convening of the London meeting, for August 10th. This was duly decided upon, and will be held at the St. George's Restaurant, 37, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, W.C., at 3 o'clock. It will then be proposed to form "The British Chess Problem Fraternity," and this being agreed to, the drawing up of a formal application to the British Chess Federation for affiliation as one of its constituent units will be considered, which we believe will be most favourably received by the Federation; it is hoped the B.C.F. will be represented at the meeting. Several subsidiary interesting points will be discussed and necessary committees appointed. It is hoped all who can, will avail themselves of the opportunity of being present to support the movement, which promises to supply an useful desideratum. It has been arranged with the proprietor of the Restaurant that admission is to be obtained by a shilling tea ticket, obtainable on the ground floor of the premises or from Mr. H. W. Butler, 30, North Road, Brighton.

The following is the result of the Fraternity Saturday Solving Contest above referred to. Composer's section: 1st, B. G. Laws (186 points); 2nd, T. R. Dawson (183); 3rd, P. H. Williams (179). Section A: 1st, G. Heathcote (181); 2nd, J. Keeble (179); 3rd, W. Reilly. Section B: W. Marshall-Rodda (118). Section C: S. J. Heaton (120).

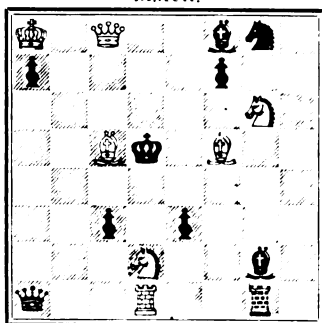
The solvers' voting gave chief places to the problems by A. W. Daniel, P. H. Williams and M. Fox (*ex æquo*), B. G. Laws and H. H. Davis.

	53	54	55	Totals for June	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
	R.W. B.	F.E.B.	B.F.		H.D'O. B.	J.S.	H.R.	F.E.B.	H.W.	H.D'O. B.	P.H. W.
Bernard, H. D'O. ..	12	10	16	599	7	8	8	8	12	7	10
Cooper, A. R. ..	12	10	16	595	7	8	8	10	12	7	10
Davis, H. H. ..	12	10	16	605	7	8	8	10	12	7	10
Fison, B. ..	12	10	16	601	7	8	8	8	12	5	10
Gibbins, N. M. ..	10	10	16	571	—	—	—	—	12	5	—
Gillam, G. ..	12	10	16	569	7	8	8	10	12	5	10
Harwood, C. ..	—	—	—	370	7	—	—	6	—	—	10
Markwick, F. W. ..	12	10	16	575	7	8	8	8	12	7	10
Smith, Stanley ..	12	10	16	591	7	8	0	8	12	6	10
Wallis, E. ..	12	10	16	549	7	8	8	10	12	5	10

There are likely to be three more problems to be solved this competition; the final scores will appear next month, though probably the result will be announced at the London meeting on "Fraternity" Saturday, the 10th inst.

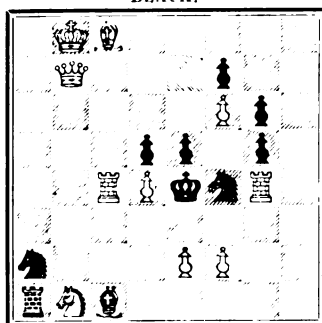
S.C.P.F. PROBLEMS IN JULY SOLVING COMPETITION.

By A. W. DANIEL, London.
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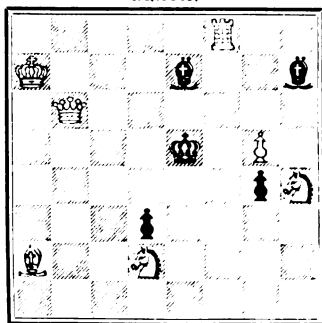
WHITE.
Mate in two.

By H. HOSEY DAVIS, Bristol.
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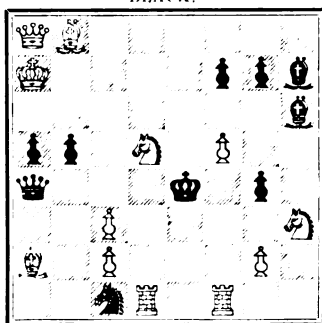
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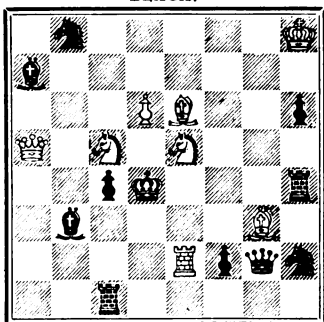
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By A. R. COOPER, Portsmouth.
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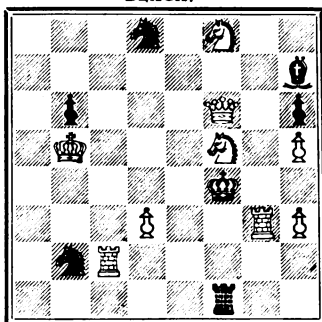
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Mate in two.

By B. G. LAWS, London.
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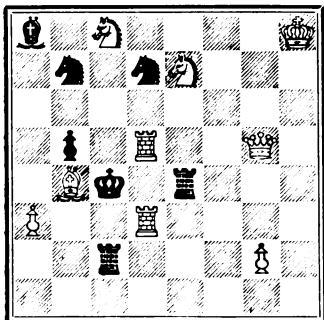
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Mate in two.

By P. H. WILLIAMS, London.
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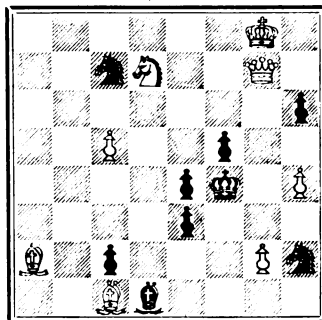
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By H. D'O. BERNARD, London.
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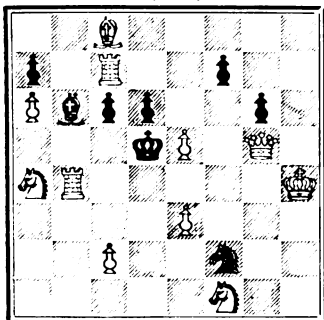
WHITE.
Mate in two.

By F. W. MARKWICK, Leyton.
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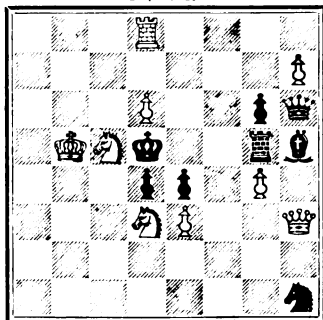
WHITE.
Mate in two.

By M. FOX, London.
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WHITE.
Mate in two.

By Lt.-Col. A. CAMPBELL.
BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in two.

In reference to our problem No. 3,060, by Lieut. N. M. Gibbins, which has a marked idea of Black Bishop and Pawn interfering with each others powers (as seen after 1 R×P, B×R; 2 Q—R 2), Mr. Murray Marble has sent for our information the following three-mover taken from the *Pittsburg Gazette Times* of April, 1916. This form of defence, Mr. Frank Janet has styled "Pickabish," a name selection which is not illustrative. It will be observed Mr. Marble has succeeded in doubling the conceit, and this accomplishment will, in the eyes of many, condone the terrible keymove.

By M. Marble.—White: K at Q R sq; Rs at K R 5 and K B 8; B at Q 3; Kt at K R 7; Ps at Q B 7 and Q R 7. Black: K at K Kt 2; R at Q Kt 3; Bs at K R sq and 6; Ps at K 2, Q B 3, Q Kt 4 and Q R 7. Mate in three.

SOLUTIONS.

By D. G. McIntyre (p. 219).—1 K—Kt 6, &c.

By J. Moravec (p. 219).—1 R—K 3 P×Kt; 2 R—B 2 ch, &c. If 1., B—Q 5 or K 2, 2 Kt—K 2 ch, &c. If 1., K×R, 2 Q—K 6 ch, &c. If 1., Kt×Kt, 2 Q×Kt, &c. If 1., Kt—B 8; 2 K×P, &c. If 1., others, 2 Q—K 6, &c.

By K. Traxler (p. 220).—1 B—R sq, P—Kt 3; 2 R—B 3, &c. If 1., R—K sq, or B—Kt sq, 2 R—Kt 2, &c. If 1., B—else, 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1., K R else, 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1., P—B 6, 2 R—Q 2 ch, &c. If 1., Q R moves, 2 Q×P (b6), &c.

By V. Cisar (p. 220).—1 Q—B 3, P—B 4, or K—B 6, 2 Q—K 2, &c. If 1., K—K 4, 2 Kt—B 2 or B 5, &c. If 1., Kt moves, 2 Kt—B 5 dbl. ch, &c. If 1., P—R 5, 2 B—Kt 3, &c.

By J. Salminger (p. 220).—1 R×K Kt P, P—B 4; 2 R—Kt 7! P×P [If 2., K×P, 3 Q—Q 2 ch, &c. If 2., others; 3 Q—K 2 ch, &c.]; 3 Q×Q P, &c. If 1., K×P, 2 R—Kt 4 ch, K×Kt; 3 Q—K 2, &c. If 1., K×Kt, 2 R—Q 2, any; 3 Q—K 2, &c. If 1., P×R, 2 Q—R or Kt 3, K×P; 3 Kt—R or K 4, &c. If 1., B—Kt 2, 2 R—Kt 4, B×P; 3 Q—Q 2, &c.

By A. G. Corries (p. 220).—1 K—K 2, K—R 5; 2 R—R 3, &c. If 1., K—R 3, 2 B—Kt 3, &c.

By A. Mari (p. 220).—1 R—Kt 3. P or B×R or B—Kt 8; 2 Kt—Q 2, &c. If 1., K—Kt 8, 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c.

By H. D'O. Bernard (p. 221).—1 P—B 4, &c.

By H. H. Davis (p. 221).—1 Q—Kt 6, K—Q 5; 2 Q—Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1., K—B 4, 2 Q×K P ch, &c. If 1., P—Q 5, 2 Q×Kt, &c. If 1., P—R 5, 2 Q—Kt sq ch, &c. If 1., Kt moves, 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c.

By P. H. Williams (p. 222).—1 Q—R sq, &c.

By C. E. Kemp (p. 222).—1 R—B 7, &c.

By J. Rayner (p. 223).—1 B—B 7, B×P; 2 Kt—Q 4 ch, B×Kt; 3 Q—R 3 ch, K×Q; 4 R—B 3 ch, &c. If 1., R—Kt 2, 2 R—Kt 4 ch, R×R; 3 Q—B 2, ch, K—R 6; 4 Q—R 4 ch, &c. If 1., others, 2 Q—Kt 2 ch, K×R; 3 Kt—B 5 dis. ch, K×Kt; 4 Q—Kt 5 ch, &c.

No. 3,067, by H. D'O. Bernard.—1 Q—Kt 5, &c.

No. 3,068, by Dr. J. Schumer.—1 Q—K sq, P—Kt 5; 2 Q—Q R sq! &c. If 1., B—B 4, 2 Q—R 5, &c. There is a feature in this three-mover which we believe has been missed by some of the solvers, and that is after the defence of 1., P—Kt 5 we have a "change-mate" two-mover. As far as we can remember, this is the first time this device has been introduced in three-move composition.

No. 3,069, by Handley Rhodes.—1 R—K sq, R×R; 2 K Kt—B 4 ch, &c. If 1., P—Kt 6, 2 R—B 3, &c.

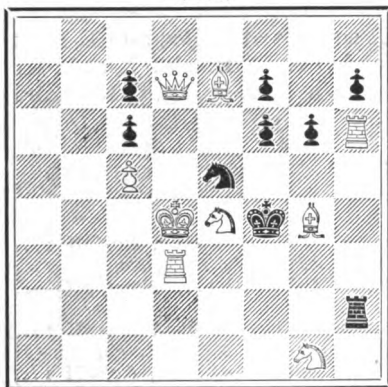
No. 3,070, by F. E. Purchas.—1 Q—B 8, P—Q 4; K R—Q B 4! &c. If 1., P—Q 3, Q—Kt 8, B 7 or B—Q 4, &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 0,000.

By GEORGE GILLAM,
Southwick.

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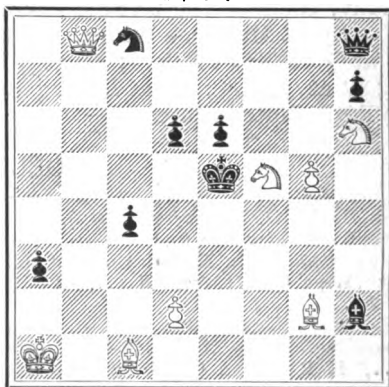
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 0,000.

By BURNEY M. MARSHALL,
Shreveport, La., U.S.A.

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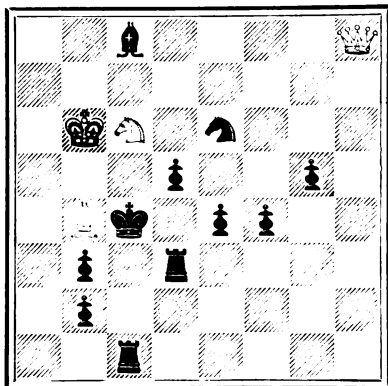
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 0,000.

By THOMAS WARTON,
Southall.

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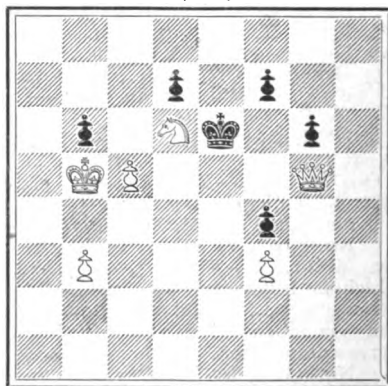
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 0,000.

By J. A. J. DREWITT,
Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

SEPTEMBER, 1918.

PONZIANI OPENING.

By STASCH MLOTKOWSKI.

Having just come across Steinitz' *Modern Chess Instructor*, part 2, I find he gives considerable attention to the position dealt with in my Random No. 13. I subjoin (retaining his numbers) the columns and notes in question, with note from fragment of game, Janssens v. Brien.

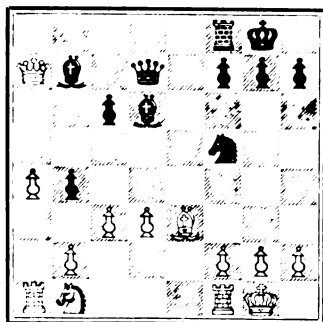
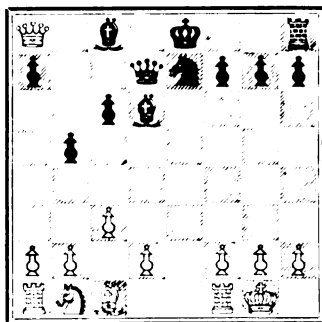
Game 2
Janssens v. Brien.

IO

II

- I P—K 4
P—K 4
- 2 Kt—K B 3
Kt—Q B 3
- 3 P—B 3
P—Q 4
- 4 Q—R 4
P×P
- 5 Kt×P
Q—Q 4
- 6 Kt×Kt
P×Kt
- 7 B—B 4
Q—Q 2
- 8 Castles
B—Q 3 (26)
- 9 B—Kt 5? (27)
P×B!
- IO Q×K P ch
Kt—K 2
- II Q×R
P—Q B 3 (28)

Position after Black's 11th move Position after Black's 15th move
P—B 3. Kt—B 4.



J I

		Game 2 Janssens v. Brien.	
IO		II	
12	P—Q R 4 P—Kt 5 (29)	P—Q Kt 3 Castles	P—Q 3 Castles
13	P—Q 3 Castles	B—R 3 B—Kt 2	B—K 3 B—Kt 2
14	B—K 3 B—Kt 2	Q×P P—Q B 4 (32)	Q×P P—Q B 4
15	Q×P Kt—B 4 (<i>Diagram</i>)	P—Q B 4 Q—B 3	Q—R 3 (13)
16	P—Kt 4 R—R sq	P—B 3 R—R sq	
17	Q—Kt 6 R—R 3 (31)	P×P B×R P ch	
18		K—B 2 (33) B—Kt 6 ch	

Col. 10 (26) This seems safe, so far as the sacrifice of material involved is concerned.

(27) The attacking line of play by P—B 3, indicated in Col. 9 is also the strongest here.

(28) Up to this point we follow the opening moves of a game between Janssens and Brien. See illustrative games.

(29) Less troublesome than 12..., Castles; 13 P×P, B—R 3; 14 P×P, Kt×P; 15 Q×R ch, K×Q; 16 R×B.

(30) Or 16 Q—R 5, R—R sq; 17 B—R 7, Q B—B sq; 18 P—Kt 4, Kt—R 5; 19 P—B 3, R×B+.

(31) Though White gets two Rooks for the Queen, Black will soon be able to form a powerful attack against the adverse, broken-up King's side, his game being also superior in other respects, mainly on account of the two Bishops.

Col. 11 (32) If 15 B×P, Q—B 3 threatening mate, followed by B×B wins.

(33) If 18 K×B, Q—R 3 ch and wins; also if 18 K—R sq, Q—R 3 followed by B—Kt 6 dis. ch.

Game 2. 13. The point at issue that induced us to attempt in Col. 10, which the present position resembles in all material respects, a demonstration different from the one exemplified in this game, which has generally been accepted as best play for Black after the loss of the exchange. For White can get out with a good game, to say the least of it, by 15 B×P, R—R sq; 16 Q×B!, Q×Q; 17 B×B, with Rook, Bishop and three Pawns for the Queen.

If the foregoing were in all respects correct, the move 9..., K Kt—K 2, as it permits White to retreat the Bishop, would not be so strong as 9..., P×B. However, I think I can show this is not the case and that Black best plays 9..., K Kt—K 2. I proceed to a detailed examination of Steinitz' analysis:—

Col. 10, Note 29. I consider that it is White that has the advantage after 13 Q×R ch, K×Q; 14 P×B as given in Random.

Col. 10. I mention in passing, although not strictly relevant perhaps, that 13 P×P (suggested in Random as an alternative to

P—Q 3) is not good, Black having a strong continuation in 13.., Castles; 14 P—Kt 5, B—Kt 2; 15 Q×P, P—B 4; 16 Q—R 5 B×Kt P.

Col. 10, Black's 15th. I consider this move bad and that the position given on diagram is lost for Black.

Col. 10, White's 16th. Here B—B 5 or Q—Kt 6 should be played. White then escapes with the Queen by taking the Kt P if Black persists in chasing it with Rook. Also after 16 Q—R 5, R—R sq; 17 B—R 7, Q B—B sq; 18 P—Kt 4, Black best plays Kt—R 3, as in answer to Kt—R 5 White may play Q—K R 5.

Col. 11, Black's 13th. B—R 3 wins easily.

Col. 11, note 32. 15 B×P, Q—B 3; 16 Q×B brings about a variation somewhat similar to the one which Steinitz says gives White a good game in the Janssens v. Brien *partie*.

Janssens v. Brien, note 13. I agree that 14.., Kt—B 4 is best. I see nothing better than 15 Q—R 5, R—R sq; 16 B—R 7, Q B—B sq; 17 P—Q B 4, R×B; 18 Q—Q 2, with rather the inferior game. It follows, therefore, that 12 P—Q R 4 is decidedly White's best move.

The *Handbuch* appears to have completely ignored this second part of Steinitz' *Modern Chess Instructor*, both in the Ponziani and the Giuoco Piano. One example, as it is of great theoretical importance, is submitted.

After 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 P—B 3, P—B 4; 4 P—Q 4, B P×P; 5 Kt×P, Kt—B 3; 6 B—K Kt 5, Steinitz gives 6.., Q—K 2! This move may also be played in answer to 6 B—Q Kt 5 and is also favoured by Steinitz in answer to 6 B—Q B 4. Although the *Handbuch* gives this move Q—K 2 in the Vienna Opening after 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3; 3 P—B 4, P—Q 4; 4 B P×P, Kt×P; 5 Kt—B 3, both in reply to 5.., B—K Kt 5 and 5.., B—Q Kt 5, they take no notice of it in the Ponziani. Steinitz considers 3 P—B 3, P—B 4; 4 P×P gives White the advantage, but I would suggest 4.., Q—B 3 as answer to this, giving Black equality at least. Ergo, the defence 3.., P—B 4, recommended by Ponziani himself, is perfectly sound!

Mr. Mlotkowski will be pleased to hear from any reader of the *B.C.M.* who can show a continuation against 3.., P—B 4 favourable to White. He is of opinion that the defence 3.., P—B 4 is sound, having suggested after 4 P×P; 4.., Q—B 3 to Mr. G. F. Davie, of Victoria, B.C., about a year ago, and also to Mr. J. H. White, joint-author of *Modern Chess Openings*. The line suggested seems to us of great theoretical importance, as 3.., P—Q 4; 4 Q—R 4, P—B 3 is not considered a reliable defence, and 3.., Kt—B 3 gives Black a game with very limited possibilities.



SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The following studies were published in the July number. We now repeat them and give their solutions.

Position 273, by W. and M. Platoff.—♔ at Q Kt 6, ♚ at Q sq, ♙ at K B sq, ♜ at K Kt 4, ♞ at K R 8, ♝ at Q B 4, K Kt 3. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 Q—B sq ch, K—B 3; 2 Q—R sq ch, K—K 2 (or A); 3 Q—K 5 ch, K—B sq; 4 Q—B 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 5 Q×P ch, K—R sq; 6 Q—B 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 7 B—B 4 ch, K—R 2; 8 Q—B 7 ch, K—R 3; 9 B—Q 3, K—Kt 4; 10 Q—B 5 ch, K—R 5; 11 Q—R 7 ch, and wins the Queen. A., 2., K—Kt 4; 3 Q—K 5 ch, K—Kt 5; 4 B—K 2 ch, K—R 6; 5 Q—R 8 ch, K—Kt 7; 6 B—B 3 ch, and again wins the Queen. The minor variations are not difficult to work out. The chief difficulty of the solution is to find the quiet move, 9 B—Q 3; but there appear to be similar lines of play which also force a win.

Position 274, by Sam Loyd.—♔ at K R 4, ♚ at K 4, ♞ at Q 8, ♜ at K R 8, ♙ at K Kt 8, ♞ at Q R 6, K R 7, ♝ at Q R 8, K B 8, ♝ at Q R 4, Q Kt 6, Q Kt 7, K B 2, K B 7, K Kt 7, K R 2, K R 6. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 Q—Kt 8! Now if Black move his Bishop he is mated on the move, so he can only move the Rook or the Pawns. White by means of his King can stop the Rook from moving and so force a Pawn to move. The manoeuvre is repeated until the Pawn moves are exhausted, and so at last the Bishop is forced to move. Throughout the play the White King must avoid the White squares (excepting Q R 8), for to allow the Bishop to move *with a check* would be fatal. The play proceeds:—1., R—R 7; 2 K—Kt 6, R—R 6; 3 K—B 4, R—R 7; 4 K—K 5, R—R 6; 5 K—Q 6, R—R 7; 6 K—B 7, R—R 6; 7 K—Kt 8, R—R 7; 8 K—R 8!, R—R 6; 9 K—R 7, R—R 7; 10 K—Kt 6, R—R 6; 11 K—R 5, R—R 7; 12 K—Kt 4, P—R 3; 13 K—R 5, R—R 6; 14 K—Kt 6, R—R 7; 15 K—R 7, R—R 6; 16 K—R 8, R—R 7; 17 K—Kt 7, R—R 6; 18 K—R 7, R—R 7; 19 K—Kt 6, R—R 6; 20 K—R 5, R—R 7; 21 K—Kt 4, P—R 4; after another visit to Q R 8 we get eventually the moves 30 K—Kt 4, P—R 5; then 39 K—Kt 4, P—B 3; then 48 K—Kt 4, P—B 4; then 57 K—Kt 4, P—B 5; then 66 K—Kt 4, P—B 6; and finally 75 K—Kt 4, R—R 6 (or P—R 6; 76 K—R 5); 76 K×R. B moves; 77 Kt×P mate. An amusing position which will never be seen in actual play! The solution above is the simplest but not the shortest. White can apparently mate in 53 moves by "changing the move," the first time on K Kt 8, and later, sometimes attacking the Pawns when on Black squares.

A correspondent who suggests that this would be drawn under the fifty move rule, is reminded that a capture or a Pawn move breaks the sequence.

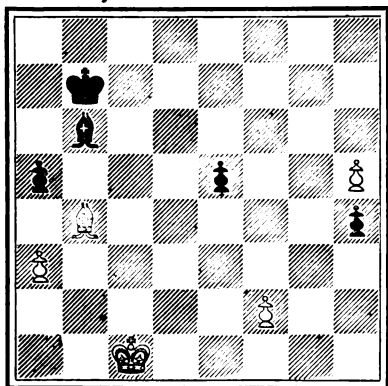
CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 273.	No. 274.	Total.
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander ..	52	4	4	60
Mr. J. Gilchrist ..	44	4	4	52
Mr. D. M. Liddell ..	47	—	—	47
Mr. H. T. Twomey ..	46	—	—	46
Mr. J. M. Doulton ..	37	4	4	45
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt ..	36	4	4	44
Mr. E. Sammons ..	30	4	4	38
Mr. R. J. Pickthall ..	30	4	3	37
Mr. A. J. Head ..	31	—	4	35
Mr. F. W. Yelder ..	31	—	—	31
Mr. J. B. Lowe ..	27	—	—	27
Mr. H. E. Matthews ..	23	—	3	26
Mr. R. Garby ..	26	—	—	26
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac ..	16	4	4	24
Mr. H. Bromberg ..	16	4	4	24
Col. Kensington ..	13	4	4	21
Mrs. Sollas ..	21	—	—	21
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse ..	13	4	3	20
Mr. H. R. Bigelow ..	20	—	—	20
Mr. L. Illingworth ..	8	4	4	16
Mr. J. Harrison ..	15	—	—	15
Mr. W. T. Pierce ..	Cancelled	4	4	8
Mr. H. F. Cheshire ..	—	4	4	8
Mr. G. W. Moses ..	—	4	4	8
Mr. F. W. Darby ..	8	—	—	8
Mr. A. L. Hill ..	8	—	—	8

Mr. Alexander has soon reached the top of the list, although his previous solutions arrived too late for inclusion. We welcome two new solvers and are specially glad to hear of Mr. Cheshire again. In reply to his question we may say that the rules of the Cumulative Competition are really on the surface. A prize—usually a book—is given each month to the solver who leads the list.

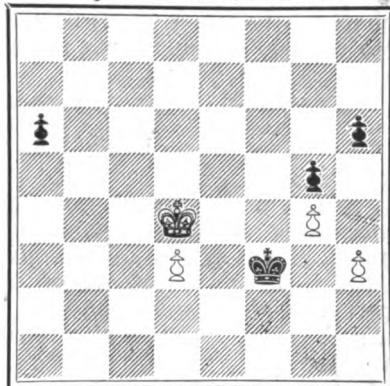
Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," and posted by September 30th, 1918, to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W., 2.

Position 277.
By A. MOUTERDE.



White to play and win.

Position 278.
By A. S. SSELESNIEW.



White to play and win.

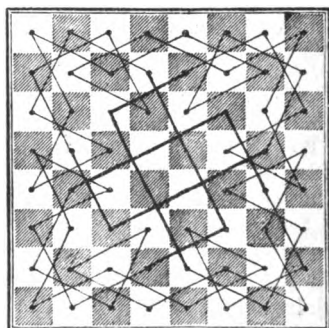
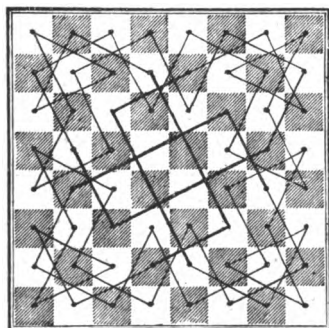
SOLUTION OF KNIGHT'S TOUR PROBLEM No. 5

(Propounded in July issue, p. 195).

By ERNEST BERGHOLT.

One method of solving this problem in perfect quaternary symmetry is to begin by adding to the eight moves which are our starting-point four more moves forming the figure of a Greek Cross. The remaining forty-eight cells can then be traversed in complete *direct* symmetry; and this can be accomplished in four different ways, two of which are given below. The effect upon the eye of thus combining the *three necessary oblique quaternions* of moves into one salient central figure is extremely striking, the designs being far more elegant than anything attained by any previous investigator. We may give to these tours the title of—

THE RED CROSS KNIGHT.



Another way of treating the proposed problem would be to continue the *oblique* symmetry to as great an extent as possible, introducing *direct* symmetry only when obliged to do so. A completely quaternary solution on these lines has been sent to me by Mr. G. L. Moore. No attempt at the problem has been received from any other reader.

CHESS AND THE JEWS.

We take the following paragraphs from M. A. Geoffroy-Dausay's interesting and suggestive article on "The Parallel Progress of Chess and Civilisation," in *L'Eco degli Scacchi* :—

"Since chess entered upon its third period of splendour, the period in which we actually are, the Israelitish element has exercised a predominance out of all proportion to the number and position of the Jews.

"The branches of activity are well known in which the Israelites have excelled for so long, and, as it were, by the force of atavism—

banking, business, industry. In chess their supremacy began to manifest itself scarcely two generations ago. It has not ceased to grow stronger and stronger since then.*

"If this fact has a meaning from the point of view of culture, it must be this, that the Nineteenth Century is the century of the emancipation of the Jews.

"When we apply our observations to Russian affairs, we see the latter suddenly made clear in a blinding flash of light. The expansion, the formidable development of Russian chess is more or less confined to the short space of time between 1904-1918; the period in which the Judæo-Russian masters affirmed themselves victoriously, the period of the tournament triumphs of Rubinstein—the same Rubinstein who used to conduct in his native town of Lodz a chess column in a little Yiddish paper, printed in Hebrew characters.

"The dates mentioned are those of the two Russian revolutions, the first of which, as we know, was averted, while the second succeeded completely. If it brought to the Allies the cruellest surprise and deception, on the other hand it procured for the Russian Jews their absolute emancipation, if not power. Yiddish has henceforward become an officially recognised language, and the German philologists, who up to now have neglected and despised this idiom, are devoting themselves to it with fervour.

"So the evolution of chess proceeds equally with the formidable Messianic movement which has been manifesting itself for some decades in the Jewish people, and is now crowned by the hope of seeing the ancient kingdom of Israel re-established in the land once flowing with milk and honey. I can foresee, in the not very distant future, the great World's Championship tournament being held in Jerusalem.

"I trust that a Gentile will be pardoned for thus pointing out the meaning of the development of chess among the Jews. The question whether this development is favourable to our game or not is quite immaterial. The phenomenon exists, plain and indisputable. Philosemitism, Antisemitism, Indifferentism have no existence in face of the reality of things. It is a curious and significant fact that chess, which in its early form, at the dawn of the Middle Ages, was brought to its height by the genius of the Semitic race,† has in its modern form been actually carried to perfection again by the genius of the same race."

*M. Geoffroy-Dausay alludes in a footnote to the more than half-century reign of Steinitz and Lasker, and continues: "It is all very well for Lasker to play at Pangermanism; he cannot deceive us. In the chess world he is not Germany's champion, since he lived long in America after winning his title, and has constantly fought under the American colours. He is the champion of Israel." Does not M. Geoffroy-Dausay forget that Lasker first made his name in England? Yet London and the Northern counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire, were the fields in which Lasker got the opportunity which he never had in the land of his birth, and he has every reason to look back with gratitude to England in the early 'nineties.

†I.e., by the Arabs in the Twelfth to the Fourth Centuries.

OBITUARY.

The *Revista del Club Argentino de Ajedrez* records with great regret the death last April of Señor Luis Cazaban, one of the first members of the club and for nine years its treasurer.

Sheffield chess has suffered a severe loss by the death, at the end of July, of Mr. F. H. Sugden, though a lingering illness prevented him from playing a public part during the past year. Born forty years ago at Tyldersley, near Manchester, Mr. Sugden settled in Sheffield about the age of twenty-six, and later became first secretary of the Sheffield Chess Club, and then director and secretary of the Gambit Café Company. He was one of Sheffield's leading amateurs and a county player as well, besides being occasionally seen in tournaments further afield.

The death is announced at St. Denis-en-Val, on June 10th, of M. Albert Clerc, who was born at Besançon in 1830, and was decidedly the *doyen* of French players of the first class. His best achievement was in the Paris master tournament of 1878, when, though not high up in the final placing, he tied with Mason (both making $8\frac{1}{2}$ points in 22 games) and scored individual victories against Mackenzie, Bird and Rosenthal among others. He was a contemporary of many of the strongest amateurs in Nineteenth Century France, and in particular of President Grévy, whose favourite opponent he was, and whose friendship with him led to considerable official encouragement of national chess during the Grévy regime. M. Clerc himself did much to promote the game in Algiers, Aix, Besançon, and other places to which his legal duties took him, was a well-known figure in Parisian chess circles, and is much regretted by *La Stratégie*, of which he was a constant supporter. He took a great interest in problems, alike as composer as solver, and as judge.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GAME ENDING—MEYMOTT *v.* HANCOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE,"

DEAR SIR,

Re Game-ending, p. 232, current *B.C.M.*, White has a simple win in 1. . . Kt—Q 2 ; 2 B—K 4 ch, K×P (if K—B 4, P—Kt 4 ch) ; 3 R—Q sq ch, K—B 2 (any other loses) ; 4 Kt—K 6 ch, etc.

4, Burnett Avenue, Bradford.

Yours sincerely,
J. FOULDS.

"A PRETTY GAME."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE,"

DEAR SIR,

The Giuoco Piano given on page 232 of the *B.C.M.*, for August, was played by Rowe *v.* Ward, and is given in full in a note on page 79 of Freeborough

and Ranken's "Chess Openings," 3rd edition. If I am fortunate enough to win the prize offered I shall be glad to get your 1915 "Annual."

Yours faithfully,

Stansty Lodge, Wrexham, 21st August, 1918.

R. W. EGERTON.

[Replies confirming the information given by Mr. Egerton have also been received from Mr. W. H. Taylor, London, and Mr. J. J. O'Hanlon, Portadown, who also directs our attention to the fact that the game is given in Mason's "Social Chess" as won by Ward.—ED. B.C.M.]

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE,"

DEAR SIR,

The game about which you have an enquiry was played in Nottingham, between Mr. F. G. Rowe and Mr. W. G. Ware. It appeared in the *Montreal Weekly Gazette*, December 10th, 1891, and it was stated that the score had been sent to the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* by a Parisian correspondent who wrote: "It was recently shown me by one of the frequenters of the Café de la Régence, who saw it in one of the German illustrated papers, probably the *Leipzig Illustrirte Zeitung*. My informant adds that he thinks it was credited to some English player or periodical, and that it was played by two Englishmen."

I have also found the record in the *Manchester Weekly Times*, April 9, 1897, which acknowledged it as from the *Westminster Papers*.

The game also appeared in the *Liverpool Weekly Mercury*, July 4, 1903—"Players unknown."

It was also published without names in the *Norwich Mercury*, in 1910, quoted from the *Otago Witness*.

I am glad I have been able to supply the foregoing information.

Yours truly,

HENSING.

Warrington, 15th August, 1918.

CHANGE-MATE PROBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE,"

DEAR SIR,

In answer to Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski I, too, noticed that the March *A.C.B.* gave Q—Kt 8 as the author's intention in Problem F, and Kt—K 7 as cook. My data, however, were obtained from the *Chess Amateur*, to which, I believe, the position was originally contributed.

Yours faithfully,

Colyton, Devon, Aug. 17th, 1918.

H. D'O. BERNARD.

CENTRE GAMBIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE,"

DEAR SIR,

In your August number, p. 247, after 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q 4, P×P; 3 Kt—K B 3, P—Q B 4; 4 B—Q B 4, P—Q Kt 4, Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski observes that he would like to be advised how Kieseritzky continued after 5 B—Q 5, Kt—Q B 3; 6 Kt—K 5. Kieseritzky's continuation is given in George Walker's "New Treatise on the Game of Chess," 4th edition (A.D. 1846), page 84, and is 6.., Kt×Kt; 7 B×R, Q—R 5; 8 Castles, Kt—K B 3; 9 P—K B 4, K Kt—Kt 5; 10 P—K R 3, Q—Kt 6; 11 P×K Kt, Kt×P; 12 R—B 3, Q—R 7 ch; 13 K—B sq, Q—R 8 ch; 14 K—K 2, Q×P ch; 15 K—K sq, B—K 2;

16 R—K 2, B—R 5 ch ; 17 K—Q sq, B—B 7 ; 18 R×B, Kt×R ch ; 19 K—K sq, Q—Kt 8 ch ; 20 Q—B sq, Q×Q ch ; 21 K×Q, Kt—Kt 5 ; with three Black Pawns against the White pieces.

Yours faithfully,

144, Ferme Park Road,
Hornsey, N. 8, 10th August, 1918.

W. H. TAYLOR.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Very many thanks for your generous gift of five parcels of *The British Chess Magazine*. We are glad to have them to put into our parcels of literature for the men in the Y.M.C.A. huts. We had an enquiry for them a short time ago but your last kind contribution had been all expended and we had none to send. Now we can meet all requests for a long time to come.

We should be very grateful if you would add to your kindness by making known our urgent need of magazines and papers of all kinds. We send two and a half tons of literature to France alone weekly, and have pressing demands from all our fronts as well as from our huts in the training camps at home.

With renewed thanks, Yours truly,

A. M. BLENKINSOP.

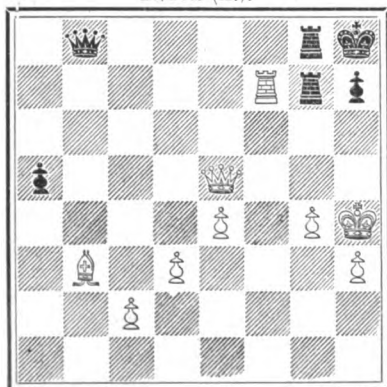
National Council of Y.M.C.A.,
Tottenham Court Road,
London, W.1., 29th July, 1918.

[We hope any reader of the *B.C.M.* who is able to supply books or magazines will respond to the foregoing appeal.—ED. *B.C.M.*]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. M. Paulet (Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force).—Neither the first nor the second edition of *Chess Strategy* has the ending Lasker v. Capablanca quite correct. The actual moves were :—33 K—Kt 3, K—K sq ; 34 Q R—K R sq, B—Kt 2 ; 35 P—K 5, Q P×P ; 36 Kt—K 4, Kt—Q 4 ; 37 Kt (K 6)—B 5, B—B sq ; 38 Kt×R, B×Kt ; 39 R—R 7, R—B sq ; 40 R—R sq, K—Q sq ; 41 R—R 8 ch, B—B sq ; 42 Kt—B 5, Resigns.

BLACK (X.).



WHITE (J. H. NIGHTINGALE).

GAME ENDING.

The annexed position occurred recently in a game played by Mr. J. H. Nightingale at "The Gambit Café," London. The initial move is perhaps rather obvious ; but the variations are very pretty. White mated in three moves.

THE CHESS WORLD.

During the past month the voluntary contributions to our sustentation fund have increased the aggregate amount received to £39 18s. 8d.

The latest contributors, to whom we tender our sincere thanks for their help, are:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. R. W. Egerton (Wrexham)	1	1	0
Major G. Allan Heron (Luton)	1	1	0
Corporal H. M. Paulet (Mesopotamia)	0	9	0
Mr. A. G. Vanscolina (Labuan)	5	5	0

The last-named gentleman writes as follows:—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Your renewal of subscription notice, dated 16th March came to hand by last mail and I much regret that, through oversight, my remittance has been so long delayed.

I have perused your various references in the pages of the *B.C.M.* to the great difficulties with which you have been faced in keeping the publication going practically since the beginning of the war, and would like to add my name to the list of subscribers who have given financial support. I am therefore requesting the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Singapore, to forward to you a sight draft on their London Office for £5 5s. 0d. Will you please accept this, with my very best wishes, as my subscription to the Magazine for the current year?

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Labuan (Straits Settlements).
10th June, 1918.

A. G. VANSCOLINA.

The championship of the Brooklyn Chess Club has been won for the seventh time by Roy T. Black, the next competitor in this occasion being Alfred Schroeder.

The July-August number of the *Revue Suisse d'Echecs* contains an interesting memorial article on Adolf Anderssen (who was born on July 6th, 1818) by Dr. E. Voellmy.

The Western Chess Association (U.S.) will probably hold its annual meeting in September this year. Edward Lasker is expected to defend his title, and J. W. Showalter, though not long convalescent from a serious illness, is also likely to be a competitor.

After winning three successive lightning tournaments at the Manhattan Chess Club, subsequent to his return to chess life in New York in May, Capablanca was beaten in a fourth contest by Janowski and had to be content with second place, next to the French master.

Corporal E. Spencer, treasurer of the Liverpool Chess Club and one of the leading amateur players of Lancashire, was reported missing on May 27th; but we are happy to say that he is now stated to be alive, though wounded and, still more unfortunate, a prisoner of war in Germany.

M. Gaston Legrain is conducting a Sunday chess column in *L'Action Française* and makes a special appeal to military amateurs of the game. A correspondence tournament is now in progress under his direction. Annual subscription 5 frs. 50 c. Address: 14, Rue de Rome, Paris.

The Club Argentino de Ajedrez, Buenos Aires, celebrated with a dinner on the 17th of April the thirteenth anniversary of its foundation. There was a large gathering with the club's president, Dr. A. Montenegro, in the chair, and at the close of the proceedings it was decided to send a copy of the menu to the Cuban master, J. R. Capablanca.

Boris Kostics (or Kostich, as he now appears to spell his name), the Serbian expert, though settled down in the banking business at Gary, Indiana, is reported by *The American Chess Bulletin* to be ready to enter any masters' tournament which may be organised in the States in the near future. As Capablanca, Marshall, Chajes, Janowski, Kupchik, Edward Lasker, Jaffe, and others are all in active play, there are hopes of such a tournament before long.

After the ninth and final round of the first half of the tournament for the Victorian Championship the scores of the four leading players are :— G. Gundersen, 8; W. F. Coultas, $6\frac{1}{2}$; M. Read and C. G. Steele, 6 each. Messrs. Gundersen and Coultas had an adjourned game to finish this round, which was later won by Gundersen. At the end of the 12th round Gundersen was still leading, though he had just lost his first game to Read. The three top scores were then :— Gundersen 11, Read 8, Steele $7\frac{1}{2}$.

A correspondent asks if we know of any English examples of the "Polish Defence" in the Queen's Pawn Game, 1 P—Q 4, P—Q Kt 4, which seems to have been first tried (in recorded games at least) in a Swiss correspondence tournament in 1913, when Alexander Wagner of Stanislau drew a game with it, or in spite of it. There was an article on the defence by this player, with a number of illustrative variations from actual play, in *L'Eco degli Schacchi* in 1914; but we know of no English examples of it.

The Times chess column speaks much to the point on the financial side of the proposed Marshall-Chajes match when it says :—

It is unwise in these cases to expect the chess world to provide a large amount of money for the financing of a match in which it may happen to take very little interest. More especially just now, when all America's energies are devoted to the preparations for winning a match that is vastly more important. The chess players of that country have shown plainly by their attitude on several occasions when matches for large stakes have been suggested, that they do not take that amount of interest which the suggested prize money renders necessary. It is a fairly clear indication that if players want large sums for a match they must find such sums themselves, or not play the match at all.

The Summer Meeting of the New York State Chess Association was held at Rye Beach, N.Y., starting Monday, July 22nd. Nine players took part in the chief tournament for possession of the Rice Silver King. After a spirited contest first place was secured by A. Kupchik, with the fine record of $7\frac{3}{4}$ points out of 8 games. Second place was taken by Oscar Chajes with $6\frac{1}{2}$ points. C. Jaffe tied for third place with Roy T. Black and J. Bernstein. In addition to holding the Silver King, Kupchik won a gold medal to commemorate his success.

The celebrated Café de la Régence has been deserted by *L'Union amicale des Amateurs de la Régence*, who have transferred themselves to new quarters in the Café de l'Univers, rue Saint-Honoré, and have taken the name of *Les Echecs du Palais-Royal*. Nevertheless, we note that the directorate assures the chess editor of *L'Action Française* that numerous chess-lovers have remained faithful to the almost two century old home of the game; and in *La Stratégie*, M. Geoffroy-Dausay suggests that the split is all for the best, the Régence being a hive which can send out its swarms to colonise the various quarters of Paris!

Mr. Alfred W. Donegan, formerly U.S. Consul at Magdeburg and now at the U.S. Legation in Berne, whom we mentioned in our April issue as losing a short match to the Swiss master Fahrni, has won both the Berne Chess Club and the Berne Cantonal tournaments and has played another match *v.* Fahrni, this time by $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ only. According to *The American Chess Bulletin*, Mr. Donegan hails from the Southern States and is a first-class player. If we are not mistaken, he is the Donegan who took part in the Major Tournament of the German Chess Association in Cologne, 1911, which Lovtzy won from a field including Rotlevy, Dr. Esser, Schelfhout, Terestchenko, and numerous other strong players.

We have received a copy of No. 23 of *The British Correspondence Chess Association Magazine*, which is dated July, 1918, and contains 28 pages of news concerning the Association, 15 games from the various competitions, etc. The difficulties of keeping the flag flying nowadays are easy to understand, and we congratulate our young contemporary on meeting them so well. We note that the Class I. tournament, 1916-17, fell to Mr. W. H. Gunston with a score of 6 out of 7 games, his only loss being to Mr. E. Saunders, who scored $5\frac{1}{2}$ and came second. Mr. Gunston has also a strong lead in the 1917-18 contest, having won all his four games. The 1916-17 handicap tourney was won by Mr. J. D. Chambers. Last, but not least, the Association has a cash balance in hand of over £12 and an investment in War Loan of £20.

Mr. W. A. Smith, secretary to the Queensland Chess Association in 1897-1910 and 1913-15, has published an interesting "History of Chess in Queensland," to commemorate the twenty-first birthday of

the Association, which was founded in Brisbane in May, 1897. We have not space to reproduce even the main facts of this history, but must content ourselves with giving the list of State champions, as far as their names have been recorded—for it is known that there were earlier champions, including the late J. W. Jacobson. Beginning from 1895, the list runs:—1895, A. C. Palmer; 1896-1902, H. W. Apperley; 1903-4, A. C. Palmer; 1905, C. H. Billing; 1906, F. Robinson; 1907-9, A. C. Palmer; 1910, A. J. Ansaldo; 1911, W. H. Jones; 1912, G. D. Kerr; 1913, A. J. Ansaldo; 1914, Dr. G. W. Paul; 1915, A. J. Ansaldo; 1916, Sgt.-Major C. B. St. John; 1917, F. Robinson.

The friendly correspondence match between Cornwall and Devonshire was recently brought to a close, and ended in victory for Devon by $19\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$. The game at board 2 was cancelled on account of the death of the Rev. A. Baker. The unfinished games were adjudicated by Mr. J. H. Blackburne. Full score:—

DEVON.						CORNWALL.					
W. T. Pierce	..	..	..	..	1	A. Mehinick	..	..	..	..	0
H. Erskine	..	..	..	..	—	Rev. A. Baker	..	..	..	..	—
W. A. F. Boulger	..	..	..	..	0	Lt. J. R. Stopford	..	..	..	..	1
Rev. C. F. Bolland	..	..	..	..	0	A. Mayne	..	..	..	..	1
H. J. H. Cope	..	..	..	..	1	A. G. Essery	..	..	..	..	0
G. Breese	..	..	..	..	1	Rev. J. T. Stopford	..	..	..	..	0
Lt. Woods, R.G.A.	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	R. Lean	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
H. J. Mansfield	..	..	..	..	1	C. C. Hoadley	..	..	..	..	0
F. Pitt Fox	..	..	..	..	1	H. H. Tresidder	..	..	..	..	0
R. C. McCarthy	..	..	..	..	1	Rev. J. McClennell	..	..	..	..	0
T. Whitby	..	..	..	..	1	H. Knowles	..	..	..	..	0
W. E. Baines	..	..	..	..	0	A. P. Blight	..	..	..	..	1
Rev. H. R. Kruger	..	..	..	..	1	J. H. Blamey	..	..	..	..	0
Rev. J. J. Smith	..	..	..	..	1	Wm. Boxhall	..	..	..	..	0
F. Mayor	..	..	..	..	1	A. C. Glover	..	..	..	..	0
Mrs. Boyd	..	..	..	..	1	W. H. Huddy	..	..	..	..	0
C. Clarke	..	..	..	..	1	C. D. Bartle	..	..	..	..	0
A. E. Mendel	..	..	..	..	0	Jas. Quick	..	..	..	..	1
C. E. Harby	..	..	..	..	1	R. H. Crouch	..	..	..	..	0
Asst-Pmr. R. Perrin	..	..	..	..	0	R. T. Woods	..	..	..	..	1
T. W. Bourne	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	H. Rosewarne	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
F. W. Crawford	..	..	..	..	1	C. T. Leese	..	..	..	..	0
C. G. Page	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. Ratcliffe	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
G. L. Anderson	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Jos. Laity	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
C. Olsson	..	..	..	..	1	J. K. James	..	..	..	..	0
Miss Hunt	..	..	..	..	0	G. J. Laity	..	..	..	..	1
J. Bayly	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	D. B. Peacock	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
S. Dening	..	..	..	..	1	W. H. M. Copeman	..	..	..	..	0
T. S. Faulkner	..	..	..	..	1	F. Barrett	..	..	..	..	0
Rev. W. Whitaker	..	..	..	..	0	S. R. Harry	..	..	..	..	1
19 $\frac{1}{2}$						9 $\frac{1}{2}$					

On April 27th the annual Sydney match, North v. South of the Harbour, took place with no less than 112 players a-side, probably an Australian record. The South won by $63\frac{1}{2}$ to $48\frac{1}{2}$, the results at the five top boards being:—S. Crackanthorp v. H. V. Crane, drawn; B. Parker beat T. M. Bradshaw; W. Ross Jones v. V. A. Spence, drawn; W. H. Jonas v. F. Bracey, drawn; and J. Kinman v. J. K.

Heydon, drawn. G. W. Baynes, who took one of the boards, played in the first inter-state match, Victoria *v.* New South Wales, in 1870, while on the 112th board, and the first to win his game, was young Master Jonas, son of the former Glasgow player whose name appears above. H. E. the Governor, Sir Walter Davidson, opened the proceedings with a little speech, in which he declared himself a lover of the game and one who always carried his pocket-board to the many solitary places he had visited in his time.

We take from *The Australian* the score of Mr. Parker's win on board 2.

GAME No. 4,490.

Irregular Defence.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
T. M. BRADSHAW.	B. PARKER.	16 Q—B 2	16 B—Q 2
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 3	17 Q R—K sq	17 P—B 4
2 P—Q 4	2 Kt—K B 3	18 P—K R 4	18 P—K 5 !
3 B—Q 3	3 Kt—B 3	19 P—R 5	19 Kt—K 4
4 P—Q B 3	4 P—K Kt 3	20 Kt × Kt	20 B × Kt
5 B—K 3	5 Kt—K Kt 5	21 B—K 2	21 K R—Kt sq
6 Kt—B 3	6 B—Kt 2	22 P—K Kt 4	22 P × P
7 Castles	7 Kt × B	23 Kt × P	23 P—Kt 6
8 P × Kt	8 P—K 4	24 Q—Kt 2	24 Q—R 5
9 P—Q 5	9 Kt—K 2	25 R—B 7	25 B—R 6
10 Kt—Kt 5	10 P—K B 3	26 Q—B 3	26 B—B 8 !
11 Kt—B 3	11 Castles	27 Q—R sq	27 Q—R 7 ch
12 Q Kt—Q 2	12 P—K B 4	28 Q × Q	28 P × Q ch
13 P × P	13 P × P	29 K × B	29 P=R 8 (Q) ch
14 B—B 4	14 K—R sq	30 K—B 2	30 Q—Kt 7
15 Q—K 2	15 Kt—Kt 3		Mate.

British Chess Federation Correspondence Tourney, 1918.—The following are the full results to 22nd August in each section.

FIRST CLASS.

SECTION A.—S. Keir drew with F. Schofield, Harold Gosse won *v.* F. Schofield, J. Bland and S. Henshaw; J. Bland won *v.* F. Schofield. All won *v.* Rev. H. Peach who retired.

SECTION B.—F. W. Markwick won *v.* H. F. Cheshire and drew with W. Hamilton and Rev. C. F. Bolland; W. Hamilton drew with G. Pollard; W. H. Gunston won *v.* F. W. Markwick, W. Hamilton and H. F. Cheshire; G. Pollard won *v.* W. H. Gunston and H. F. Cheshire; H. F. Cheshire won *v.* W. Hamilton and Rev. C. F. Bolland.

SECTION C.—Rev. W. A. C. Craig won *v.* Capt. E. F. Harding and drew with J. D. Chambers and B. Goulding Brown; J. D. Chambers drew with H. Erskine; B. Goulding Brown won *v.* H. Erskine and drew with Mrs. A. S. Roe; Capt. E. F. Harding won *v.* J. D. Chambers and H. Erskine and drew with Mrs. A. S. Roe; Mrs. A. S. Roe won *v.* Rev. W. A. C. Craig.

SECTION D.—F. N. Braund drew with G. H. Hill; Rev. F. E. Hamond won *v.* F. N. Braund, G. H. Hill, G. Weekes and Rev. E. Wells; G. H. Hill won *v.* Rev. R. P. Quilter, Rev. E. Wells won *v.* G. Wicks and Rev. R. P. Quilter.

SECOND CLASS.

SECTION A.—D. M. McIsaac won *v.* C. Dawson, J. Wilson and R. J. Brown ; H. T. Griffith won *v.* C. Dawson ; J. Wilson won *v.* R. J. Brown. All scored *v.* E. H. Birmingham who retired.

SECTION B.—J. Hill drew with Rev. J. L. Peach ; W. H. Jones won *v.* J. Hill and A. W. Daniel ; F. W. Darby won *v.* Rev. J. L. Peach and A. W. Daniel and drew with W. D. Barrow ; W. D. Barrow won *v.* Rev. J. L. Peach.

SECTION C.—Rev. F. W. Botterill won *v.* W. A. Hooper, H. J. Mansfield and A. J. Windybank ; J. Waterhouse won *v.* Rev. F. W. Botterill, W. A. Hooper, and H. J. Mansfield, and drew with A. J. Windybank ; W. A. Hooper won *v.* Mrs. Holloway ; H. J. Mansfield won *v.* A. J. Windybank, Mrs. Holloway won *v.* H. J. Mansfield.

SECTION D.—Dr. W. J. Perry won *v.* J. Barton Shaw and Douglas Wilson and drew with W. Harris ; J. Barton Shaw won *v.* Miss Abraham ; Douglas Wilson won *v.* J. Barton Shaw ; W. H. Greenhalgh won *v.* J. Barton Shaw and Miss Abraham ; W. Harris won *v.* J. Barton Shaw, Douglas Wilson, W. H. Greenhalgh and Miss Abraham and drew with Dr. W. J. Perry.

SECTION E.—Rev. H. J. Hawkes drew with W. H. Rhodes and E. L. Jackson ; W. H. Rhodes won *v.* E. L. Jackson, T. Whitby and S. J. Kitson ; T. Whitby won *v.* S. J. Kitson ; A. H. Brooks won *v.* E. L. Jackson, T. Whitby, Rev. F. H. Hawkes and S. J. Kitson.

THIRD CLASS.

SECTION A.—C. Martlew won *v.* B. McLoughlin and T. E. Burkinshaw ; B. McLoughlin won *v.* T. E. Burkinshaw ; W. A. Guttridge won *v.* C. Martlew and drew with W. C. Thomas ; T. E. Burkinshaw drew with W. C. Thomas ; W. C. Thomas won *v.* C. Martlew ; E. D. Biltcliffe won *v.* C. Martlew, B. McLoughlin and T. E. Burkinshaw.

SECTION B.—F. Drakeford won *v.* F. P. Hammond and W. Gibbon ; H. H. Yates won *v.* G. Rudge, F. Drakeford, F. P. Hammond and W. Gibbon ; W. Gibbon won *v.* G. Rudge.

SECTION C.—R. C. Reid won *v.* E. E. Homer and drew with E. A. Jones ; E. A. Jones won *v.* E. E. Homer ; H. E. Matthews won *v.* E. E. Homer and W. H. Wood ; A. J. Head won *v.* R. Reid, E. E. Homer and H. E. Matthews ; W. H. Wood won *v.* E. A. Jones and E. E. Homer.

SECTION D.—E. Sammons won *v.* E. E. Homer, junr. ; C. H. Richards won *v.* E. Sammons, E. E. Homer, junr., Glynn Williams and F. K. Turriff ; W. H. Rees won *v.* E. E. Homer, junr., Glynn Williams and F. K. Turriff.

SECTION E.—F. R. Pickering drew with H. R. Mortimer ; E. C. White won *v.* F. R. Pickering, H. R. Mortimer and Stanley Smith ; H. R. Mortimer won *v.* Stanley Smith ; Stanley Smith won *v.* F. R. Pickering and F. J. Sageman ; T. W. Harrison won *v.* F. R. Pickering, H. R. Mortimer and drew with Stanley Smith ; F. P. Sageman won *v.* E. E. White.

SECTION F.—A. Dunolly won *v.* Miss Woodward ; A. E. Young won *v.* C. Olsson and R. G. Thomson ; W. M. Tims won *v.* Miss Woodward, A. G. Young and R. G. Thomson ; R. G. Thomson won *v.* C. Olsson.

A similar tourney will be run in 1919, and entry forms can be had now from the Secretary, Mr. Leonard P. Rees, St. Aubyn's, Redhill, Surrey, and the list of entries will close on 1st December, play commencing 1st January, 1919.

1st Class prizes (in each section), £1 11s. 6d and £1 1s. od., entry fee 7/6. 2nd Class prizes (in each section), £1 1s. od. and 15/-, entry fee 5/- . 3rd Class prizes (in each section), 10/6 and 7/6, entry fee 2/6.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The following lively game was contested in the D Section (First Class) of the British Chess Federation correspondence tournament. Notes by the winner.

GAME No. 4,491

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.
Rev. R. P. QUILTER
(Surrey).

BLACK.
Rev. E. WELLS.
(Wilts.).

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5 3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4 4 Kt—K B 3
5 Castles 5 B—K 2
6 P—Q 4 6 P×P
7 P—K 5 7 Kt—K 5
8 Kt×P 8 P—Q Kt 4
9 B—Kt 3 9 Castles
10 P—Q B 3

White might have played 11 Kt×Kt, P×Kt: 12 Q×Q, R×Q, etc. The move, B—Q 5, allows Black to sacrifice Knight for two Pawns, and obtain a strong centre.

11 B—Q 5 10 Kt×P
12 R×Kt 11 Kt×B P
13 B—K 4 12 P—Q B 3

B—Kt 3, which I expected, confines White's game considerably, hence the text-move B—K 4. The rejoinder, ..., P—Kt 3, induces the reply B—R 6, which enabled me to play R—K sq, where it is wanted to develop an attack against the Queen's side.

13 P—K Kt 3

14 B—R 6 14 R—K sq
15 Q—Kt 3 15 B—B 3

.....I meet the attack by parrying with my Bishop, and threats to his Bishop and Rook with Kt—Kt 5.

16 B—B 3 16 Kt—Q 6
17 R—B sq

After 16..., Kt—Q 6 it is difficult to see how White can escape loss. If 17 R—K 2, the reply is B—K 4, with the threat Q—R 5.

17 Q—Kt 3
18 Kt—Q 2 18 P—Q 4
19 Q R—Q sq 19 B—B 4
20 K—R sq 20 P—Q Kt 5

.....The text-move threatens to win the Queen, and in desperation the Bishop is sacrificed for two Pawns.

21 B×P 21 P×B
22 Q×P 22 Q R—Q sq
23 Kt—Q B 4

If 23 Q—B 3, then Kt×Kt P wins.

23 Q×Kt
24 Q×B 24 Kt—B 7 ch
25 Resigns.

.....There is no defence but 24 Q×Q. B×Q would prolong matters a little time.

Played in the British Chess Federation Correspondence Tournament, Class I., Section B., round 3.

GAME No. 4,492.

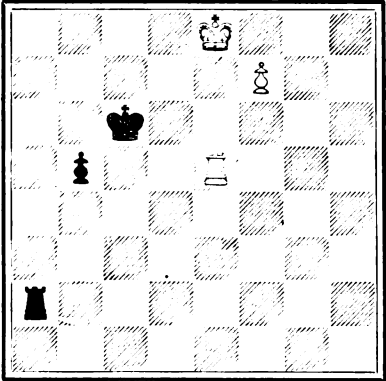
Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.
H. F. CHESHIRE

BLACK.
F. W. MARKWICK.

1 P—K 4 3 B—Kt 5
2 Kt—K B 3 4 B—R 4
 5 P—Q 4
 6 P—K 5

3 P—Q R 3
4 Kt—B 3
5 P×P
6 Kt—K 5 J 2

30 R—K sq	30 R (Qsq)—Q 2	66 K—Kt 7	66 R×P
31 R—K 3	31 P—R 5	67 P—B 6	67 K—B 2
32 P—R 4	32 P—R 6	68 R—K 6	68 K—Q 2
33 Q—B 4 ch	33 Q×Q	69 R—K 7 ch	69 K—B 3
34 P×Q	34 P×P	70 P—B 7	70 R—K Kt 7 ch
35 K×P	35 K—B 2	71 K—B 8	71 P—Kt 4
36 P—R 4	36 P—B 3	72 K—K 8	72 R—Q R 7
37 K—Kt 3	37 R (Q 4)—Q 3	73 R—K 5	
38 P—K R 5	38 R—Kt 3 ch	Position after White's 73rd move :—	
39 K—R 3	39 R (Kt 3)—Q 3	R—K 3.	
40 P—R 6	40 K—Kt 3	BLACK (GUNSTON).	
41 K—Kt 4	41 K—R 2		
42 R—Kt 3	42 R—Kt 3 ch		
43 K—R 3	43 R (Kt 3)—Q 3		
44 R—Kt 7	44 K—Kt sq		
45 K—Kt 2	45 K—B 2		
46 P—B 4	46 R×R		
47 P×R	47 R—Q sq		
48 R×P	48 R—K Kt sq		
49 R—K Kt 3	49 K—Q 3		
50 P—R 5	50 P—R 4		
51 K—B 3	51 P—R 5		
52 R—Kt 6	52 K—K 3		
53 K—Q 4	53 K—B 2		
54 R—R 6	54 K×P		
55 R×R P	55 R—Q R sq		
56 R—R 3	56 R×P		
57 R—Q Kt 3	57 R—R 2		
58 K—Q 5	58 K—B 2		
59 P—B 5	59 K—K 2		
60 R—Kt 6	60 K—B 2		
61 K—Q 6	61 K—K sq		
62 K—K 6	62 K—Q sq		
63 K×P (B 4)	63 R—R 4		
64 K×P	64 R×P		
65 P—B 5	65 R—B 7		
		WHITE (POLLARD).	
		Mr. P. says "only move to win."	
		74 K—K 7	73 R—R sq ch
		75 P=Qs	74 K—Kt 3
		76 K×R	75 R×Q
		77 K—K 7	76 K—R 4
		78 K—Q 6	77 K—R 5
		79 K—B 5	78 P—Kt 5
		80 K—B 4	79 P—Kt 6
			80 Resigns.

Metropolitan Chess Club.—The contest for the championship of this club has been unusually prolonged this year by the fact that a tie took place for the first place in the tournament and had to be settled by a match. At first the title looked almost certain to fall to W. P. MacBean, who won eight or nine games in succession. But he then went to pieces; and H. G. Cole, who had been out of chess for three years, and who lost his first three games in the present competition, gradually added to his points until he tied with D. Miller, club champion in 1913 and 1916. J. M. Bee, who at one time was well in the running, unwisely declined a draw in three games which he subsequently lost.

The tie was decided by a match of 4 games, of which Mr. Cole won 2 and drew 2. He is to be heartily congratulated on his success so soon after his return to the game. We subjoin his two wins in the match with Miller, one with very brief notes by the winner.

GAME No. 4,494.

Caro-Kann Defence.

WHITE. H. G. COLE.	BLACK. D. MILLER.	9 Castles	9 Castles
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 3	10 B—B 4	10 B—Q 2
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4	11 Q—K 2	11 R—B sq
3 P×P	3 P×P	12 Q R—Q sq	12 R—K sq
4 P—Q B 4	4 Kt—Q B 3	13 Kt—K 5	13 Kt—Q Kt 5
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 Kt—B 3	14 B—B sq	14 B—B 3
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—K 3	15 Kt×P	15 K×Kt
7 B—K 2	7 P×P	16 Q×P ch	16 K—Kt 3
8 B×P	8 B—K 2	17 Q—B 7 ch	17 K—B 4
		18 B—K 6 mate.	

GAME No. 4,495.

Caro-Kann Defence.

WHITE. H. G. COLE.	BLACK. D. MILLER.	24 R—R 3	24 Kt—Q 4
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 3	25 R—Q B sq	25 Q—Q 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4	26 Q—B 3	26 P—B 4
3 P×P	3 P×P	27 P—Kt 4	27 P×P
4 P—Q B 4	4 Kt—Q B 3	28 Q×P	28 Kt—B 3
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 P—K 3	29 Q—Kt 5	29 Q—Q 4
6 Kt—B 3	6 Kt—B 3	30 Q—K 3	30 R—B sq
7 B—Q 3	7 P×P	31 P—B 3	
8 B×B P	8 B—K 2	Q—Kt 3 may be better.	
9 Castles	9 Castles		31 Kt—K 2
10 R—K sq	10 Q—R 4	32 R—K sq	32 R—B 3
11 B—Q 2	11 Q—Q sq	33 Q—Q 3	33 Q—K B 4
12 B—B 4	12 B—Q 2	34 Q—B sq	34 Q—Q 4
13 Q—K 2	13 R—K sq	35 R—K 5	35 Q—Q 2
14 Q R—Q sq	14 B—Kt 5	36 Q—Kt 2	36 Kt—B 4
15 Kt—K 5	15 Kt—Q 4	37 B×Kt	37 P×B
16 B—Q 2	16 B×Kt	38 Q—K 2	38 R—K sq
.....If Kt×P, Q—Q 3.		39 R—R 4	39 R(B3)—K 3
17 P×B	17 R—B sq	40 Q—B 4	40 K—R sq
18 Kt×B	18 Q×Kt	41 B—B 4	41 R×R
19 Q—Q 3	19 R—B 2	42 B×R	42 R—Q B sq
20 B—Kt 3	20 Kt (Q4)—K 2	43 Q—Q 3	43 Kt—Q 4
21 B—B 2	21 Kt—Kt 3	44 P—Q B 4	44 Kt—K 2
22 R—K 3	22 K R—Q B sq	45 R—R 3	45 Kt—Kt 3
23 B—Kt sq	23 Kt (B3)—K 2	46 P—B 4	46 Q—R 5
		47 P—Q 5	

Too risky. P-B 5 is better.

60 Q-B 3

60 Q-Q 2

47 R×P

61 Q-B 7

61 Resigns.

48 P-Q 6

Position after White's 48th move :—

See Diagram.

P-Q 6.

48 R-B 8 ch

BLACK (MILLER).

.....Q×P is the right move.

49 K-B 2

49 Q×P ch

50 K-B 3

50 R-K Kt 8

51 R-Kt 3

51 Kt-R 5 ch

52 K-K 3

52 R-K 8 ch

53 K-Q 4

53 Q-R 5 ch

54 K-B 3

54 Q-R 6 ch

.....R-B 8 is better.

55 K-B 2

55 Q-R 5 ch

56 Q-Kt 3

56 Q-K 5 ch

57 R-Q 3

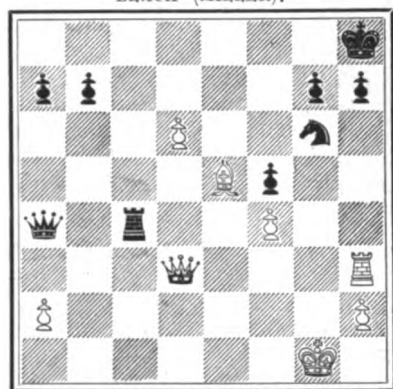
57 R-K 7 ch

58 K-B sq

58 Q-R 8 ch

59 R-Q sq

59 Q-B 3 ch



WHITE (COLE).

Played in the correspondence match, Lincolnshire v. Cornwall, between Mr. W. Bassett Keeling (Louth, Lincs.) and the Rev. C. J. Harper.

GAME No. 4,496.

Vienna Game.

WHITE.

W. B. KEELING.

BLACK.

Rev. J. C. HARPER.

1 P-K 4

1 P-K 4

2 Kt-Q B 3

2 Kt-Q B 3

3 P-K Kt 3

3 B-B 4

4 B-Kt 2

4 P-Q 3

5 P-Q 3

5 K Kt-K 2

.....So played by Gunsberg in an exhibition game v. Blackburne at the New Gallery, in 1910. But it is usual, and better, for Black to develop his K Kt at B 3 in this variation.

6 P-K R 3

6 Castles

.....P-Q R 3, so as to retain the K B, is better.

7 Kt-R 4

7 B-Kt 3

8 Kt×B

8 R P×Kt

9 Kt-K 2

9 B-K 3

10 P-K B 4

10 P-B 4

11 Castles

11 Q-Q 2

12 K-R 2

12 P-Kt 3

.....We should have preferred R-B 2 at once. Black needlessly opens up his King's position.

13 B P×P

13 Q P×K P

14 B-R 6

14 R-B 2

15 Kt-B 3

15 K-R sq

16 Q-Q 2

16 Kt-Kt sq

17 B-Kt 5

17 Q R-K B sq

18 R-B 2

18 P×P

19 R×R

19 R×R

20 Kt×P

20 Kt-Q 5

21 Q-B 3

21 B-Q 4?

22 B-B 4

Taking excellent advantage of his opponent's last weak move. The end-game, after the exchange of Pawns, is a clear win for White.

22 P×B

23 Q×Kt ch

23 R-Kt 2

24 P×P

24 B×Kt

25 Q×Q

25 R×Q

26 B×B and wins.

We take the score and notes of the appended game from the *Los Angeles Times*. It was played in the current tournament of the Pacific Chess Club. The loser, Master Croy, is only fifteen years of age and by far the youngest competitor in the competition. The boldness of his play is remarkable in one so young. We give the game as a novelty, as it is seldom that the two Kings take such an active part in the hostilities of a tournament encounter. The position of the Kings after the 22nd move almost savours, as our contemporary remarks, of problem composition. In the preliminary qualifying play, Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski finished with 14 points, Mr. E. R. Perry 13½, followed by Mr. E. O. Fawcett with 12 points. It is expected that nine players will contest in the final tournament.

GAME No. 4,497.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. E. R. PERRY.	BLACK. G. E. CROY.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—B 4	4 Q Kt—Q 2

.....P—Q B 4 is considered best, or P—Q R 3, followed by P—Q B 4. A defence popular some years ago was 4... P×P; 5 P—K 3, Kt—Q 4; but after 6 B×P, Kt×B; 7 P×Kt, B—Q 3; 8 P—K Kt 3, White was found to have in his greater freedom more than sufficient compensation for his doubled Pawn.

5 P—K 3	5 P—B 4
---------	---------

.....Rather P—B 3.

6 Kt—Kt 5	6 P—K 4
-----------	---------

.....Well played, obstructing the opposing Bishop after Pawn is taken, and preventing in some variations Kt—B 7 ch.

7 P×P	7 Q—R 4 ch
8 K—K 2	

Probably relying on his ability to out-combine his young adversary, White takes great risks. 8 Kt—B 3, Kt—K 5; 9 Q—Q 3 could be played or 8 Q—Q 2, Q×Q ch; 9 K×Q, Kt—K 5 ch, 10 K—K sq. Black's best resource would then be P—K Kt 4, but White would have the better game.

	8 P×P
9 Kt—Q 6 ch	9 B×Kt

10 Q×B	10 Kt—K 5
11 Q—Q 5	11 Q—Kt 5
12 R—Kt sq	12 Kt—B 6 ch
13 P×Kt	13 Q×R
14 Q×P (B 4)	14 P—K R 4

.....Having won the Exchange Black should simply have Castled, with the better game.

15 P—K 6	15 Q—B 7 ch
16 K—B 3	16 Kt—Kt 3
17 P×P ch	17 K—Q sq
18 B—Kt 5 ch	18 K—Q 2
19 Q—Kt 5 ch	19 K—Q 3
20 B—B 4 ch	20 K—Q 4
21 B—Q 3	21 B—Kt 5 ch
22 K—Kt 3	

The Kings do a merry dance around the board. For one player's King to be at K Kt 3 and the other player's at Q 4 with so much material remaining makes the position look more like a problem than an actual game.

	22 Q×B P
23 Kt—B 3	23 B—Q 2
24 Q—Kt sq	24 Q—B 3
25 Kt—Kt 5	25 P—R 5 ch
26 K—B 3	26 P—B 5
27 B—K 4 ch	27 K—B 4
28 P—Q R 3	28 P—Q R 4
29 R—Q sq	29 R—R 4
30 R—Q 6	30 B—Kt 5 ch
31 K×B	31 R×Kt ch
32 K—B 3	32 Kt—Q 4
33 B×Kt and wins.	

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

Mr. J. Keeble has informed us that Dr. Wurzburg did not adjudicate the problems in the G.C.C.P.C. Competition to which we referred last month, and that Mr. Murray Marble's surmise that Mr. P. H. Williams' two-mover was scaled low on the basis of a fictitious solution was wrong, the Judges (and there were three) to his knowledge estimated its merits on the author's key. We tender our apology to Dr. Wurzburg for the error we were unwittingly led into making. From the facts now before us it is clear that Mr. Marble's suggestion that the position should compete in a future G.C.C.P. Club Tourney is not feasible. We have Mr. Williams' authority for saying he thoroughly appreciates what Mr. Marble has done in the endeavour to rectify what appeared to be an injustice, at the same time would not have wished to press the matter.

Gunner Mansfield, now in England and nearly convalescent from the effects of German gas, writes that the two-mover on page 249, "Zenith," lacks originality, as Mr. Brian Harley presented the idea in rather better form in the *Reading Observer*, about 1912. If not too late, probably the judges of the *Tidschrift* Tourney will, as they ought to do, throw "Zenith" out when they are aware of the following:—

By Brian Harley.—White: K at Q B sq; Q at Q R 8; R at Q R 4; B at K B sq; Kts at Q 2 and Q Kt 5. Black: K at K 6; Rs at K R 6 and K 4; Bs at K R 2 and K B 7; Kt at K 2; Ps at K R 4; Q B 2 and 7. Mate in two.

The *Brisbane Courier* fourth half-yearly two-move Tourney has been an uncommon success. The award of Mr. A. Mosely is as follows:

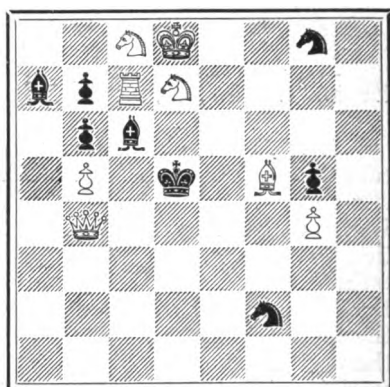
1st prize, by K. Grabowski, Warsaw.—White: K at Q R 7; Q at Q R 4; Rs at K B 8 and Q Kt 6; Bs at K 4 and Q R sq; Kt at Q 6 and 8; Ps at Q 2 and 5. Black: K at K 4; Q at Q Kt 7; R at K Kt 4; Bs at K R 6 and 7; Kts at K sq and 7; Ps at K Kt 2 and Q R 6. Mate in two.

2nd prize, by A. Ellerman, Buenos Ayres.—White: K at K R 5; Q at K 5; Rs at K 2 and 8; Bs at K B 4 and Q R 6; Kt at K B 3; Ps at K B 2 and Q Kt 3. Black: K at Q 6; Q at Q B 8; Rs at Q B sq and Q Kt 4; B at K 2; Kt at Q B 6; Ps at K R 6, Q B 7 and Q Kt 7. Mate in two.

3rd prize, by E. E. Westbury, Birmingham.—White: K at Q R 4; Q at K B 4; Rs at K R 6 and Q 8; Bs at K R sq and Q 6; Kts at K Kt 3 and Q Kt 4. Black: K at K 3; Rs at K R 5 and K 2; Bs at K Kt 3 and K B 3; Kt at Q R 2; Ps at K R 2, 4, K B 2, Q B 2, 3 and Q Kt 6. Mate in two.

Hon. mentions.—G. Guidelli, Laveno, A. Ellerman, G. W. Chandler, Baghdad; A. M. Sparke, Lincoln; E. H. H. Jerrard, Gayndali, Queensland; and H. Weenink, Amsterdam.

Among the two-movers submitted in the Solving Competition of the S.C.P. Fraternity, on the 13th August, was one by Mr. C. E. Kemp which was unfortunately cooked. Its intention was so good and attractive that Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood has cleverly manipulated the position as shown in the margin. We believe Mr. Winter-Wood's version stands as a record of the class of two-move strategy it examples, and it is well that Mr. Kemp's effort has been rescued from complete oblivion.



Mate in two.

The experience of the managers in the monthly solution handicaps of the S.C.P.F. has shown that the giving of points to some and starting the best solvers from scratch is not satisfactory. To give a man handicap points when the goal is unknown must necessarily introduce a distinct feature of uncertainty, and is not so exact as the giving of points, say, in billiards, where the basis is usually one of percentage—so many in a hundred. In some contests it is manifestly impossible to handicap competitors, such as problem composition, and it is a moot question whether in solving it is possible to even approximately gauge the varying degrees of skill of a number of solvers. This is unfortunate, as the novice and the moderate solver is prone to imagine that his efforts are in vain when experts are in the running, and consequently at the outset feels discouraged. In order to make all compete with some sense of equality and render the matter interesting we would suggest as an experiment a handicap governed by a time test. For instance, take two-movers, let the number be, say, 20, and allow scratch class one hour, class A 75 minutes, class B 90 minutes, and so on. This would make an exciting race for the solvers to get as many done in the time allowed, including of course the transcribing of the results of discovery. The number of positions is only tentatively mentioned, but where it could be arranged, a larger number of problems than is likely to be solved would add to the interest, they having to be taken in numerical order, so that the easy ones should not be picked out first.

On 14th July, Independence Day, the G.C.C.P. Club issued their folder as "Fifth Anniversary Jubilee Issue," containing a full record of the club's doings, by Alain C. White, which in a way supplements his article on the same subject written by him for *The British Chess Annual*, 1916. There are assembled fifty-five first prize problems in the Good Companions Competitions—all two-movers, an astonishing result of the vigour of our Philadelphian confrères. The annual subscription is \$2, which includes membership and the periodical folder. Address: Mr. J. F. Magee, junr., Secretary and Editor, Hamilton Court, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

The British Chess Problem Society.—Saturday, 10th August, it is hoped, opened a new era in the history of British problem art. As is fairly well known, the pushful progress of the S.C.P. Fraternity led to the idea of forming an association to cover the whole of Britain's domains. This materialized at the inaugural meeting held on the above mentioned date, at St. George's House, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross. A gathering of nearly forty problemists, thoroughly representative, succeeded in accomplishing the attainment of the object in view. Mr. H. E. Dudeney was unanimously elected to the chair and most ably carried out the duties assigned to him. He explained the objects as being to generally encourage the problem art, to standardize its unwritten codes, to systematize rules for competitions, and to foster fellowship by bringing members into touch with one another. Competitions for problems and solving will naturally be a prominent feature in the society's programme. The officers elected were: President, Mr. B. G. Laws; Treasurer, Mr. H. D'O. Bernard; Auditor, Mr. Philip H. Williams; and Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. W. Butler, who with Mr. R. H. Hughes, were to form a Committee to draw up the constitutional rules to be presented at the next meeting, to be held in about three months for confirmation. The list of Vice-Presidents is not yet complete, but the following names are the first to be enrolled: Rev. Canon Deane, Mr. Godfrey Heathcote, Mr. J. Keeble, Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood, Mr. T. R. Dawson, Mr. P. H. Williams, Dr. F. Bonner-Feast, Mr. Percy Healey, Mr. F. W. Wynne, Rev. H. P. Cole, H. G. Hughes, Lieut.-Col. A. Campbell, Thos. Halstead, Sir John Thursby, and H. D'O. Bernard.

The subscription for unattached members is 5/- per annum, and Vice-Presidents one guinea. Enquiries should be addressed to Mr. H. W. Butler, Hon. Secretary, 30, North Road, Brighton.

S.C.P.F.—Fraternity Saturday being held in London in order to secure the success of the meeting for establishing the B.C.P.S., the usual solving competition was deferred to the following Saturday, when eighteen two-movers, the composition of members, were submitted. We shall not know the result in time for this issue. The Fraternity, as was but natural and befitting, immediately upon the B.C.P.S. being established, joined up as a territorial unit, thus setting an example to other counties to create similar organizations and do likewise.

The following is the final score for the Solving Championship for the first year:—

	63 H.W.B.	64 N.M.G.	65 W.A.S.	66 B.G.L.	Final Totals.	
Davis, H. Hosey ..	12	7	8	12	706	First. Second. } Third.
Fison, B. ..	12	7	8	12	698	
Bernard, H. D'O. ..	11	7	8	12	694	
Copoer, A. R. ..	10	7	8	12	694	
Gibbins, N. M. ..	10	7	8	12	666	
Gillam, G. ..	10	7	8	12	666	
Wallis, E. ..	10	7	8	12	621	
Harwood, C. ..	—	7	8	8	410	

It will be noticed that Mr. Markwick and Mr. Stanley Smith withdrew on the last round, in the latter's case this is due to serious illness. There were fifteen starters, and those who held on to the finish are to be complimented in sustaining the interest of the competition. There were altogether 67 problems submitted, No. 9 being given twice in the tables. Mr. Davis' score is only four points below the possible maximum, the losses being ascribed to omitting to send duals.

SOLUTIONS.

By H. v. Dübén (p. 248).—1 K—Kt sq, Kt—K 2; 2 B—R 5, &c. If 1... P—K 6, 2 R—K 4, &c. If 1... Kt×Kt; 2 R×Q P, &c. If 1... P—B 4, 2 Kt—Q 5, &c. If 1... P—K 5; 2 Kt—B 4, &c.

By E. Bergkvist (p. 248).—1 R—B 3, P—Q 7; 2 Q—Kt 5, &c. If 1... P×R; 2 Q—Q Kt sq, &c. If 1... K—B 2 or others, 2 R×B P, &c.

By "Zenith" (p. 249).—1 Q—K B 8, &c. See note elsewhere.

By "De profundis" (p. 249).—1 Q—R 2, Kt—K 6; 2 B—K 5, &c. If 1... B moves; 2 B—K 3 ch, &c. If 1... P—Kt 4 or R—R 8; 2 Kt—B 6, &c. If 1... K—Kt 5; 2 B—Q 2 ch, &c. If 1... K—Q 5; 2 Q—Q B 2, &c. If 1... Kt (B sq moves); 2 Kt—K 6 ch, etc.

By "Elfriede" (p. 249).—1 B—Kt 3, &c.

By "Duo fas," &c. (p. 249).—Kt—Q 7, &c.

By "Incognito" (p. 249).—1 R—Q 4, P×R; 2 R×P, &c. If 1... P×Q Kt; 2 K—B 6, &c. If 1... R×Q; 2 R×K P ch, &c. If 1... P×K Kt; 2 Q—B 4, &c. If 1... R×R P; 2 R×R, &c. If 1... R×R or others; 2 B—K 7!, &c.

By "Vredesverlaugen" (p. 249).—1 Kt—R 4, K×B; 2 Q—B 2 ch, &c. If 1... P×B; 2 Q—K sq, &c. If 1... P—K 5 or P—Q 6; 2 Q—K 3, &c. If 1... K—K 5; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch. If 1... others; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c.

By S. Loyd (p. 251).—1 B—K 5, &c.

By T. Taverner (p. 251).—1 R—K R 7, &c.

By Dr. J. J. O'Keefe (p. 252).—1 R—Kt 3, &c.

By A. W. Daniel (p. 253).—1 B—Q 6, &c.

By H. H. Davis (p. 253).—1 Q—Kt 5, &c. The Black Pawn at K Kt 3 stops a solution by 1 B—K 6.

By T. R. Dawson (p. 253).—1 B—Kt 8, &c.

By A. R. Cooper (p. 253).—1 Q—B 6, &c. The Black Pawn at K Kt 3 seems to have no use.

By B. G. Laws. (p. 254).—1 B—Kt 4, &c.

By P. H. Williams (p. 254).—1 R—K 3, &c. The apparent cook by 1 R×Kt is cleverly met by R—Q Kt 8.

By H. D'O. Bernard (p. 254).—1 Kt—Kt 8, &c. A curious change of position of the Black Bishop to Q B 3 gives another mate.

By F. W. Markwick (p. 254).—1 Kt—B 6, &c.

By M. Fox (p. 254).—1 R—K 7, &c.

By Lt. Col. A. Campbell (p. 254).—1 Q—B 3, &c.

By M. Marble (p. 255).—1 P—R 8 Queens, R—Kt sq; 2 Q×B P, &c. If 1... B—B sq; 2 Q×R P, &c., with other variations.

The following four problems on page 256 should have been numbered 3,067 to 3,070 :—

No. 3,067, by G. Gillam.—1 B—R 3, &c.

No. 3,068, by B. M. Marshall.—1 Q—Kt 3, &c.

No. 3,069, by T. Warton.—1 B—R 5, P—Q 5; 2 Q—K 5, &c. If 1... Kt—Kt 2, 2 Q×B, &c. If 1... others; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c.

No. 3,070, by J. A. J. Drewitt.—1 K—B 4, P—Kt 4 ch; 2 K×P, P—B 4 (If 2... P—B 3; 3 Q×Kt P, &c.); 3 K—B 4, &c. If 1... P×P; 2 K×P, P—B 4 (If 2... P—B 3; 3 Q×Kt P, &c.); 3 P—Kt 4, &c. If 1... P—B 3; 2 Q×Kt P, &c. If 1... P—B 4; 2 P×P, &c. Can be solved in three by 1 Kt—K 8, followed by 2 Q—B 6 ch or K—B 6.

PAINTING THE LILY.

By FRANK JANET.

My reaction upon encountering a really fine problem for the first time is invariably the same. Immediately following the thrill of delight at having seen something decidedly new and sparkling, I place the position on the board, and rapidly move the pieces in every direction, so as to obtain the full value of the play and to realize the full ingenuity of the composer. In this way I get out of a problem many more joys than the ordinary solver, whose inspection has none of my dynamic analysis to strengthen it, and who often fails to take more than a mouthful of the delicacy that has been set before him. This way and that, the pieces fly. I search for greater possibilities, for likely modifications, for differing forms of expression of the underlying ideas. And year after year I do this again and again with the same problem, my pleasure in manipulating it growing rather than decreasing with time.

Now not unfrequently I come upon what seem to me to be flaws. For the most part these defects are trivial, as a masterpiece is usually the work of an experienced hand, one that instinctively avoids crudities in construction; still the flaw, trivial though it be, robs me of that maximum of pleasure which would arise from some work that I cannot possibly alter so that it would please me better. That these slight departures from absolute perfection, as I see it, should exist in some of the greatest of compositions, seems natural enough to me. Any composer who is concentrating his entire energies upon an attempt to express a great new strategic combination is very apt to overlook some extraneous detail, and in the haste with which most prolific composers work it is equally natural that they should hurry their works to publication without at all noticing that somewhere in the fringe of their endeavours they have left an edge that is slightly frayed. It does not then require any superior skill to step in at this point and to straighten that fringe; for the polisher, having nothing to occupy his attention but this defect, can devote his whole strength to that one point, and can easily effect the desired change.

My purpose in writing these lines is to start a discussion, if need be, of the ethics underlying the advisability of thumbing over great works, so as to transmit to posterity the best that this generation can give, even if that best be the product of more than one brain. It is to be kept in mind, first, that no time can be employed in endless attempts to better mediocrity of the perishable kind,—only the best, that which is apparently destined to endure, is to be worked upon; and second, that the patcher is to receive absolutely no credit for his patching, all glory and credit for the problem going entirely to the originator. With these two conditions clearly established, my own answer is given without hesitation,—that Posterity is entitled, not to *your* best, nor to *my* best, but to *our* best, regardless of all personal considerations or personal vanities.

I take the stand that once a new creation is made public it becomes public property. If the creator sends it forth to gain the world's approval, he should be equally ready to stand by the judgment of the entire world's scrutiny; and if better things come in time, as progress decides they must, then he must not only content himself with the workings of that progress, but he must glory in the fact that he gave that progress its first impetus. How unreasonable, for example, would be the inventor of the first locomotive, if he questioned the right of all that followed him to better that first machine until it assumed its modern form! However, if the changes made but little difference, then the first man should still retain his full title to the invention, albeit the graceful thing under the circumstances might be to acknowledge the improvement with thanks.

Let me illustrate with some typical two-movers. I believe the first example to be the finest *Pedo** in existence. Not only is the theme itself expressed with classic directness, but there is splendid bi-play which enters, without strain, to complete a thoroughly harmonious whole. Time and again have I enjoyed it, and time and again have I left it with a sour taste in my mouth. For I have never been able to swallow that top line; that fool "plug" White Knight has marred my perfect pleasure every time. In a modern tourney that bit of extravagance would militate against an entry, despite the undeniable fact that the position is a masterpiece. Diagram A attempts to dispose of that atom of weakness. It is understood that I have no more right to ask for any credit for my alteration than a dramatist's friend would have to demand co-authorship in a play because he suggested a slightly better phrasing of one line of the dialogue. Nor should the author be called upon for excuses. He has given us the best that was in him at the time when he gave it. Nevertheless, I still feel that whatever can be done, by the rest of us, to help ward off the unkind criticism of a coldly appraising future should be done. It then behoves our successors to go on improving where we left off, or hold their peace in unalloyed admiration.

We have made considerable advance in the technique of problem construction during the past fifty years, notably in the department of economy. In all probability the plug Knight, for example, would be more of an outstanding eyesore to the author to-day than it was thirty-two years ago, and he would eliminate it now as easily as I have done. But no matter what be the state of perfection of the problem art, so long as imperfect man continues to be imperfect there will continue to be blunders, oversights, imperfections which had best be buried, even if it takes more than one person to bury them. The second example I quote is the justly-destined-to-immortality "Tube" Changed mater. The sheer cleverness of the idea took me off my feet. I refuse to confess how long it took me to solve it. It is one of the notable gems of its class. But when I subjected it to my inevitable pawing-over process I uttered a howl of anguish. Why, oh why, was

*The *Pedo* theme investigates the four mates by one White Pawn.

a White Queen used where a White Bishop is all that is needed? The one or two additional tries along the rank—tries easily met—are surely not worth the difference, and the after-play is damned by the eternal presence of a degraded, fat White adult doing a child's work. This happened in 1918, not in 1886. One can see several good reasons why the blunder may have been made—the historic circumstances under which the problem was thrown together, for example—but why weakly apologise for a really brilliant accomplishment? Give it the final little touch and be done with it say I. If possible, make the suggestion before publication. If not, then after publication. That should make no difference, and will make no difference so soon as composers get to have a broader, more impersonal, more unselfishly scientific attitude and a humbler realization of their own fallibility as humans towards their works. My impression is that about one hundred per cent. of the nasty little bickerings that have blotted the annals of problem discussions in the past have been due primarily to the fact that the cool, studious, impersonal attitude, so necessary to complete scientific unity and progress, has not been maintained. "Keep your hands off my problem, you pirate! It's mine—I saw it first! I don't care whether you can improve it or not! It's mine, I tell you! Let it alone!" And more along the same nauseating line. A hundred years from now, when a still more critical century picks up this disgruntled gentleman's handiwork, I can hear it say, with a superior grin,—“A fine work for its day; but how little those barbarians (meaning, not the given composer, but all of us) cared for finish in their work!” For isn't it true that when we ourselves pass judgment on, say, some raw position in Alexandre, we are usually prone to condemn, not the forgotten author of the position before us, but his whole generation?

Of course, we must show discretion in the choice of our re-settings. The temptation, in our third example, to throw half the pieces back into the box is almost irresistible. But the author knew what he was doing; this is no petty slip; and we must not take his joke seriously, or the joke will be on us instead. Moreover, this position has historical value; it is an early and important pioneer of the so-called “American Indian” theme, and its lay-out harks back to the interesting days when the Problem had not been completely divorced from the Game. So forget Diagram C.

Nor, of course, must one be more tender with one's own works than with that of others. If my opera,—there are about five hundred of them now,—is ever published, it will be found that dozens of the final versions will differ more or less from the forms originally published. A little Pickabish spot, like the one given below, comes back to me from the printers. I look at it, become vaguely dissatisfied with its appearance as it shows up in print, begin to work on it anew, and finally evolve D. What have I done? I have saved three useless pieces, purified an important mate, and put the White King to work. That is enough, and the alteration is recorded without hesitation and without scruple; not that I believe that the position quoted ranks

as a classic, but it carries a definite new message, and it should therefore be transmitted in its best possible form—even if half-a-dozen good people have to co-operate to produce that best. For frequently the way is found for me by others—some of them beginners with sharp eyes; though usually composers of the first rank, like my constant stand-by, Murray Marble, have been most kind in their effective helpfulness. Once in a long while—wonder of wonders!—even a chess editor here and there takes time to give me a useful suggestion. To all of these, always, my best thanks. They are real friends of mine and of Problemdom.

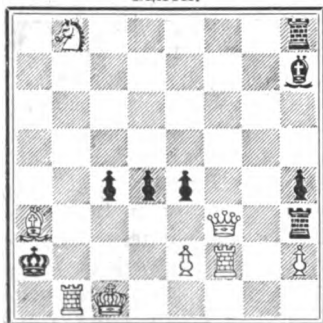
On looking over the four examples quoted, I find that all my suggestions for betterment have been along the path of economy. Well enough, then; if that is my bent, then in that province lies my share of the common duty. Other students may be moved to suggest modifications for variety, for difficulty, for purity. Every kind of help is worth while if it is offered to a worth-while cause. Of course, changes must meet with general acceptance. In any event, the efforts of the would-be improver should be rewarded by a grateful appreciation of the pains he is taking in the interests of a better science and a better art.

We are living in the most wonderful age of the Chess Problem thus far. A fortunate combination of chess-lovers, each blessed with a special complimentary talent, exists now on earth, and by unselfish co-operation they can be in a fair way to perform miracles for the enrichment of our domain. Big business has triumphantly demonstrated the folly and the futility of cut-throat competition. If these lines point the way to a higher, manlier communion among the leaders of Chess Problem thought, if they help to abolish for ever the "tup-penny" selfishnesses, jealousies, prides and suspicions of the past, then it is well that these lines have been written now. It had been better had they been written long ago.

J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

1886.

BLACK.



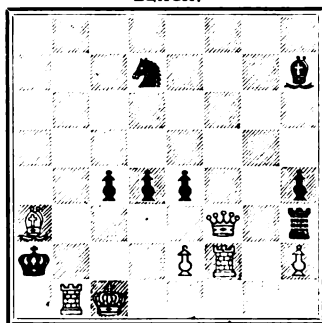
WHITE.

Mate in two.

J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

A.

BLACK.



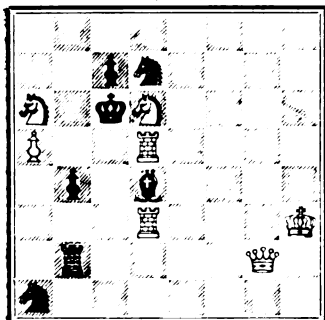
WHITE.

Mate in two.

P. H. WILLIAMS.

1918.

BLACK.

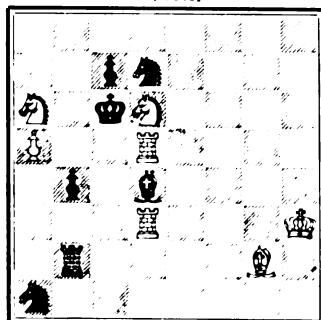


WHITE.
Mate in two.

P. H. WILLIAMS.

B.

BLACK.

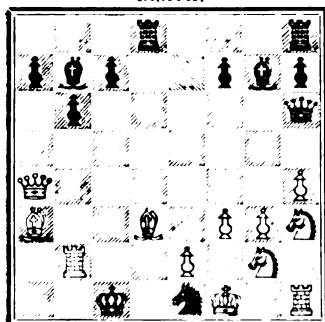


WHITE.
Mate in two.

S. LOYD.

1889.

BLACK.

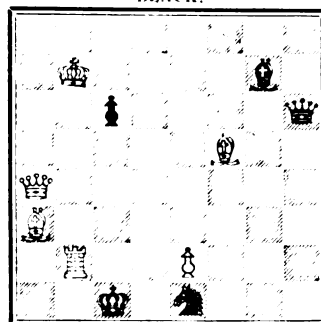


WHITE.
Mate in two.

S. LOYD.

C.

BLACK.

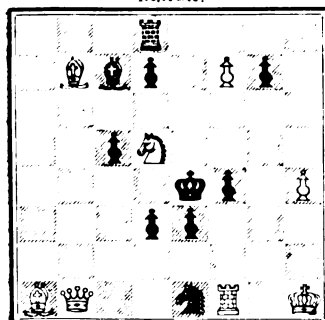


WHITE.
Mate in two.

FRANK JANET.

1916.

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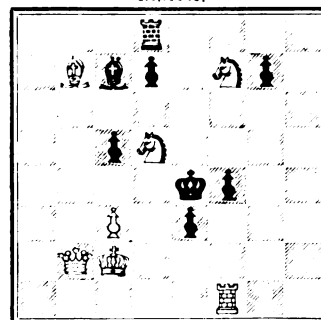


WHITE.
Mate in two.

FRANK JANET.

D.

BLACK.



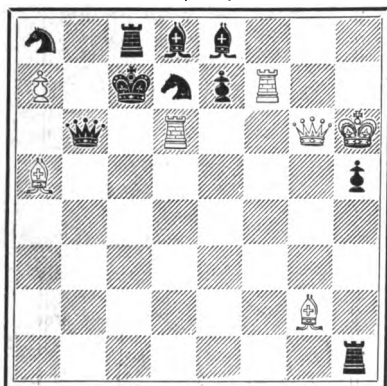
WHITE.
Mate in two.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,075.

By C. MANSFIELD,
Withridge.

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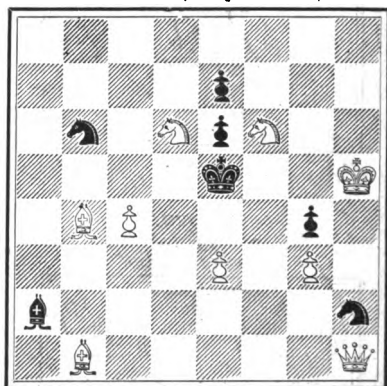
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,076.

By E. J. JACKSON,
Totnes.

BLACK.



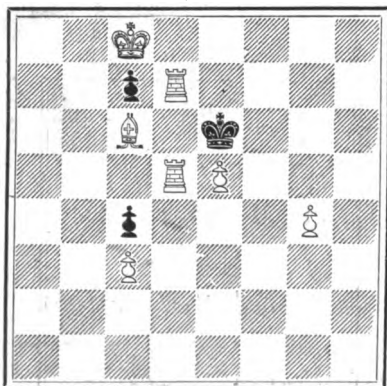
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,077.

By H. WEENINK,
Amsterdam.

BLACK.



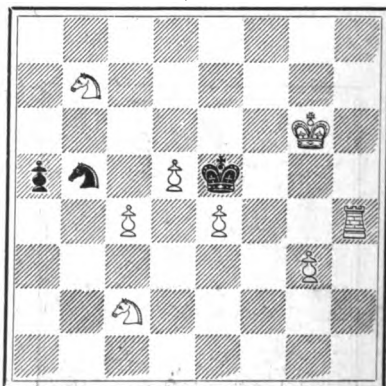
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,078.

By J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.
Needham, Mass., U.S.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

OCTOBER, 1918

A GAME AT CHESS. A VACUOSITY IN ONE GASP.

Mr. Shercock Bones scratched his head. "My dear Whatson," he said, as he prodded the tip of his nose with the end of his pipe, "have you ever heard of a game called chess?"

"No," I said, "have you?"

There was a long silence.

"I propose to investigate its intricacies," he said at last. "It is a game possessing many points which interest me. Prof. Moratorium showed me the moves, in an endeavour to distract my attention, just before I hurled him into the abyss. I have an appointment to play with him this evening. Will you come?"

"But—," I began.

"Quite so, quite so, Whatson, your sagacity delights me. But it is only too true; my arch enemy is abroad again, hitherto unpublished, and quite unofficial."

"You surprise me," I remarked.

Bones thought deeply for a few moments. "Let me run over with you a few of the points which must concern us to-night. Each player has sixteen pieces. One, the King, cannot be captured—so he assured me. That leaves fifteen capturable units. Now, Whatson"—his long, boney fingers clutched at the table-edge as he suddenly swung round and fixed his gaze upon me—"how many sacrifices would be possible in one game?"

"Clearly fifteen," I answered.

Bones jumped up like a released spring and rushed to the mantle-piece, and, before I could persuade him to reconsider his action, had injected fifteen grains of cocaine into the palm of his hand. Instantaneously his excitement subsided.

"Ha ha!" he exclaimed. "That's what Prof. Moratorium said, so we are to play to-night to settle the matter."

"What matter?" I asked.

"Come, come, Whatson," he said, "come, come, come, come."

I realised that my deductivity had failed me at a moment when I least expected, so I begged him for enlightenment.

K I

He was again silent for some while in order to create an impressive pause, then pointed a long index finger straight at my collar-stud, and spoke in a slow and measured bass.

"I shall play Moratorium to-night—I shall *not* lose the game—and I shall make *more than sixteen sacrifices!*"

He fell back in his chair, momentarily exhausted. I immediately injected sixteen grains of morphia to revive him, and, when he had opened his eyes, asked him how he could jeopardise his world-wide-known genius in such a reckless fashion.

"And the stakes?" I asked.

"If I lose," he said, "Moratorium is entitled to have one point-blank revolver shot at me before I shoot him. If he fails to win, I may have one unhindered shot at him before he drops dead on the carpet!"

I whistled softly. Here was an adventure which placed all his previous exploits in the shade, which laughed to contumely the supine efforts of the regular Force, and, through extreme danger and daring, established him on the broadest pinnacle of lofty endeavour. I stayed rigid and motionless, as I thought of the prospects of the coming night, when suddenly I heard a sound and was frozen to complete immobility, I dashed to the door, and listened at the keyhole. "Bones! Bones!" I whispered hoarsely, "someone has rung the front door bell!"

But Bones had risen easily from his arm-chair, calm, collected, and debonaire as ever.

"Come, Watson," he said, "let me introduce you to Prof. Moratorium!"

I turned on my heel, and for one ghastly second believed myself to be gazing into the eyes of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg. But I realised it was my mistake, and hastily got out of the way as Moratorium advanced with sinister steps towards the table, on which was placed a beautiful chess-board and men, which I had not noticed before.

The Professor was the first to rupture the silence.

"You remember the terms?" he asked in a voice of subdued thunder.

Bones smiled and waved his hand pleasantly towards the board, as he drew up a chair and sat down. "You will do me an honour, Prof. Moratorium, if you will make the first move."

"I had intended to," he said, "My first move is

1 P—K 4,"

he continued as he pulled off his heavy overcoat, still plastered with Swiss mud. Bones gracefully made the move for him on the board until he was ready to sit opposite, and replied himself with a very similar variation—

1 P—K 4

I hastily searched the waste-paper basket for a scrap, and prepared to record the progress of the game. Without hesitation the Professor made his second move.

2 P—K B 4

For a brief second Bones looked puzzled. He could see nothing defending that Pawn, and was about to take it off when he suddenly realised that his own Pawn was attacked, and so, by brilliant manœuvre played

2 $P-Q$ 3

Moratorium answered with—

3 $P-Q$ 4

and Bones immediately countered with a powerful developing tactic—

3 $Kt-K$ 2

The game continued—

4 $B-Q$ 2

4 $B-Q$ 2

“ You flatter me,” murmured the Professor through his fingers.

5 $B-Kt$ 4

5 $Q-Kt-B$ 3

“ You have an attacking style, Mr. Shercock Bones ; I perceive no sacrificial bias, but you have forced my Bishop where it wanted to go.”

6 $B-R$ 3

6 $Kt-R$ 4

(“ *L'attaque, toujours l'attaque !* ” muttered Bones.)

7 $P-B$ 5

“ Now your Bishop's blocked,” said Moratorium, rather viciously.

“ But not a blockhead,” said Bones, sweetly.

8 $P-B$ 3

7 $K-Kt-B$ 3

9 $Kt-Q$ 2

8 $Q-B$ 3

10 $Q-Kt$ 4

9 $B-K$ 2

11 $Q-Kt-B$ 3

10 $Q-R$ 3

Prof. Moratorium made the move triumphantly, as though there was something in it, but he failed to observe the green light that began to glint in his opponent's eyes ; nor had he yet grasped the unfathomable depths to which Bone's genius was capable of rising. At this moment I distinctly saw my friend's brain pulsating through his skull. “ He is going to make his first sacrifice ! ” I nervously apprehended to myself.

11 $Q-R$ 6

The blow had fallen ! Sparks swam before my eyes. Moratorium looked disconcerted for one iota in the space of time, and then said “ Pschaw ! ” and whipped off the dignified column of imitation ebony with a flourish.

12 $P \times Q$

12 $P-R$ 4

13 $Q \times Kt$ P

13 Castles

14 $Q \times B$ P

14 $Kt-Kt$ 6

I gasped. The sacrifices were beautiful, in truth, but I began to have qualms lest they should endanger the security of his game.

15 $P \times Kt$

15 $R-R$ 3

16 $B-Kt$ 2

"That's a fianchetto," said Bones. Moratorium started at the word, and carefully examined the barrel of his revolver.

"What is?" he asked.

"That," said Bones.

"I see," said Moratorium, as he laid the weapon on the table for greater security

16	B—K	sq
17	Q—Kt	7
17	B—R	5 ch
18	K—B	sq
18	R—R	sq

"H'm," said Moratorium, in silence, "a trap, I have not the slightest doubt, but if I can attack two pieces at once 'tis enough, and so—"

19	P—Q	5
19	K—Kt	sq

"Curious," thought Moratorium, by inadvertence aloud, "but development is the secret of success, so—"

20	R—K	sq
20	K—R	sq

"Bones, Bones," I cried, "this is folly!"

"Tut, Watson," he replied, airily, "tut, tut."

21	Q×R	
21	Kt—Kt	5

I looked round to find Moratorium's revolver, that I might seize it, preparatory to Bones's inevitable dissolution, but only found myself looking down its barrel.

"Shrimp!" Prof. Moratorium exclaimed to me witheringly.

"Swish!" I replied, endeavouring to pass the matter off as a joke.

22	P×Kt	
22	B—Kt	4 ch
23	R—K	2
23	R×Q	

How I gloated at this! And how Moratorium glowered when I reminded him that more attention to the game and less to the gun would avoid such pleasant accidents!

24 P—B 6

"I shall get my Queen back," he hissed, as he thought, to himself. I hoped Bones would hear and be prepared.

24 R—R 3

25 P—B 7

Perspiration, born of terror, spouted from my forehead. Bones cannot have seen! The chamber vibrated with excitement. Moratorium's lips twitched and his fingers itched. He scarcely even looked at Bones's next move—

25 R—R sq

—as he jumped up, brandished the revolver, lifted up the Pawn and planked it with a resounding thwack upon the last rank of all. Ah!

26 P—B 8=Q ch

"A Queen! a Queen!" he shrieked, "and checkmate! Your King can't move—it's ballikinkarcerated in the deeps of that hole!"

Checkmate!! Hahaaaaa-aa! Don't move, Bones, I have you covered!"

"But I must make my move, Professor!" said Bones, mildly.

"You can't move—you are checkmated."

"A thousand pardons—you may have overlooked my Castle—see, Prof. Moratorium, I play

26 $R \times Q!$

"Now it's your turn. And when you have found a good move, write to the *Times* about it. I'm off to the Empire with my dear friend Whatson. Good-byeeeee!"

"Bones! Bones!" I sobbed as soon as we were out in the street, "Why didn't he shoot you—you said you would make more than sixteen sacrifices!"

"Ah! my dear Whatson," he said, "really, really! I made *seventeen* sacrifices! Is a sacrifice any the less of a sacrifice because it is not accepted; any more than a rose would be less of a rose if you called it a lollipop? No, no, Prof. Moratorium is too much of a sportsman to shoot after losing a bet."

"But you said you would win the game—and you have not, Bones, you had a dead lost game!"

"I said I wouldn't lose, quite a different thing, Whatson, and besides, it's his move. *It's his move!*"

"Well?"

"Well!"

E.A.G.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The following studies were published in the August number.

Position 273, by W. and M. Platoff.—♔ at K sq, ♚ at K Kt 3, ♙ at Q Kt 5, ♘ B 6, ♖ at K 2, ♜ at Q B 4, ♞ at Q Kt 5. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 P—Kt 6, $R \times P$ (or B); 2 P—Kt 7, R—Q Kt 3 (or A); 3 R—Kt 8, $R \times P$; 4 R—Kt 7 ch, K moves; 5 $R \times R$, and wins.

(A) 2.., R—K 3 ch; 3 R—K 3! (moving the King to either side would allow Black to check again and reach the first rank with a draw, or if the White Rook interposes, then R—Q Kt 3 does *not* lead to the first line of play), $R \times R$ ch; 4 K—Q 2, and the ensuing position is not one which the Rook and Pawn can draw against the Queen.

(B) 1.., R—B 8 ch; 2 K—K 2! R—B 7 ch; 3 K—Q 3, R—B 6 ch (or C); 4 K—Q 4, $R \times R$; 5 P—Kt 7!, R—Kt sq; 6 P—B 7, K—Q 2; 7 P—Kt 8 (Q), and wins.

(C) 3.., $R \times P$; 4 P—Kt 7, R—Q 3 ch (4.., R—Q Kt 3; 5 R—Kt 8); 5 K—B 4, R—Q sq; 6 K—P, and the game is won. 6.., K—Q 2, cannot be played on account of 7 R—Q 3 ch, and 8 $R \times R$, so the play might proceed 6.., R—Q Kt sq; 7 K—B 5, K—Q 2; 8 K—Kt 6, R—K R sq; 9 K—R 7, K—B 2; 10 R—B 3 ch, &c.

This turned out to be a more difficult study than was expected. There was a general tendency to overlook the strength of Black's

checks; many solvers not analysing them at all. The sacrifice of the Rook at move 3 is really the main point of the study.

Position 276, by W. and M. Platoff.—♔ at K 2, ♚ at K 3, ♙ at Q Kt sq, ♕ at Q 6, ♖ at Q' Kt 5, ♗ at Q Kt 4, ♘ at K Kt sq, ♙ at K Kt 4. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 R—K 4 ch, B—B 5 ch (or A, B); 2 B—Q 3! (2 R×B ch? K×R; 3 B—Q 3 ch, K—B 4; 4 B×R, K×P! and draws), K—B 4; 3 P—Q 7! (the Pawn must be preserved), B×B ch; 4 K×B, R—Kt sq; 5 R—K 8, and wins.

(B) 1..., K—R 4; 2 P—Q 7, R—Q 4; 3 R—K 5! R×R ch; 4 B—K 4! R×B ch; 5 K—Q 3, and one of Black's pieces will fall to the White Queen.

(C) 1..., K—Kt 6; 2 P—Q 7, R—Q 4! 3 R—K 3 ch, K—Kt 7; 4 B—B 5! (4 R—Q 3? R×P; 5 R×R, K×B, and Black should draw), R×B (there is nothing better); 5 P—Q 8 (Q), B—B 5 ch; 6 K—K sq! R—B 8 ch; 7 K—Q 2, R—B 7 ch; 8 K—Q sq, R—B 8 ch; 9 R—K sq, and wins.

This also proved a very difficult problem to most solvers, and again it was the strength of Black's resources that seem to have been overlooked. It is a long time since there has been such a score sheet.

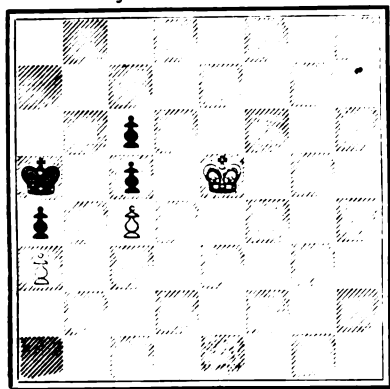
CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 275.	No. 276.	Total.
Mr. J. Gilchrist	52 ..	3 ..	3 ..	58
Mr. J. M. Doulton	45 ..	2 ..	2 ..	49
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	44 ..	2 ..	2 ..	48
Mr. D. M. Liddell	47 ..	— ..	— ..	47
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46 ..	— ..	— ..	46
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	37 ..	2 ..	— ..	39
Mr. A. J. Head	35 ..	2 ..	1 ..	38
Mr. R. Garby	34 ..	2 ..	2 ..	38
Mr. E. Sammons	38 ..	— ..	— ..	38
Mr. F. W. Yelder	31 ..	— ..	— ..	31
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	24 ..	2 ..	4 ..	30
Mr. H. Bromberg	24 ..	2 ..	3 ..	29
Mr. H. E. Matthews	26 ..	2 ..	— ..	28
Mr. J. B. Lowe	27 ..	— ..	— ..	27
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25 ..	— ..	— ..	25
Mrs. Sollas	21 ..	2 ..	2 ..	25
Col. Kensington	22 ..	2 ..	1 ..	25
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	20 ..	2 ..	2 ..	24
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20 ..	— ..	— ..	20
Mr. L. Illingworth	16 ..	— ..	— ..	16
Mr. J. Harrison	15 ..	— ..	— ..	15
Mr. H. F. Cheshire	8 ..	2 ..	4 ..	14
Mr. G. W. Moses	8 ..	4 ..	— ..	12
Mr. W. T. Pierce	8 ..	2 ..	1 ..	11
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander ..	Cancelled ..	4 ..	4 ..	8
Mr. F. W. Darby	8 ..	— ..	— ..	8
Mr. A. L. Hill	8 ..	— ..	— ..	8

Accordingly Mr. Gilchrist reaches the top of the list for the second time.

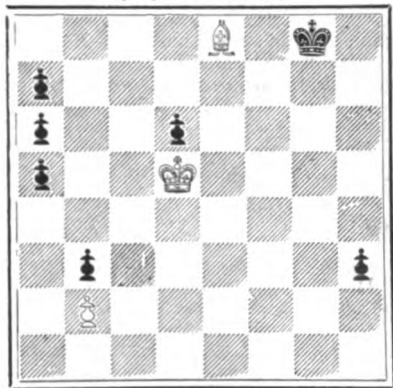
Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," and posted by October 31st, 1918, to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2.

Position 279.
By F. SACKMAN.



White to play and win.

Position 280.
By J. BERGER.



White to play and draw.

REVIEW.

The International Chess Code, a Revision of the British Chess Code.
London: George Routledge & Sons, Ltd. 2s. net.

The title of this little work is arresting, and from it one might be led to expect a code accepted by chess players all over the world—at a curious period of the world's history for such a production, it is true. However, a cursory glance is sufficient to show that there is nothing international about the code except its title; and, in reality, it has not even a pretension to call itself "British," since, now that there is a governing body in British chess, namely the Federation, it is clear that no alteration can be made in the laws of the game without its authority. The B.C.F. published a pamphlet entitled *The Laws of Chess* in 1912. As far as this country is concerned, these laws have not been superseded.

The anonymous authors (if there be more than one) of the work before us state that they considered the revision of the "British Chess Code," which first appeared in 1894, advisable on account of the elimination of the King-move penalty. We are justified in asking when and by whom the King-move penalty was eliminated. More evidence than a bare statement is surely necessary. Changes of such a nature are not made in secret.

We regret that we cannot extend a warmer welcome to *The International Chess Code*. Had it been put forward, as it should have been, as a suggestion for the emendation of the laws of chess, we could have commended the enterprise of those responsible for its production. As it is, we must protest against claims for which there is no foundation which we can discover.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Re END-GAME—MEYMOTT v. HANCOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Mr. Foulds points out in your current issue that White had a won game by the simple move B—K 4 ch. I was quite aware of this, but played for a *direct* mate, which came off by the sacrifice of the Q. And the move I made gave me just as certain a win as the one pointed out by Mr. Foulds, which leads to no *direct* mate, but only slaughter of pieces.

Yours truly,

SYDNEY MEYMOTT.

Union Club, Haven Green,
Ealing, W., 13th Sept., 1918.

A PRETTY GAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I have traced "the pretty game" quoted in August and September *B.C.M.'s* to apparently its original source.

It is given in full with notes in *Westminster Papers* for the week ending December 1st, 1876, and is on page 146 of volume 9 as Game 214, played Friday, 11th, 1876 (no month is given). White, F. G. ROWE; Black, W. G. WARD; *Giucoco Piano*." No place is mentioned.

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES H. T. ROUSE.

41, Endborne Road, Orrell Park, Aintree,
Liverpool, Sept 6th, 1918.

Re "A PRETTY GAME."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Very many thanks for the most generous fashion in which you have taken in hand my query respecting the *Giucoco Piano*.

Evidently the winner's name was Ware and not Ward.

Do you happen to know what became of Ware? I ask because my own recollection of the game places it as forming part of an obituary notice nearly thirty years ago; and I seem to recall that the writer of the notice spoke of his subject as a young player of quite exceptional merit, a second Morphy in sober fact! Of course, a certain latitude is always conceded to obituarists and epitaphists; but this case would be interesting, as the game is certainly evidence in the direction of unusual dash and brilliancy.

With repeated thanks for all the trouble you have taken, and for your great courtesy in the matter,

Believe me, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

C. H. CHEPMELL (Major).

Hove, Sussex, Sept. 8th, 1918.

JAMES MASON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

In an answer to a correspondent recently, the chess editor of *The Field* revealed that the late James Mason was not the son of a parson. This brought to my mind a note which I came across not long ago in a back number of *The American Chess Bulletin*. It was there stated, on the authority of Mr. R. J. Buckley, that Mason was "a Kelt of the Kelts, a really Irish Irishman," and that his real name was neither James nor Mason, his father having merely adopted the surname when he landed in New Orleans about 1860, for fear that his extremely

Irish autonym might prejudice him in the States. (I do not know when Tammany sprang into existence; and anyhow New Orleans is not New York.) It was added that "James Mason" was born in Kilkenny on November 19th, 1849.

I have always thought that Mason's real life would have been a very interesting document, had it been possible to put it into black and white. But chess is chess, and it is no doubt impertinence to attempt to turn a chess player into the subject of a romantic biography.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP WALSH.

London, September 1st, 1918.

CHESS IN A GERMAN DUGOUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I notice in the July *B.C.M.* that some chess players are fortunate enough to meet out here. I've not been so fortunate as Cpl. Terrill in this respect, but I once had a fair game at the odds of the Kt—it was interesting enough for me to have remembered the moves.

Played about July 25th, 1916, at the Base.

White, J. A. Lewis, gives odds of Q Kt.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	17 Q—R 4	17 P—K R 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P—Q 3	18 Q—B 4	18 Q—K 2
3 Kt—K B 3	3 Kt—Q B 3	19 Kt—K 4	19 B—K 3
4 B—B 4	4 Kt—B 3	20 Kt—B 6 ch	20 K—Kt 2
5 P—Q 3	5 P×P	21 Kt×P ch	21 K—R 2
6 B×P	6 P—Q 4	22 Q—Q 4	22 P—K B 3
7 P×P	7 Kt×P	23 Q—R 4	23 B×B
8 Q—K 2 ch	8 B—K 2	24 Kt—B 4 ch	24 K—Kt 2
9 B—K Kt 5	9 Castles	25 R×P ch	25 K—B 2
10 B×B	10 Q Kt×B	26 Q—R 5	26 K—K sq
11 Castles (Q R)	11 Kt—B 5	27 P×B	27 R—Q sq
12 Q—K 4	12 Kt×P	28 R—Kt 7 ch	28 R—B 2
13 Kt—Kt 5	13 Kt—B 4	29 R—Kt 8 ch	29 K—Q 2
14 Q×K Kt	14 Kt—K 6	30 Q—B 5 ch	30 K—B 3
15 Q—Kt 3	15 Kt×R	31 Q—Kt 5 ch	31 K—Q 3
16 R—Kt sq	16 P—K Kt 3	32 Q—Q 5 mate	

Yours sincerely,

J. A. LEWIS

A German Dugout,
France, Sept. 6th, 1918.

(Rfn. 51672, "B" Coy., 26 K.L.R.)

A LETTER FROM N.E. RHODESIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

After touring from the Luapula River to G.E.A., and from Nyasaland to Lake Tanganyika, where I am now stationed, I found your advice respecting my subscription, which I now enclose, regretting that it is so much overdue.

I find the Chess Chat column the most interesting, as it reminds me of pleasant games I've played in the "Gambit," etc.

I have taught a few natives to play when having nothing better to do on the veldt, and have found them very apt players—in fact some of them are quite equal to the average tea-shop player, although the arguing is not less.

Quite a number of the officials here play chess; most of them, however, have not played since college days, so I still remain the champion of Central Africa, as I remain unbeaten.

If you ever hear from Mr. Allcock and Mr. Harley (Hampstead, I think), you might ask them if they remember the precocious youth who used to somewhat pester them in the "Gambit" and the New Gallery in Regent Street—if they do recollect the youth in question, kindly remember me to them. I've often seen their names in your magazine. They might be interested to know that since

I last saw them I've been round the world, having done most things, and hold a fairly good Big Game record—having killed most things that move.

Please pardon this long disconnected letter. I am alone on the shore of Tanganyika watching a glorious sunset, and as I can smell some very fine fish being cooked for my dinner I will conclude.

Please address all communications to Abercorn, as that is my station.

I hope to be home on leave within a year, and shall take the opportunity of looking you up if my Rhodesia ways are not too strong. I enclose cheque for one pound; if too much, credit the extra to increased cost of printing.

Yours faithfully,

T. C. S. BURT.

Abercorn, N.E. Rhodesia,

July 4th, 1918.

THE CHESS WORLD.

During the past month further donations have come to hand from friends desirous of helping us to cope with war-time increases in costs of production. The help from the far-away places indicated in the list is particularly gratifying to us. We regard the contributions as evidence of goodwill and appreciation of our efforts to give pleasure and instruction to chess-players resident in the outposts of civilization. The total sum received to date amounts to £41 8s. 5d.

	Subscription.	Extra.	Total.
Mr. R. Goerlich (Bethlehem, Pa., U.S.A.)	8/- ..	2/3 ..	10/3
Mr. R. Hutchins (Winburg, South Africa)	8/- ..	2/- ..	10/-
Mr. T. C. S. Burt (N.E. Rhodesia)	.. 8/- ..	12/- ..	20/-
Mr. H. D. Walkden (West Kirby)	.. 8/- ..	2/6 ..	10/6
Mr. G. C. D. S. Dunbar (Newham)	.. 8/- ..	5/- ..	13/-
D. de Souza Avila (Bahia, Brazil)	.. 8/- ..	4/- ..	13/-

A master tournament was due to begin at Kassa (Hungary) on August 5th, with the following entry: Schlechter, Vidmar, Miseses, Reti, Balla, Breyer, Havasi, Asztalos, Balogh, Brach, Grünfeld, and Foeldes.

The *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond* reports that Rabinovitch and Wainstein (who, if we are not mistaken, are the last two of the Russian players made prisoners at Mannheim in 1914) have returned to Russia.

Chess news from Sweden trickles through slowly nowadays. We see from *La Stratégie* that the Stockholm Chess Association's master tournament resulted (at some date not specified) in a victory for G. Nyholm, with $9\frac{1}{2}$ points, E. Jacobson and G. Hult tying for 2nd and 3rd places with 7 points.

Celso Golmayo, who is described as a brother of Manuel Golmayo, the Spanish champion, and is, we presume, a son or nephew of the celebrated Celso (b. 1841; d. 1898), opponent of Morphy, Steinitz, Blackburne, etc., won a match at Saragossa last June against Joseph Juncosa, a Spanish amateur, well-known in Parisian chess circles. The score was 4—2—2 in Señor Golmayo's favour.

London's lunch-time chess centre seems to have shifted completely from the City to the Whitehall neighbourhood, where quite a lot of "skittles" can be seen nowadays, limited by the fact that war-time lunch intervals are much briefer than the comfortable sessions in the days of peace. Chess, indeed, like the food which accompanies it in the various cafés, is strictly rationed.

The chess friends of Lt. Sir George Thomas—the G. A. Thomas, champion of the City of London Chess Club in 1913 and 1915—will be interested to learn that he is now with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force. Some half-a-dozen very inferior "skittles" is the sum total of his chess for the last two or three years, he says; but we may venture to believe that he remembers something about the game still!

The Melbourne Chess Club's finances got into a bad state lately, and on June 14th, a general meeting was called to consider the position. The late treasurer, Mr. Grant, generously offered to take over the portion of the debt which had accumulated during his term of office; but it was decided to accept the offer as a temporary expedient only, and to open a subscription list to clear off the whole debt. We are glad to learn that the club is now out of its difficulties.

A chess circle has been established in connection with the Smallholders' Social Club at New Malden, Surrey. The first playing session has been arranged for October 3rd, when an exhibition of simultaneous play will be given in the clubrooms, 5a, Coombe Road. Mr. F. K. Turriff was elected hon. secretary at the preliminary meeting on September 19th, when Mr. A. Woollacraft, J.P., presided. Mr. Turriff is also secretary of the Smallholders' Club.

We regret to hear that Corporal Crackanthrop, the Australian player who competed for the British Championship a few years ago, is now in hospital at Havre, and will, unfortunately, be permanently invalided. We are sure that we voice the good wishes of all British chess players in hoping that he may have a speedy and greater restoration of health than present conditions indicate.

Corporal Crackanthrop came over about two years ago with Captain Carmichael's first thousand troops.

The Murton Cup (Handicap) Competition at the City of London Chess Club has been won by Mr. J. M. Bee (II. B), who in the final section made a clean score of 3 out of 3. The other contestants were Messrs. J. H. Blake (I. A) and I. Stow (III. B), and Capt. McCanlis (III. B). Mr. Blake, who comes in second with a score of 2 in the final, bravely took on himself a heavy burden when he entered the competition under the old condition (dating from the days when there was always a large field for the Murton Cup), that a previous winner must owe $1\frac{1}{2}$ point. Mr. Stow is a veteran player, who has lately rejoined the club, to which he first belonged in 1871! In 1873 he played in

the handicap competition and, receiving odds of Knight, won a game off the late H. E. Bird, which was published in *The City of London Magazine*, with notes by W. N. Potter.

The City Club's championship tournament begins on October 26th.

We are glad to hear that Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson intends to make an early start with his effort to raise further funds for the British Chess Federation Investment Fund, and we hope his labours will meet with unqualified success.

On Saturday, October 5th, there will be a Lightning Tournament at the Gambit Café, Bridge Row, London, E.C., starting at six o'clock. There will be eight teams divided into two sections of four each—3 matches. The winners will play off a final; these four games will be played in 2½ hours. The following players have promised assistance:—Mr. J. H. Blake (Metropolitan), Mr. R. C. Griffith (Hampstead), Mr. W. W. White (Kent), Mr. F. W. Markwick (Leyton), Mr. G. A. Felce (Surrey), Mrs. R. P. Michell (West London), also some "Free Lance" players, and several of the strong players who are always to be met with at the Gambit Café.

There will not be a contest for the West of Scotland Championship during the coming season, owing, says *The Falkirk Herald*, to continuance of war conditions making a good entry impossible. We are, however, pleased to learn from our contemporary that the usual competitions (a) Championships (Major and Minor), (b) Double Knock-out Handicap, and (c) a Special Gambit Tourney (Max Lange), will be conducted at the Glasgow Chess Club. The chief prize for the Max Lange contest has been provided by the club president, Mr. Robert Macnab, who is much interested in "sparkling" chess play.

Each competitor will play both the attack and the defence. The prescribed moves are 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 P—Q 4, P×P; 4 B—B 4, B—B 4; 5 Castles, Kt—B 3; 6 P—K 5!

A correspondent writes to enquire (1) what is Black's best reply in the variation of the Ruy Lopez 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, P—Q R 3; 4 B—R 4, Kt—B 3; 5 P—Q 4; and (2) whether this last move of White's is not known as the Steinitz attack?

The generally recognised reply is 5... P×P, which is indeed the only move which has received much attention, as can be seen by reference to Freeborough and Ranken, Steinitz's *Modern Chess Instructor*, Griffith and White, and Cook's *Compendium*. Steinitz says of the variation: "The Q P is given up temporarily, but, though the balance of material is restored by force, White can obtain no more than an even game." With regard to the second part of the enquiry, we should rather call the variation 5 P—Q 3, P—Q 3; 6 P—B 3, the Steinitz attack in the Lopez, Steinitz bringing it into vogue in his match against Blackburne in 1876.

The annual general meeting of the Sussex County Chess Association was held at Hastings, on Saturday, September 21st, at the excellent new headquarters of the Hastings Club, Mr. H. F. Cheshire in the chair.

The report and balance sheet were adopted, the latter showing a credit balance of £7 4s. 9d.

Mr. A. F. Waterhouse was re-elected president and kindly promised a handsome trophy for competition during the coming season.

Mr. R. F. Barrett-Lennard was elected hon. sec., and specially thanked for the able way he has restored the Association to its old strong position.

Arrangements were made for the various competitions, and the county was entered for the Eighth Correspondence Championship of the Southern Counties Chess Union.

A match, Hastings *v.* Brighton, was played after the meeting, and resulted in a win for the visiting team.

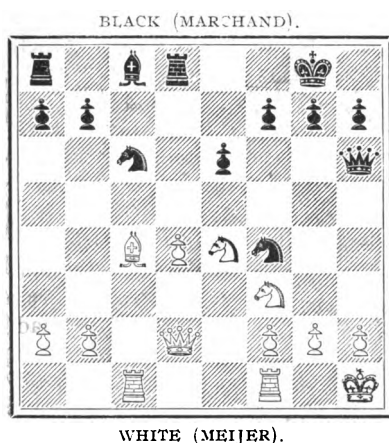
The annual meeting of the Manchester Chess Club took place on September 24th, at the club rooms, 65, Market Street, when the president, Mr. John Burgess, occupied the chair.

The report referred to the Centenary Celebrations, and deplored the loss sustained by the deaths of Mr. E. W. Ruttle and Mr. J. H. Burgess. Mr. Ruttle was club librarian for many years, and won the Burgess Handicap Cup on one occasion. During the year 1,800 games had been contested in the various tournaments and competitions, for which the aggregate entries totalled 278. Financially the year showed a loss of £50, but it is hoped to liquidate this entirely during the coming season. The subscription has already been raised from 21/- to 25/- for full city members. The rate for junior and country members is 12/6. Much regret was expressed when Mr. Burgess declined re-election as president. For many years he has done splendid service for the club in addition to rendering help to the cause of chess nationally. To mark the appreciation of the members it was decided to provide a chessboard on which will be inscribed the names of all past presidents of the club, and to particularly commemorate the yeoman service rendered by Mr. Burgess.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. J. Greenwood; hon. secretary, Mr. J. T. Nicholls; hon. treasurer, Mr. B. Goodfellow; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. Burgess, Dr. Brodsky, H. Hartley, F. Read, J. H. Sladin and J. W. Watts.

On August 4th and following days the Dutch Chess Association (which has now been in existence 45 years) held its annual congress at Arnhem. The main tournament was played in two sections of 6. In one of these Messrs. M. Marchand and R. A. J. Meijer divided 1st and 2nd prizes, the 3rd being shared by Messrs. A. E. van Foreest and W. A. T. Schelfhout. In the other section the 1st prize was taken by Mr. G. W. Kloosterboer, of Deventer, Messrs. M. Euwe and A. F. de Savornin Lohman being 2nd and 3rd respectively.

In the game between Meijer and Marchand, in the former section, the position occurred which we give in the annexed diagram.



It being Meijer's turn to make his 16th move here, he played P—K Kt 3, and the game continued 16. . . , Kt—Kt 3 ; 17 Kt—B 6 ch, K—B sq (if K—R sq, 18 Kt—Kt 5 ! and Black has no answer) ; 18 Q×Q. White ultimately won ; but this last move of his is much inferior to 18 Kt—Kt 5 ! as in the bracketed variation. The only way in which Black can prolong the game now is by 18. . . , R×P, whereon follows 19 Kt (Kt 5)×R P ch, K—K 2 ; 20 Kt—Kt 8 ch, K—K sq (best) ; 21 Kt (R 7)—B 6 ch, and White must come out at least the exchange to the good.

We are indebted to Mr. Charles H. T. Rouse, hon. secretary, Liverpool Central Chess Club, Bank Café, 14, Castle Street, for copy of the printed report and balance sheet for the season 1917-18. From the report we learn that a contest was arranged between members of the club representing Lancashire against those of Cheshire, the Lancastrians proving the winning side. A match was also played against the Liverpool Club, the Central Club winning by 10½ to 8½. Since the removal of the club to its present quarters the membership has increased by 58. Three tourneys were played, viz., the Club Annual Tourney, for which 46 entries were received, the Handicap (Odds) Knock-out Tourney, for which there was a similar number of entries, and a Problem Solving Tourney. The Club Annual Tourney was divided into three sections (the second of which was divided into two sub-sections) and resulted as follows :—

Section 1 Championship (12 entries)—1, Rev. H. Peach ; 2, Charles Boyce ; 3, M. Kresner.

Section 2 (21 entries)—1, F. Straeuli ; 2, F. Leather ; 3, D. Pritchard ; 4, J. Croydsale.

Section 3 (13 entries)—1, R. T. Ingham ; 2, E. F. de B. Greenwood ; 3, L. J. Cutbill.

Up to the present the final round of the Handicap (Odds) Knock-out Tourney has not been played ; Messrs. R. Jones, S. Beattie and T. H. Storey having yet to play for the three prizes.

The Problem Solving Tourney was not supported as it should have been, very few members sending in attempts at the solutions. The prize of a book, value 5s., was won by R. J. Pickthall.

Two books were added to the club collection, and the *British*

Chess Magazine (which was subscribed for by the club) was well perused by the members.

The financial statement showed a balance of £15 9s. 8d., of which £10 is invested in 6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds. The membership of the club now stands at 173.

Thanks to the courtesy and co-operation of Mr. G. W. Cutler, hon. secretary, Devon County Chess Association, we are enabled to publish the full record of this season's matches for the Bremridge and Moyle Cups. To facilitate the progress of the competitions it was decided that the matches should be played with opponents *vis-a-vis*, or by correspondence, and we have indicated by which method the various contests were played. It is a matter for regret that it was found impossible to play off the final tie for the Moyle Cup, but according to rule if clubs were unable to meet in personal encounter the matches had to be contested by correspondence.

BREMIDGE CUP MATCHES.

FIRST (AND SEMI-FINAL) ROUND.

Played at Torquay, 5th January, 1918.

PAIGNTON.						TORQUAY.					
H. Erskine	..	..	..	..	0	Dr. R. Dunstan	..	..	..	1	
E. Raymond	..	..	..	..	1	W. Turner	..	..	..	0	
F. Pitt Fox	..	..	..	..	* $\frac{1}{2}$	R. G. Drake	..	..	..	* $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dr. R. Walker	..	..	..	..	0	E. P. Jelf-Reveley	..	..	..	1	
R. Austin	..	..	..	..	1	Captain Chisholm	..	..	..	0	
W. J. Bearne	..	..	..	..	1	R. Sharpe	..	..	..	0	
3 $\frac{1}{2}$						2 $\frac{1}{2}$					

MOYLE CUP MATCHES.
FIRST (AND SEMI-FINAL) ROUND.

Played at Newton Abbot, 12th January, 1918.

NEWTON ABBOT.				TEIGNMOUTH AND SHALDON.			
Edwin Sandys, R.N.	..	..	1	J. Alfred Moyle	..	..	0
General I. Malcolmson	..	..	0	A. H. Harte	..	..	1
Rev. Prebendary Durham	..	..	1	J. Deans Brown	..	..	0
Rev. F. G. Campbell	..	..	0	G. Lilly Anderson	..	..	1
Rev. J. C. Norrish	..	..	0	G. G. Churchward	..	..	1
Herbert Morris	..	..	1	J. V. Collins	..	..	0
3				3			

GAME DEPARTMENT.

Subjoined is the second game in the Correspondence Match, Hampstead *v.* Cambridge Town. The first game, which was won by Hampstead, was published in the *B.C.M.* for April last. The present game was started in October, 1917, and finished in July, 1918. As in the first game the Cambridge Town Committee responsible for the moves were Messrs. W. H. Gunston, B. Goulding Brown and C. P. Dutt, who were opposed by Messrs. E. Busvine (until pressure of business compelled his retirement), W. E. Bonwick and J. H. White. Notes (C) by Cambridge, (H) by Hampstead.

GAME No. 4,498.

Ruy Lopez—Classical Defence.

WHITE. CAMBRIDGE TOWN.	BLACK. HAMPSTEAD.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 B—B 4
4 P—B 3	4 B—Kt 3

.....Reviving an old defence tried by Charousek. The loss of time is more apparent than real owing to the fact that 4 P—B 3 is partly obstructing. (H.)

5 Castles

The alternative 5 P—Q 4, P×P; 6 P×P, Q Kt—K 2; 7 Kt—B 3, P—Q B 3; 8 B—Q B 4, P—Q 4; 9 P×P, Kt×P; 10 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; Maroczy-Charousek, 1898, leads to equality. (H.)

6 P—Q 4
7 Kt—R 3

White could win a Pawn temporarily by 7 B×Kt, B×B; 8 P×P, P×P; 9 Kt×P, but Black would be able to regain it with advantage. (H.)

8 Kt—B 4
9 P—Q R 4

The play, up to this point, follows Teichmann, Schiffers and Metzger-Charousek, Marco and Süchting, 1897. In that game Black played the inferior 9... P—Q R 3 and White obtained positional advantage on the Q side after 10 Kt×B. In the present encounter Hampstead try

a new line which, correctly continued, should discredit 9 P—Q R 4. (H.)

9 P×P

10 P×P

If 10 P—R 5, Kt×P; 11 Kt×Kt, B×B; or if 11 B×B, Kt×Kt. (H.)

10 B—Kt 5

11 P—Q 5

This stops Black's strong move of P—Q 4, *e.g.*, if 11 Kt×B, R P×Kt; 12 B—K 3 (or B—K 2), P—Q 4; and White will have an isolated centre Pawn. (C.)

11 B×Kt

.....This move rather surprised us. 11... Kt—K 4, with the probable continuation, 12 Kt×B, R P×Kt; 13 B—K 2 seems to be the best. The open Knight's file is to White's advantage. Of course if 11... Kt—Q 5 12 Kt×B wins the Exchange at least. (C.)

12 P×B 12 Kt—Kt sq

.....The safest course, for if 12... Kt—K 4; 13 Kt×B, R P×Kt; 14 P—B 4. (H.)

13 Kt×B 13 R P×Kt
14 B—Q 2!

A far-seeing move; the game now becomes very interesting and complicated. (H.)

14 P—K B 4
15 B—B 3 15 Kt—Kt 3
16 K—R sq K 2

White's strategy is clearly outlined. It is obvious that if they can ward off the impending attack their position is full of brilliant possibilities. (H.)

16 Q—R 5

.....Initiating a bold counter-attack, but the development of the Q Kt was probably more advisable. (C.)

17 Q—B 2

More effective than Q—Q 4 owing to the threat on the Q B P. (C.)

17 Q—R 6

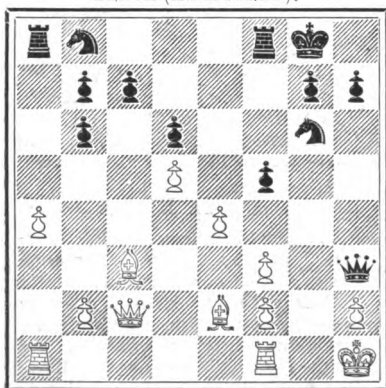
.....17 P×P would be answered by Q×P. (C.)

18 B—K 2

The drawback to this move is that it cuts off the Queen's support of the K B P.

Position after White's 18th move :—

BLACK (HAMPSTEAD).



WHITE (CAMBRIDGE).

18 Kt—R 3

.....If 18.., Kt—Q 2; 19 B×P!, K×B; 20 Q×P with good chances; White, in some variations having the resource, R—R 3! (C.)

19 R—K Kt sq

The alternative was 19.., B—Q 4, which would have rendered 19.., P×P valueless. But after 19.., P—B 6, White's attack does not seem to come to much, so it was decided to try the more speculative line inviting 19.., P×P. (C.)

19 P×P

20 R—Kt 3

Now White assume the initiative and play excellently to the end. (H.)

20 Q—R 5

.....We thought that 20.., Q—B 4 was Black's best move. (C.) 20.., Q—Q 2 would have been safer. (H.)

21 R—Kt 4

The right line of play would have been 21 B×Kt, P×B; 22 P×P, and White have the superior game, with no complications. Mr. Gunston strongly advised this at first, but we finally decided to try something which appeared more forcible. (C.)

21 Q—R 4

.....Best. If 21.., Q×P; 22 R×P! and the Q is trapped. If 21.., Q—R 6, White play 22 Q R—K Kt sq, followed by B—B sq. (C.)

22 Q R—K Kt sq 22 Kt—B 4

.....If 22.., P×P; 23 B—Q 3, with the ideal position for attack. (C.)

23 P—Kt 4

If 23 B—Q 4 (which we had originally intended when we played 21 R—Kt 4) Black answers 23.., P×P; then if 24 B—B sq, Q—B 4; or if 24 R—Kt 5, Q—R 5; 25 R (Kt) sq—Kt 4; P×B! (C.)

23 Kt—Q 6

24 B—Q 4 24 Q×Q P??

.....A serious, probably a fatal blunder. The right move was R—B 2. (H.)

.....We were in great fear of 24.., R—B 2, which is undoubtedly Black's best move, for after it we could see no continuation which gives White any chance of a win. After the text-move we always thought we had a won game. (C.)

25 R×P

25 Kt×Kt P

.....There is nothing better. If, for instance, 25 Kt (Q 6)—K 4; 26 R×Kt (Kt 3) wins a piece.

26 B—B 4
The quickest way to win. 26
Q—B 3 would not win a piece
because after 27 Q×Kt, P—B
4. (C.)

26 Kt×Q
27 B×Q ch 27 K—R sq
.....It was difficult to decide
whether this or R—B 2 was the
lesser evil. In the latter case
White would probably not have
been content with merely winning
the Exchange. (H.)

28 B—Kt 2
28 R×Kt wins a piece, but is
not so good as the text-move.
Black answers 28.., Kt×B. (C.)

28 R—B 4
29 B—Kt 3 29 P—Q 4
.....29.., R×B P at once
is better and the logical sequel
to 28.., R—B 4. (C.)

30 R(K4)-KKt4 30 R×B P

31 B×Kt 31 R×B P
.....The forces are now about
equal, but White have much the
better game. (H.)

32 B×Kt 32 R×B
.....If 32.., P×B; 33 B—
Q 4, followed by R×P wins. (H.)

33 B×P!
A pretty move which we fore-
saw but could not forestall. (H.)

33 Q R—K B sq
.....If 33.., K×B. White
force a mate by R×P ch, followed
by retiring the R to Kt 3. (H.)

34 R—R 4 34 R—B 3

35 R—K sq 35 R—R 3 ??
.....The final blunder; but
35.., P—K Kt 4, the only move,
should also have lost. (H.)

36 B—Kt 6 36 Resigns.

The following was the eighth game in the match, Roy T. Black *v.*
Alfred Schroeder, of which the result was given in our July issue, p. 197.

GAME No. 4,499.

Petroff Defence.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R. T. BLACK.	A. SCHROEDER.
I P—K 4	I P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt×P	3 P—Q 3
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt×P
5 P—Q 4	5 P—Q 4
6 B—Q 3	6 B—K 2
7 Castles	7 Kt—Q B 3
8 R—K sq	8 B—K Kt 5
9 P—B 3	9 P—B 4
10 P—B 4	10 B—R 5
11 P—K Kt 3	

All is in "bookish" style so far,
the variation beginning with 10
P—B 4 being attributed to Van
Krause. Against it that brilliant
player, the late C. H. Sherrard,
introduced 10.., Q—Q 3, a move
which was demolished by Pro-
fessor Berger. See *B.C.M.*, April
and August, 1903. Black's reply
in the present game is the best,
and after what happened here is
likely to be the standard. But
11 B—K 3 has been usual for
White hitherto.

11 Kt×Q P

12 B×Kt 12 Q P×B

13 Q×Kt 13 B×Kt

14 Q—K 5 ch

In some analysis by Schlechter
the continuation given here is
14 Q×Kt P, B—B 3; 15 Q—R 6,
K—B 2, Black having excellent
attacking chances. The player of
White in this game avoids Schlech-
ter's variation with success. Nor
is it easy to say what Schroeder
should have done to avoid inferi-
ority. 14.., Q—K 2, for instance,
seems insufficient. But the actual
line of defence leads to rapid
disaster.

15 B—Kt 5 14 B—K 2
16 Kt—Q 2 15 R—K B sq
16 R—B 2

.....If 16.., B—R 4; 17
Kt×P, P×Kt; 18 R×P, etc.

17 Kt×B 17 P—K R 3

18 Q R—Q sq 18 Q—B sq

19 B×B 19 R×B

20 Q—Q 5 20 Resigns.

.....A game of considerable
theoretical interest.

We have pleasure in publishing below two games contested, and won, in the Silver Cup competition of The Hague Chess Club by our old subscriber, Mr. Rudolf J. Loman, former champion of the City of London Chess Club, and a thirty-one-years' resident in London. The cup was presented by Mr. d'Aumérie, of the Scheveningen C.C., and the fight for it is spread over a year, beginning on November 1st. Nearly all the leading players in Holland are competing, the latest score to reach us being :—Fontein, 6 points out of 7 ; Loman, 7 out of 9 ; Baudet, 2 out of 3 ; Fick and Rueb, 3 out of 6 ; Censer, 2 out of 4 ; van 'tVeer, $\frac{1}{2}$ out of 1 ; Strick van Linschoten, 2 out of 6 ; Steffelaar, 2 out of 7 ; Belinfante, $1\frac{1}{2}$ out of 7 ; Marchand and Oskam, 0 out of 1 ; while Hoogeveen had not yet started.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Loman, who has been living at The Hague for the past four years and is the head of a large musical academy, though he has but little leisure for chess, is by no means neglecting his old hobby.

The notes to these two games are contributed by Mr. Loman.

GAME No. 4,500.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
R. J. LOMAN.	H. STEFFELAAR.	8 Q—K 2	8 P—K B 4
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	9 Q Kt—Q 2	
2 P—K B 4	2 P—Q 4	Spielmann played here against Marshall 9 Kt—B 3, which is not so strong.	
3 K P×P	3 P—K 5		9 K—Q sq
4 P—Q 3	4 Kt—K B 3	10 Kt×Kt	10 P×Kt
5 P×P	5 Kt×K P	11 B×P	11 Q—R 4 ch
6 Kt—K B 3	6 B—K Kt 5	12 B—Q 2	12 Q—Kt 3
..... Marshall's move, but not to be recommended.		13 Castles (QR)	13 K—B sq ?
7 B—Q 3 !	7 Q×P	14 B—B 5 ch	14 Resigns.

GAME No. 4,501.

Four Knights.

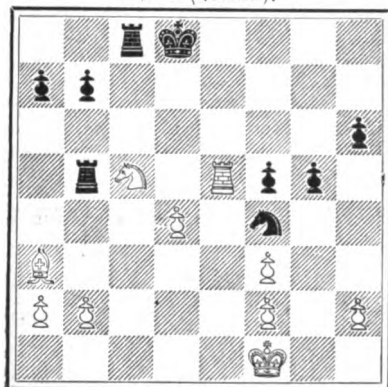
WHITE.	BLACK.		
Dr. FICK.	R. J. LOMAN.	13 K R—K sq	13 B—Kt 5
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	14 K—B sq	14 B×Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	15 P×B	
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3	Better was 15 B×Kt, B×P ch ; 16 K×B, P×B, when the extra Pawn avails Black little.	
4 B—Kt 5	4 Kt—Q 5		15 K—Q 2
5 Kt×P	5 Kt×B	16 Q R—Q sq	16 P—K R 3
6 Kt×Kt	6 Q—K 2	17 B—R 4	17 P—Kt 4
7 P—Q 4	7 P—Q 3	18 B—Kt 3	18 Kt—R 4
8 Kt—K B 3	8 Q×P ch	19 P—B 5	19 P—B 4
9 Q—K 2	9 K—Q sq	20 P×P	
10 B—Kt 5	10 Q×Q ch		
11 K×Q	11 B—K 2		
12 P—B 4	12 R—K sq		

Making the best of a bad job.

21 R×B ch
 22 B×P
 23 B—R 3
 24 Kt—B 3
 25 Kt—R 4
 26 Kt—B 5 ch
K—B 3 was better, and if 27 R—B sq, then K—Q 4, with the possible continuation 28 Kt—Kt 3, R—K sq; 29 R—B 7, Kt—Q 6, etc.

27 R—K sq
 28 R—K 5

Position after White's 28th move :—
 BLACK (LOMAN).



WHITE (FICK).

20 P×P

21 R×R

22 R—K 3

23 R—Q Kt 3

24 Kt—B 5

25 R—Kt 4

26 K—Q sq

28 P—R 3!

.....The winning move. If 28., P—Kt 3, then 29 Kt—Kt 7 ch; K—K 2; 30 R—K 7 ch, K—B 3; 31 Kt—Q 6, winning back the Exchange.

29 P—R 4

29 R×P was also insufficient, for then K—K sq!; 30 P—R 4, P—Kt 3; 31 R—K 5 ch, K—Q sq; 32 P×P, P×P; 33 Kt—Kt 7 ch, K—B 2; 34 R×R, P×R (not K×Kt on account of 35 R—K 5); 35 Kt—Q 6, R—K sq, etc.

29 P—Kt 3

30 Kt—Kt 7 ch 30 K—B 2

31 R—K 7 ch 31 K—Kt sq

32 B—Q 6 ch 32 K—R sq

33 B×Kt 33 P×B

34 Kt—Q 6 34 R—B 8 ch

35 K—Kt 2 35 R×P

36 R—K 8 ch 36 K—R 2

37 R—K 7 ch 37 K—Kt sq

38 R—K 8 ch 38 K—B 2

39 R—B 8 ch 39 K×Kt

40 R×R 40 R×R P

.....And after a few more moves Black won.

Played in the quadrangular tournament in Berlin, last April.

GAME No. 4,502.

Queen's Pawn (Tchigorin's Defence).

WHITE.
 A. K. RUBINSTEIN.

BLACK.
 J. MIESES.

1 P—Q 4

1 Kt—K B 3

2 P—Q B 4

2 P—K 4

.....The Budapest variation.
 See *B.C.M.*, December, 1917, p. 402 (Esser v. Breyer).

3 P×P

3 Kt—Kt 5

4 B—B 4

4 Q—Q 4 (as played by Esser) is not to White's advantage. Either the text-move or 4 P—

K 4 seems good. If in answer to the latter, Kt×K P, then 5 P—B 4, Kt—Kt 3; 6 P—K 3 promises an attack.

4 Kt—Q B 3
 5 B—Kt 5 ch
 6 Q—K 2
 7 B×Kt ch
 8 Q—R 6

.....Dr. J. D. Tresling, in the *Tijdschrift van der Nederlandschen Schaakbond*, suggests 8., P—B 3 as a better move.

- 9 Q—Q 3 9 Q—R 4
If Q—B 4, 10 P—K 3,
 K Kt×K P; 11 Kt×Kt, Kt×
 Kt; 12 Q—Q 4! Or 10..., Castles;
 11 Kt—Kt 5, P—K Kt 3; 12 Kt—
 K 4, Q—K 2; 13 Kt—B 6 ch,
 Kt×Kt; 14 P×Kt, Q×B P;
 15 B×P (Tresling).
 10 R—B sq! 10 K Kt×P(K 4)
 11 Kt×Kt 11 Kt×Kt
 12 Q—Kt 3 12 P—Q 3
 13 Q×P 13 Kt—Kt 3
 14 P—K R 4 14 P—K R 4
 15 P—K 4 15 B—K 3
 16 B—Kt 5

Preventing Black from Castling,
 but Black must, all the same, get
 his Q R into play.

- 17 P—B 4 16 K—Q 2
 18 B—K 2? 17 Q R—K sq

Rubinstein misses a good chance
 here with 18 K—Q 2, when the
 threat P—B 5 would be real, and
 no good defence can be suggested
 for Black.

- 18 Q×R P
 19 Castles?
 Unsound. 19 P—B 5, B×Q
 B P; 20 Castles is much better.
 19 K R—Kt sq
 20 Q—Q 4 20 Q×B
 21 P—B 5

See Diagram.

21 B×Q B P

.....Good enough. But
 Mieses himself afterwards pointed
 out that 21..., Kt×P; 22 P×
 B ch, P×P; 23 R—K B 2, R×
 Kt; 24 R×Q, Kt—B 6 ch was
 better still.

- 22 P×Kt 22 Q R×P
 23 Q×R P 23 K R×P
 24 R—K B 2 24 Q—Q 6
 25 Q×P 25 R—K 7
 26 R×R 26 Q×R
 27 R—R sq 27 R—Kt sq?

.....27..., P—B 3 was far
 superior. If then 28 R—R 7,
 Q—K 8 ch; 29 K—R 2, Q—K 4
 ch; 30 K moves, P—Q 4, etc.

- 28 R—R 7 28 Q—K 8 ch
 29 K—R 2 29 Q—K 4 ch
 30 K—Kt sq?

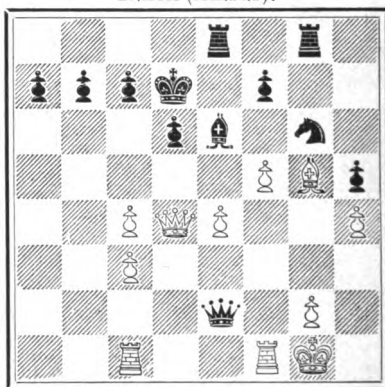
White should have played K—
 R sq, when the win for Black
 would take some proving. But
 now all is over.

- 30 Q—B 4 ch
 31 K—R sq 31 B—Q 4
 32 Resigns.

Position after White's 21st move:—

P—B 5.

BLACK (MIESES).



WHITE (RUBINSTEIN).

Seventeenth game in the match Chajes v. Janowski. Notes
 adapted from those in *The Evening Post*, through *The American
 Chess Bulletin*.

GAME No. 4,503.

Queen's Pawn (Tchigorin's Defence).

- | WHITE. | BLACK. | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| D. JANOWSKI. | O. CHAJES. | | |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P—Q Kt 3 | 3 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 P—Q 3 | 4 B—Kt 2 | 4 P—Q Kt 3 |
| | | 5 P—K 3 | 5 B—Kt 2 |
| | | 6 Q Kt—Q 2 | 6 P—Kt 3 |

7 B—Q 3 7 B—Kt 2
8 Castles 8 Castles

.....The general plan of campaign is much the same as in the eleventh game, which Janowski also won, except that he exchanged the Pawns in the centre instead of forming a wedge.

9 P—K 4 9 P—B 4
10 P—B 3 10 P—K 4
11 P—Q 5 11 Kt—R 4
12 R—K sq 12 P—B 4
13 P—B 4 13 P—B 5
14 P—K Kt 4

Energetic but risky. Black would have fared better, had he retired the Knight; but evidently he feared a deadlock and preferred an open game.

15 R P×P 14 P×P *e.p.*
16 B—K B sq 15 Q Kt—B 3
17 B—Kt 2 16 B—B sq
18 Kt—B sq 17 B—Kt 5
19 Q Kt—R 2 18 Q—Q 2
20 Q—Q 3 19 P—R 4
 20 B—R 6

.....It was almost imperative to prevent White's Kt—Kt 5 by B—R 3 or P—R 3. White might now have gained a move by 21 B×B, Q×B; 22 Kt—Kt 5, followed by Kt—K 6.

21 Kt—Kt 5 21 B×B
22 K×B 22 Kt—Kt 5
23 P—B 3 23 Kt×Kt
24 K×Kt 24 B—R 3
25 Kt—K 6 25 R—B 2
26 K—Kt 2 26 P—R 5
27 R—R sq 27 Q—K 2

.....It is not to Black's advantage to have the Q R file open. He should play P—R 6 at once.

28 B—B 3 28 Q—B 3
29 P—B 4 29 R P×P
30 R P×P 30 K R—R 2
31 R×R 31 R×R
32 R—K B sq 32 R—K B 2
33 R—B 3

Or R—Q R sq. 33 P×P at once will likewise work out an interesting win.

34 P×P 33 Kt—Kt 2
35 Q×Q 34 Q×R ch
36 K×R 35 R×Q
37 P×Kt 36 Kt×Kt
 37 B—Kt 2

.....The game cannot be saved. If B—B sq, 37 P×P, B×P; 38 B—B 6, B—B 2; 39 P—K 5, and the White King marches to the Q side.

38 P—K 7 38 Resigns.

.....For if K—B 2, 39 P—K 6 ch.

We have very great pleasure in giving, with notes (except the first) specially contributed by Mr. Francis J. Wallis, of Sydney, the score of a game recently played by correspondence between the Cremorne and Sydney Chess Clubs. Cremorne's game was conducted solely by Mr. J. K. Heydon, while the Black forces were handled by a committee of five. Unity of command *versus* divided counsel soon plunged the Allied Council into a difficult game, a strong counter-offensive alone saving the position.

GAME No. 4,504.

King's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.	BLACK.
CREMORNE C. C.	SYDNEY C. C.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 B—B 4
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—Q 3
4 P—B 3	4 B—K Kt 5?

.....This was the invariable reply of all Morphy's opponents; but 4., Kt—K B 3 is much better.

5 P×P!

An original departure from

Freeborough and Ranken, who do not consider this move. It allows 7 P—Q Kt 4, a move they condemn when the Pawns are not exchanged first.

5 P×P

....B×Kt is a disagreeable alternative.

6 B—B 4 6 Kt—Q B 3

7 P—Q Kt 4 !

Mr. Heyden says : " 7 Q—Kt 3 is very attractive, but not quite sound ; *e.g.*, 7 Q—Kt 3, B×Kt ; 8 B×P ch, K—B sq ; 9 P×B, Q—R 5 ch ; 10 K—Q sq, K Kt—K 2 ; 11 B—B 4, Q—B 7 ; 12 R—B sq, Q×R P ; 13 P—B 4, P×P ; 16 P—Q 4, P—K Kt 4, and Black's passed Pawns win."

7 B—Q 3

.....Forced, or else a Pawn is lost ; yet the Bishop here is uncomfortable, and on the 13th move has to make a further retreat for defensive purposes, three moves in thirteen.

8 P—Q 3 8 Q—Q 2

.....There are objections to either 8., Kt—K B 3 or Q—K 2 ; possibly 8., B—K 3, risking a doubled Pawn, would have saved a heap of trouble.

9 P—Q R 3 9 K Kt—K 2

.....9., Kt—K B 3 would be most risky.

10 R—R 2

An original development of the Q R at the expense of his Q Kt, which would be strongly posted at K 3, *via* K B sq. The doubled Rooks soon cause Black to devote all forces to defending the K B P ; White continually threatens B×P ch right up to the 34th move, when this move is finally played, but too late to win.

10 Kt—Kt 3

11 R—K B 2 11 Kt—Q sq

.....Good defensive play. This Kt remains with cold feet until finally he gets the call, and is a strong mobile reserve force on the 30th move, giving the knock-out on the 36th.

12 Castles 12 P—Q Kt 4

.....Black prepares here for his 16th move ; for unless the Allies can get an open file for their Queen's Rook, they are the exchange down in development. Furthermore, the result of this seemingly perfunctory move is that White's K B is a " loose piece " at move 22.

13 B—Kt 3 13 B—K 2 !

14 Q—B 2 14 Castles

.....Very risky ; but so.. would be P—K B 3. In fact, Black has here a long way the worst of the opening.

15 P—Q 4

The Allies expected B—K 3 first, to which they would be hard pressed to find a good reply. The sole command, however, had an eye to K—R 3 for the Queen, and did not want to block his communications for that objective. See his fine combination in note to Black's 19th move.

15 B×Kt

.....Certainly best.

16 R×B 16 P—Q R 4 !

17 R—B 5 17 R P×P

A good-looking move at the time, yet future troubles sprang from it. R—R 3, threatening Q—K 2 and Q—R 5, would have forced Black to play Kt—K 3 after the exchange of the Queen's side Pawns. No other move could have saved the game.

18 R P×P 18 P×P

.....18., R—R 3 is a fair alternative.

19 Q—Q 3

The strategy of this move puzzled the Allies, who fully expected a bold sacrifice of two Pawns with 19 P×P, Q×P ch ; K—R sq, Q×Kt P (B×Kt P is no better) ; 21 B—Q 2 (drives Q out of play) or 21 B—Kt 2, with a long diagonal attack.

19 Kt—R 5 !

.....Two out of five votes went for P—Q B 3, but if then 20

Q—R 3; R—R 2 l, for White threatened 21 R×K B P, winning Queen or mating by a dis. ch—a fine combination.

20 R—Q 5!

If Q R—B 2, P—Q B 4.

20 Q—Kt 5

.....Q—B sq is safe, but unenterprising.

21 P—Kt 3!

If R—B 2, R—B sq; 22 R×Kt P, P—Q B 4; 23 Kt P×P, B×P; 24 P×P, B×P wins. White cannot play 25 Q×B without loss of Queen or being mated.

21 P—Q B 3

22 R—K B 4?

Had White played the natural move 22 R×Q P, counsels were very much divided as to whether Kt—K 3 or P—Q B 4 should be the reply. White hoped, by R—K B 4, for 22... Q Kt 3, and did not examine fully 22... Q—K 3, to which he believed 23 P×Q P was a good enough reply.

22 Q—K 3

.....Kt—B 6 ch was more in keeping with the vigorous offensive of Black's last two moves. No move in the game was subjected to closer analysis than this, and Q—K 3. 22... Q—Kt 3 would have been very risky. 22... Kt—B 6 ch would probably have given Black a much quicker win, K—R sq being forced, as K—Kt 2 loses.

23 P×Kt

Better than 23 R (Q 5)×Kt; Q×B; 24 R×Q P, as the Pawn ending is in Black's favour. Black's open file for his Q Rook is a great asset in all variations resulting from 24 R×Q R, or R×K R ch.

23 P×R

24 B×P 24 Q—Kt 3 ch

25 K—R sq 25 R—B sq

.....Kt—K 3 is infinitely better. This Kt seems frozen to Q sq. Six times during the game White might reasonably expect Kt—K 3, but for some

inexplicable reason the Kt refused to enter the fray. Was the shirker guilty of camouflage? White must have wasted ammunition over him in the form of useless analysis.

26 Q—R 3

At last White gets where he planned to get when he refused to block his game by B—K 3 and was frustrated by Black's 19th move.

26 Q—R 4!

.....White cannot now play Q×R, nor yet on the following move.

27 B—Q 2

27 B—Q 3

.....Better perhaps was B—Kt 4. The power of the two adverse Bishops must be broken, even if the Exchange be given back. 27... Kt—K 3 was also on, as then 28 R—K B sq would be met by Q—K 7! 28 R—B 5 would also lose on account of Q—K 7. But 28 R—Kt 4 leads to a game most difficult to see through, White still retaining some attack.

28 R—K B sq! 28 Kt—K 3.

.....At last this Kt can no longer keep out of the battle. He soon deploys to advantage, after remaining on Q sq for fully three months, but not so long as White's Q Kt, which never moved.

29 P×P

29 Q R—Q sq

.....Black itched to play 29 Kt×P, but was restrained by reason of a probable draw, after 30 B×P ch, R×B; 31 R×R, Q×R; 32 Q×R ch, B—B sq; 33 Q—R 3, Q—B 5!, and if there be a winning endgame none of the five playing Black could demonstrate it.

30 P—K 5

If White cannot now play Kt—B 3, then the whole scheme of developing the Q R before the Q Kt must be wrong. From this standpoint the game has some theoretical interest.

30 Kt×P

31 B—Kt 5

31 B×Kt P

.....Mr. Heyden pointed out that if 31... B-K 2; 32 B-B 3, Kt-B; 33 B-B, Kt-K P; 34 B-K R, etc. Yet votes were given for 31... B-K 2, which wins if White continue 32 B-B. A natural enough move.

32 B-R ?

Now or never Kt-B 3, B-Kt ! (for if 32... R-B ?; 33 Kt-R threatening if Black saves his Rook, 34 Kt-K B 4, winning the Queen); 33 B-R, Q-K P; 34 Q-Q 7, Kt-K 3. There is still some play left for White by B-Kt 5.

32 Q-K P

33 Q-Kt 2

Much better than Q-Q 7, a tricky move if in skittle play.

33 R-B

34 B-P ch

34 K-R sq

35 P-R 5

R-Q sq might prolong the game, which, however, is lost in any case.

35 Kt-B 4

36 B-Kt 3

White has no good move here, but overlooked 36 Kt-K 6, Black's 38th move (see below).

36 Kt-K 6

37 Resigns.

For if 37 Q-K 2, Q-K 5 ch; 38 Q-B 3, R-K B sq, etc.

The comment on this game by at least one of the five allies was that "to decline the King's Gambit by 2... B-B 4 must be pretty rotten when in this game White gave us the odds of his Queen's Kt and all but beat us," which bears out J. H. Blackburn's repeated advice that 2... P-Q 4 is much the better move if the gambit be declined at all.

Chess under Canvas.—The following interesting game was recently won by Pte. A. T. Cannell, 6th Training Battalion, R.A.M.C. It was played in the N.A.C.B. tent at No. 3 Camp, Squire's Gate, Blackpool. The winner is well-known at the Norfolk and Norwich Chess Club, and his many friends will feel gratified that Army life has not barred him from participation in the game.

GAME No. 4,505.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4	12 B-Kt 5	12 B-Kt
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-Q B 3	13 R-P ch	13 K-R
3 B-Kt 5	3 Kt-B 3	14 B-Q	14 Q-R B
4 Castles	4 Kt-P	15 Q-R 5 ch	15 K-B sq
5 R-K sq	5 Kt-Q 3	16 Q-B	16 P-B 3
6 Kt-B 3	6 Kt-B	17 Q-B 5 ch	17 K-Kt sq
7 Kt-P	7 Kt-K Kt	18 R-K sq	18 Kt-P
8 R-Kt ch	8 B-K 2	19 Q-K Kt 5	19 R-K B sq
9 Kt-Q 5	9 P-Q 3	20 R-K 7	20 P-K Kt 3
10 R-B ch	10 K-B sq	21 Q-R 6	21 R-B 2
11 P-Q 4	11 B-K 3	22 R-K 8 ch	22 R-B sq
		23 R-R mate.	

A display of the nearly lost art of blindfold chess was given at the Headquarters of E Division Special Constabulary, Holborn, London, on Thursday, August 22nd. Staff Sergt. Griffith, of "S" Division, whom *B.C.M.* readers will better recognize as the former

British Amateur Champion, R. C. Griffith, of the Hampstead Club, played 5 such games simultaneously, winning 2, drawing 2, and losing but 1. The seance lasted $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and in two of the games the positions were very complicated right to the end.

An astonishing feature of the proceedings was the fact that the blindfold player sacrificed his Queen in three games out of five and obtained two wins and a draw!

The winning player was Sergt. Randall, who lost a piece in the opening, but obtained a sufficiently strong attack to enable him to secure a win.

The first game finished was a breezy affair. Mr. Griffith played Kt $\times$ King's Pawn, apparently forgetting that his Kt was pinned by an adverse Bishop, which picked off his Queen post haste. In two more moves the game was finished and the Queen-winner neatly mated with two Knights and a Bishop!

Constables Margetts and King-Church each played steadily for four hours. The games were exciting and gave a very good proof of the blindfold player's skill—both were agreed draws.

During the evening a considerable number of Specials witnessed the display. Mr. Griffith was very heartily thanked for his strenuous and successful efforts.

GAME No. 4,506.

Center Counter.

WHITE. R. C. GRIFFITH.	BLACK. X.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P $\times$ P	2 Q $\times$ P
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—Q 3
4 B—B 4	4 P—Q B 3
5 Kt—K B 3	5 P—K R 3
6 P—Q 4	6 B—K 3
7 Q—K 2	7 Kt—B 3
8 B $\times$ B	8 P $\times$ B
9 B—K 3	9 Kt—Q R 3
10 Castles Q R	10 Castles
11 Kt—K 5	11 R—Kt sq
12 B—B 4	12 Kt—Q 4
13 B—Kt 3	13 Kt $\times$ Kt
14 P $\times$ Kt	14 Q—R 6 ch
15 K—Kt sq	15 Q $\times$ B P
16 R—Q 3	16 Q—Kt 5 ch
17 R—Kt 3	17 Q—Q 3

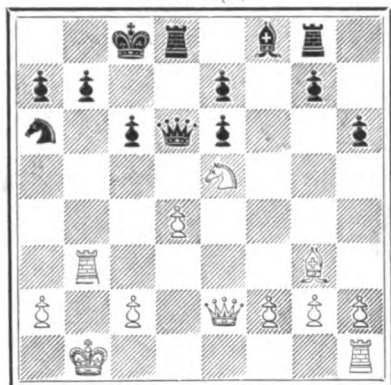
See Diagram.

18 Q $\times$ Kt !	18 P $\times$ Q
19 Kt—B 7	19 Q $\times$ B

.....The only move, unfortunately, adequate.

20 R P $\times$ Q	20 R $\times$ P
21 R—K sq	21 P—K Kt 4
22 R $\times$ K P	22 B—Kt 2
23 K—B sq	23 R—K B sq
24 P—B 3	24 R—B 5
25 R $\times$ K P, and White eventually won on adjudication.	

Position after Black's 17th move :—
BLACK (X).



WHITE (R. C. GRIFFITH).

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

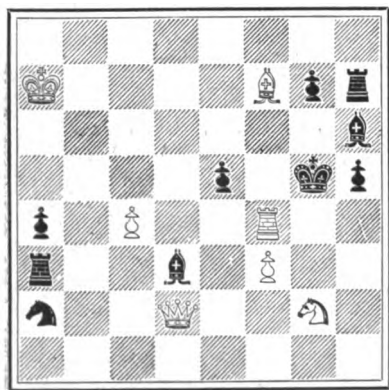
All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

It would be a remarkable family circle which could not count among its members some who experienced zeal in bright puzzles as countervailing life's perplexities. To those who enjoy reasoning out cunningly-framed propositions and tricky questions, Mr. H. E. Dudeney's *Amusements in Mathematics*, published by Thomas Nelson and Sons, Ltd., will be a delight. There are 430 problems of surprising diversity presented in most attractive form, and often with anecdotal embellishment. It would naturally be expected with the author's skill in chess, illustrations concerning the board and men are given. There are indeed close on 80 such presented, some quite original and others old favourites worth recording in permanent form. Now that the long evenings are approaching, we can heartily recommend Mr. Dudeney's work. It is almost needless to mention the popularity of his "Canterbury Puzzles" and contributions to English magazines, and that he is the president of the Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity.

Lieut. N. M. Gibbins writes to us from Italy with a two-mover of his which appeared in *The Westminster Gazette* (1916), regarding which he says: "Is it not strikingly similar in lay-out to No. 3,075, by Mr. Mansfield? In mine, however, it will be seen the unpinning is done by the 'Pickabish' device.

"By N. M. Gibbins.—White: K at Q R 6; Q at Q Kt 6; R at K sq; Bs at K R 5 and Q 8; Kt at K B 6; Ps at K R 6, K Kt 7 and K 7. Black: K at K B 2; Q at K sq; R at K Kt 3; Bs at K Kt sq and Q Kt sq; Ps at K R 2 and Q 2. Mate in two."

By P. H. WILLIAMS.



Mate in two.

Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity.—The August monthly problem competition resulted by Mr. Bernard Fison's award in Mr. P. H. Williams' entry being placed first. The other positions mentioned were by L. Cockburne, W. Reilly, B. G. Laws, A. M. Sparke, and H. D'O. Bernard, in order named. Annexed is the winning two-mover.

The award in the September competition, given by Mr. B. G. Laws, is 1st, P. H. Williams; 2nd, G. F. H. Packer; 3rd, A. W. Daniel; with C. G. Watney, Lieut. D. Clark and G. V. Butler to follow.

In the solving contest the principal scorers were J. W. Dixon, 2 points; J. Keeble, 210; B. G. Laws, 202; P. H. Williams, 200;

H. D'O. Bernard, 196; A. R. Cooper, A. G. Challenger, and Stanley Smith, 190. Mr. A. R. Cooper has shown that there is an error in the casting of Mr. Bernard's score in the S.C.P.F. Solving Championship. It occurs in the final table at page 281. The latter's score should read 696 and Mr. Cooper consequently takes fourth place. It is very frank of him to notify this slip, no one else had detected it.

British Chess Problem Society.—The first general meeting of this Society will be held in London on Saturday, 2nd November, for confirming the Rules of Constitution which have been drafted by the committee. A copy of these rules was sent to all the members, who have the opportunity of making suggestions thereon.

An amusing skit by Mr. Robert J. Buckley appears in *The Bethlehem Times* of July last concerning the dangers of depending upon one's memory in setting up problems as a favour conferred on others. and concludes with the following moral:—

"Never attempt to solve a Problem placed on ye Borde from a Manne's Memorie, and never attempt to place one Your Selfe without ye Diagramme, which sholde be proved and demonstrated beforehande. Otherwise you may be thrown into ye streete and Propelled hence into ye skye, even as ye Yonge Manne of Greate Wisdome and Learninge."

Several correspondents have cooked the first prize three-mover of the *L'Italia Scacchista* tourney by Mr. A. G. Corrias, which we gave at page 220. In addition to the author's key of 1 K—K 2, 1 B—Q 2, B 2, Kt 3 or R 4 solves it quite simply, which produces quite another problem; how was the flaw missed?

The following are the two-movers which tied for first prize in this competition:—

By E. E. Westbury.—White: K at K R 6; Q at K 7; Rs at K B 5 and Q B 5; B at Q B 4; Kt at K B 4. Black: K at Q 5; Q at Q B 8; Rs at Q 6 and Q B 7; B at Q Kt 3; Kt at K B 8; Ps at K R 5, K B 3, Q B 3 and 6. Mate in two.

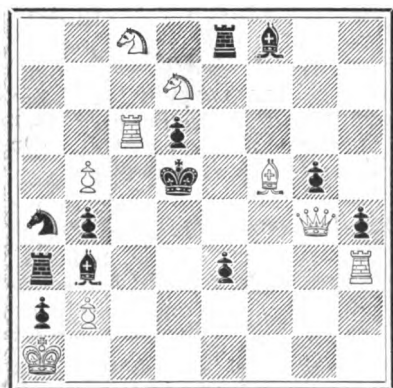
By G. Guidelli.—White: K at Q R 5; Q at Q Kt 5; B at K R 7; Kt at K 5; Ps at K Kt 4, K B 2, K 2 and 3. Black: K at K 5; Q at Q B sq; Rs at K B 3 and 4; B at Q R 8; Kts at K 3 and Q R 3; Ps at K R 3, Q B 2 and 6. Mate in two.

The key to Mr. Cooper's two-mover (p. 253), which we gave last month, should be reversed, namely 1 B—Q 6. The author employed the Black Pawn at K Kt 2 to avoid a dual after 1... B—Kt 2 or B sq.

Change-Mate Two-movers.—Following the interesting case of Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood's remodelling of Mr. C. E. Kemp's two-mover, which we recorded at page 280 last month, another case has occurred, though on this occasion the circumstances are different. In the excellent chess column of the *Brisbane Courier* for 6th July last appeared this two-mover:—

By Professor A. G. Meschick, Rio de Janiero.—White: K at Q B 7; Q at Q Kt 5; Rs at K B 3 and Q Kt 6; B at Q B 4; Kts at K B sq and K 2; P at K Kt 2. Black: K at K 5; R at Q 8; Bs at K Kt 3 and Q B 8; Kts at K R 6 and 8; Ps at K R 2, K 6 and Q 3. Mate in two.

We were attracted to the position by the editor's (Mr. A. Mosely) remark: "It is a pity the author has allowed a secondary reason for the key, which in our opinion considerably detracts from the beauty of the conception, and certainly lessens the difficulty." It struck us at once that by abandoning the "secondary reason" the position was amenable to an illustration of the change-mate principle, and the accompanying version is the result. Two variations are lost and the general appearance is not elegant. The writer claims no credit for distorting the original, and submits it in the light of a curiosity, in twisting another composer's work to obtain a new point.



Mate in two.

G.C.C.P. Club May Competitions:—

1st prize, by J. C. J. Wainwright.—White: K at K R 6; Q at K 8; Rs at K R 4 and K 6; Kts at K Kt 6 and Q R 6. Black: K at Q 4; Rs at Q B 8 and Q Kt 4; Bs at K R 8 and Q Kt 3; Kt at Q B 5; Ps at K 6, Q 3 and Q R 2. Mate in two.

2nd prize, by Alain C. White.—White: K at Q R 4; Q at Q Kt sq; Rs at K 8 and Q 8; Bs at K R 2 and K B 3; Kts at K 6 and Q R 5; Ps at K Kt 5, K 2, Q 2 and 6. Black: K at K 4; Rs at K B 5 and Q B sq; B at K R 2; Kts at K Kt 7 and Q 5; P at Q Kt 6. Mate in two.

3rd prize, by Alain C. White.—White: K at K R sq; Q at Q Kt 8; Rs at K R 4 and Q B 3; Bs at K 8 and Q B sq; Kts at K 4 and Q R 3; P at K 3. Black: K at Q Kt 5; Q at Q Kt 2; R at K Kt 3; Bs at K Kt 8 and Q R sq; Kt at Q R 8; Ps at Q B 2 and Q R 4. Mate in two.

Meredith Competition:—

1st prize, by Alain C. White.—White: K at Q R 6; Q at Q 7; Rs at K R 2 and K 4; B at Q B 6; Kt at Q R 3; P at Q 2. Black: K at Q 6; Q at Q 3; B at K Kt 2; Ps at K 3 and Q B 2. Mate in two.

2nd prize, by A. G. Stubbs.—White: K at Q Kt 7; Q at K 2; Kt at Q 4; Ps at K B 2, 4, Q B 3 and Q Kt 4. Black: K at Q 4; Ps at K 4, Q 3 and Q B 4. Mate in two.

Tidschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond.—The following is the result of the second half-yearly tourney of 1917 for three-movers.

1st prize, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—White: K at Q R 8; Q at Q 8; Rs at K R sq and Q 6; Kts at K R 5 and K 5; Ps at K Kt 2, K B 6, K 4 and Q Kt 7. Black: K at K R 3; R at K R sq; B at Q Kt 4; Kt at K B sq; Ps at K R 2 and K 3. Mate in three.

2nd prize, by H. Weenink.—White: K at Q R 3; Q at Q B 8; Bs at K 2 and Q R sq; P at Q 4. Black: K at Q 4; B at K B sq; Kt at K R 3; Ps at K B 4, K 5, Q 3, Q B 3 and Q R 5. Mate in three.

Hon. mens.: K. A. L. Kubbel, W. Kortelling, and H. Weenink.

The judges cannot have rambled far in Mr. Wallis' "777 Miniatures in Three," to have commended the last hon. mentioned problem. Had they been aware of the positions we now quote the problem in question would doubtless have been placed out of consideration. One can quite understand the idea finding illustration by different composers bent on light work.

By P. H. Williams (1903), "777 Chess Miniatures in Three."—White: K at Q B 6; R at Q R 2; Kts at K Kt sq and Q B 3. Black: K at K 8; Ps at K Kt 6 and Q 6. Mate in three.

The next position is not so complete, but the idea is the same. We take it from the same source, not knowing the date of its first appearance.

By W. Pauly.—White: K at Q 5; R at K Kt sq; Kts at K Kt 4 and K B sq. Black: K at K R 6; P at K Kt 3. Mate in three.

Dr. A. W. Galitzky has used Bishops instead of Knights in the following version, but the effect is hardly as good.

White: K at K R 8; R at K R 5; Bs at Q 5 and Q R 5. Black: K at Q B sq; P at Q 2. Mate in three.

It will be noticed that Mr. Kubbel by staging his effort more in the middle of the board makes use of the White King, which is idle in the others, excepting in the third, where a mate on the move is obviated.

By K. A. L. Kubbel.—White: K at Q 2; R at K B 5; Kts at K Kt 6 and Q Kt 6; P at K Kt 2. Black: K at Q 5; Ps at K Kt 5, 6 and Q B 3. Mate in three.

SOLUTIONS.

By B. Harley (p. 279).—1 Q—K B 8, &c.

By K. Grabowski (p. 279).—1 B—B 3, &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 279).—1 B—K 2, &c.

By E. E. Westbury (p. 279).—1 Kt—Q 3, &c.

By C. E. Kemp and E. J. Winter Wood (p. 280).—1 Q—B 3, &c.

By J. C. J. Wainwright (p. 286).—1 B—Kt 4, &c.

By P. H. Williams (p. 87).—1 R—K 3, &c.

By S. Loyd (p. 287).—1 B—B 8, &c.

By F. Janet (p. 287).—1 Q—Kt 6, &c.

No. 3,075, by C. Mansfield.—1 R—Q sq, &c.

No. 3,076, by E. J. Jackson.—1 Q—R 8, &c., and 1 Q—K B sq, &c.

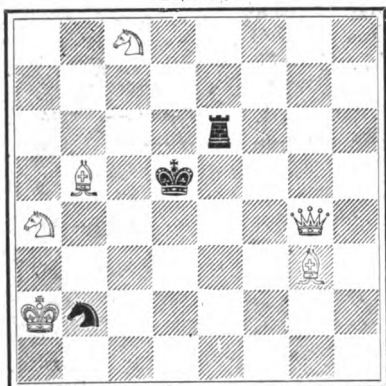
No. 3,077, by H. Weenink.—1 B—R 8, P—B 4; 2 R—Q Kt 7, &c. If 1... P—B 3; 2 K—Q 8, &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,079.

By Dr. F. B. FEAST,
Birmingham.

BLACK.



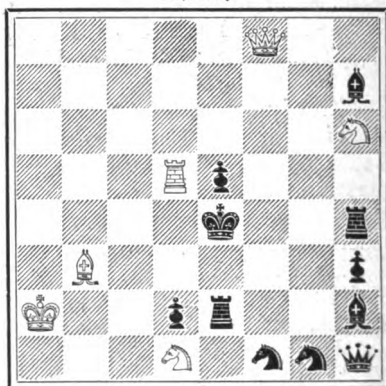
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,080.

By A. M. SPARKE,
Lincoln.

BLACK.



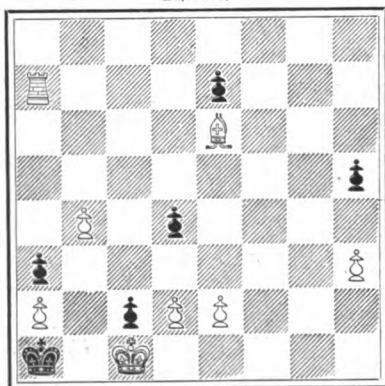
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,081.

By Jos. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

BLACK.



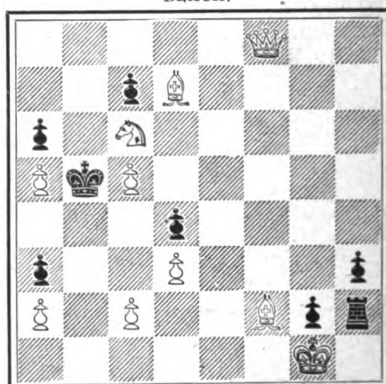
WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 3,082.

By K. A. L. KUBBEL,
Petrograd.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate
in two moves.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

NOVEMBER, 1918.

CHESS UNDER FIRE.

BY AN OFFICER.

Among the many things for which I am grateful to the war, the closer acquaintance with chess which it has given me is not the least. There is nothing more effective for taking the mind away from the perpetual strain of war. It is a complete mental tonic. And no one game of chess is the same as the other.

When a new officer comes to me, I ask him anxiously if he plays chess. So far I have been fortunate. One officer—there are generally only two of us together—was so keen that he insisted on taking the board with him up the line with the guns. We used to play literally for hours, and I would go up from the billet earlier than my proper time simply for a game. The great advantage of chess for "Archie" work is that you can leave the game when "Action" goes—take the shoot, and return to the game, provided the concussion of firing hasn't disturbed the chess-men!

In this way I have played the game "under fire." We were in a half-demolished dug-out and were getting the shorts of a German strafing intended for a battery behind us. The game quite took our mind away from the shells. I sometimes used to think that if my friends at home could have seen me going out from the billet to the war, with tin-hat, gas respirator, field-glasses, *and* a chess-board and box of chess-men under my arm, they would have been rather surprised.

The captain who was once in the Battery, and lived in the peaceful luxury of Battery H.Q., was also a keen player, and far better than I. It was he who suggested that we should start a game by telephone—sections are connected by telephone with H.Q. But as the telephone was not laid for the benefit of junior officers' chess play, our moves could only be sent when we had official matters to discuss. So our messages ran somewhat in this fashion :—

L I

Captain: "Is that you, X—? Well, why the—hasn't your ration car called here yet? It has been late for the last three mornings. You really must see that this doesn't occur again. Queen moves to K B 4."

OR,

Myself (telephoning from the guns up the line): "Is that the Captain? It's X— speaking. We've been shelled out of No. 2 position and nearly had casualties. Moved now to No. 3, but it looks like coming back to No. 5. K Kt moves to K R 3 —Check."

On one occasion, the Captain came very near to using the line against the regulations he himself had laid down. It was a dark night and raining hard. At 11-30 p.m. precisely—the Captain always denies it was so late, but I am sure—I was just about to blow my candle out (I was in bed) and fall into the arms of slumber, when I heard the unwelcome soud of approaching footsteps.

"MX—, sir?" said the orderly on night duty.

"Yes."

"You're wanted on the telephone by Head Quarters, sir."

I jumped up, hastily donned a mackintosh and gun-boots, and went out into the dark night. It was not simply that I disliked getting out of bed. The worst part was the evident seriousness of the message. Either we were to be shoved out of the Battery and sent somewhere very undesirable—probably at dawn—or else it was a "strafe," and evidently a very grave "strafe," for otherwise they would have waited till the morning. As I hurried to the hut I hastily tried to recall any offences we had committed. With trembling hands I grasped the receiver.

"X—, is that you? It's the Captain speaking. Queen moves to K B 4, and I think you'll see the game is practically up."

He had been playing out the game, as we had left it, with the Major, and suddenly discovered a certainly very good move.

The Captain affects to forget the incident. But I shall take care that he never does.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The following studies were published in the September number. We now repeat them and give their solutions.

Position 277, by A. Monterde.—♔ at Q B sq, ♕ at Q Kt 4, ♖ at Q R 3, K B 2, K R 5, ♗ at Q Kt 2, ♘ at Q Kt 3, ♙ at Q R 4, K 4, K R 5. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 P—R 6, now to stop the Pawn Black must play either 1.., B—Q 5; or 1.., B—Q sq; for 1.., P—K 5, would be answered by 2 B—B 3.

To take the first:—1.., B—Q 5; 2 B—B 5, B—R 8! 3 K—Kt sq, B—K 6; 4 K—B 2, B—R 8; 5 B—Q 4!! a magnificent move, B×B (P×B; 6 K—Q 3); 6 K—Q 3, B—Kt 7; 7 K—K 4, and the Pawn must Queen witl an easy win.

The second line is:—1... B—Q sq; 2 P—R 7, B—B 3; 3 B—K 7, B—Kt 2; 4 B×P, White is now a Pawn up, but the game is not over, K—B 3; 5 P—R 4! weakening Black's Rook's Pawn, K—B 4; 6 B—K 7 ch, K—B 5; 7 K—B 2, B—R sq (there is nothing better); 8 B—R 3 (threatening B—Kt 2 and P—B 4), K—Q 5; 9 P—B 4! (not B—Kt 2 ch? K—K 5), K—K 5; 10 P×P, K—B 4; 11 B—Kt 2, K—K 3; 12 K—Kt 3, B—Kt 2; 13 K—B 4, and wins easily.

By varying at the fourth move, however, Black can strengthen his Rook's Pawn, thus: 4... P—R 5; 5 K—Q 2, K—B 3; 6 K—Q 3, K—Q 4; 7 P—B 3! B—R sq; 8 B—K sq, B—Kt 2; 9 B—B 3, B—R sq; 10 P—B 4, P—K 5 ch; 11 K—B 2, and wins easily.

This fine and difficult study won the 4th prize in the Sydsvenska Dagblad Snällposten tourney a few years ago.

Position 278, by A. S. Sselesniew.—♔ at Q 4. ♕ at Q 3, K Kt 4, K R 3, ♖ at K B 6, ♗ at Q R 3, K Kt 4, K R 3. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 K—B 4! P—Q R 4; 2 P—Q 4, K—B 5; 3 P—Q 5, K—K 4; 4 K—B 5, P—R 5; 5 P—Q 6, K—K 3; 6 K—B 6, P—R 6; 7 P—Q 7, P—R 7; 8 P—Q 8 (Q), P—R 8 (Q), P—R 8 (Q); 9 Q—K 8 ch, K—B 3; 10 Q—R 8 ch, and wins the Queen.

White's first move is important. If 1 K—B 5? there follows 1... P—Q R 4; 2 P—Q 4, P—R 5! (which could not be played if the White King stood on Q B 4); 3 P—Q 5! P—R 6, and Black has winning chances, owing to the better position of his King.

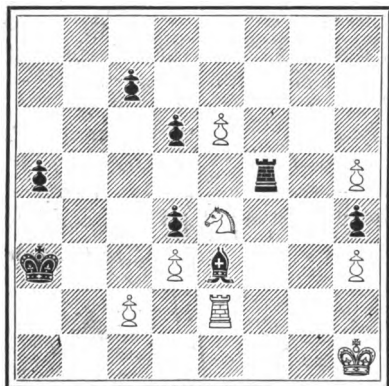
CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 277.	No. 278.	Total.
Mr. J. M. Doulton..	49	4	3	56
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	48	3	4	55
Mr. D. M. Liddell ..	49	—	—	49
Mr. H. T. Twomey ..	46	—	—	46
Mr. E. Sammons ..	38	2	4	44
Mr. R. Garby ..	38	1	4	43
Mr. A. J. Head ..	38	2	2	42
Mr. R. J. Pickthall ..	39	—	—	39
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac ..	30	4	4	38
Mr. H. E. Matthews ..	28	3	4	35
Mrs. Sollas ..	25	4	4	33
Mr. F. W. Yelder ..	31	—	—	31
Mr. L. Illingworth ..	22	4	4	30
Mr. H. Bromberg ..	29	—	—	29
Col. Kensington ..	24	1	4	29
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse ..	24	0	4	28
Mr. J. B. Lowe ..	27	—	—	27
Lieut. J. E. Peckover ..	25	—	—	25
Mr. H. F. Cheshire ..	14	4	4	22
Mr. H. R. Bigelow ..	20	—	—	20
Mr. G. W. Moses ..	12	2	4	18
Mr. H. T. Pierce ..	11	2	4	17
Mr. J. Harrison ..	15	—	—	15
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander ..	8	1	4	13
Mr. J. Gilchrist ..	Cancelled	4	4	8
Mr. F. W. Darby ..	8	—	—	8
Mr. A. L. Hill ..	8	—	—	8

We congratulate Mr. Doulton on reaching the top of the list in such a comparatively short time.

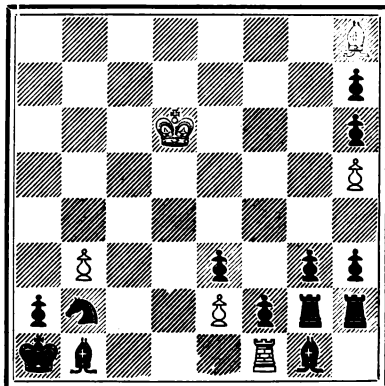
Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," and posted by November 30th, to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2.

Position 281.



White to play and win.

Position 282.



White to play and win.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GAME No. 4,506.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

In the fine blindfold game (No. 4,506) played by Mr. Griffith, published in October number of *B.C.M.*, it is, I think, worth pointing out that the following line of play would have been as pretty and more decisive than the immediate sacrifice, *i.e.*, 18 Kt—B 7; if Q—Q 4 or Q×P, then 19 Q×Kt, P×Q; 20 R—Kt 8 ch, K—Q 2; 21 R×R mate.

Yours very truly,

St. Faith's Vicarage,
Near Norwich, *October 17th, 1918.*

F. E. HAMOND.

AN EASY GUIDE TO CHESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I recently picked up a little chess book with the following title:—"An easy guide to the game of chess: in which the manner of playing it is laid down with perspicuity, so as to enable any person to acquire it without the aid of a teacher; all the varieties of the game are explained; its laws and regulations exhibited; and a selection of easy and familiar examples given, to initiate the learner into the practice: with a number of curious and remarkable situations in the different branches of the game. Adapted for the instruction of the tyro and the amusement of the adept. By Charles Check, Esq. London: Simpkin and Marshall, 1818. Price two shillings."

Can you or any of your readers say who "Charles Check" was? (There is internal evidence that neither G. Walker nor Lewis wrote the little pamphlet.)

Yours truly,

Exeter, *October 1st, 1918.*

H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.

In reply to our suggestion, Mr. Prideaux has kindly transcribed the appended excerpt from the book :—

"Excellent as chess appears to me, who am fond of it above all other games. I consider it injurious as usually practised. It is in reality a game for the working class of mankind. Let him who has been using his limbs all day, and is fatigued by bodily labour, sit down to chess. But we Europeans see nothing ridiculous in the most inconsistent practices; the ploughman and mechanic play at skittles or kayles in the evening; the sedentary man, who has been exerting his mental faculties all day, sits down to cards or chess! Let them exchange amusements, and both would find suitable recreation in the alternate exercise of body and mind. I do not mean to say that chess should be confined to working men: nothing can be more suitable to the higher classes after a day spent in bodily exercise, or at least after a sufficiency of it. . . . ; but it is not a game for the studious man who has any regard for his health; it is not a game to be played at from morning till night and day after day. To ladies, however, sedentary occupations are more congenial; and, as the greater part of those in which they engage require but little mental exertion, chess may be recommended to them in general as a recreation highly useful as well as amusing, from its tendency to cultivate the faculties of reflection and judgment, and cherish the habit of steady attention."

Re PRETTY GAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I am glad to see by October *B.C.M.* that you still find lots of news and games to "carry on" with. I note Major C. H. Chepmell's letter regarding the pretty game, "*Rowe v. Ward*," and although I knew nothing whatever of the obituary notice mentioned by him, I don't think there can be much doubt regarding the brilliancy of the few games played by Ward which I have traced. I attach, for Major Chepmell's information, two games played about the time of the one he referred to. Both appear in *Westminster Papers* for 1st November, 1876, with notes by J. H. Zukertort, who evidently knew something of Ward. In the same volume are several games by *P. Ware, Junr.*, a native of Boston, U.S.A., who was a competitor in the second American Chess Congress (Cleveland, Ohio), 1871. A perusal of his games in that tourney shows nothing like the dash of the games now attached, or the one which started this correspondence.

Game 208, Muzio Gambit (*Remove White Q Kt*).

White, Mr. W. G. Ward; Black, Mr. T. Crisp.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	12 Q—K B 3	12 P—K R 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P	13 B—Q 2	13 P—Q 4
3 Kt—B 3	3 P—K Kt 4	14 R—K sq	14 Q—Q 3
4 B—B 4	4 P—Kt 5	15 B—Kt 4	15 Q×B (b)
5 Castles	5 P×Kt	16 R×Kt ch	16 K—Kt 2 (c)
6 Q×P	6 Q—B 3	17 R—B 7 ch	17 K—Kt sq
7 P—K 5	7 Q×P	18 R—K 8	18 Kt—Q 2 (d)
8 B×P ch (a)	8 K×B	19 Q×Q P	19 R—R 2 (e)
9 P—Q 4	9 Q—B 4	20 K R×B dbl. ch	20 K—K 2
10 Q—Kt 3 ch	10 Q—K 3	21 Q—K Kt 5	mate
11 R×P ch	11 Kt—B 3		

(a) This sacrifice was first made by P. Morphy, in a game where he gave the odds of the Q Kt.

(b) 15 B—Kt 5 was the best rejoinder.

(c) If 16 K—Kt sq White mates in a few moves beginning with 17 Q×P ch.

(d) 18 Q×Q P ch, K—R sq; 18 Kt—Q 2 would save the game. If then 19 P—B 3, Black replies with 19 Q—Kt 2 (Zukertort seems to have got a bit mixed here).

(e) The sacrifice of the Q by 19 Q×P ch would again turn the tables.

Game 209, *Muzio Gambit* (Remove White Q Kt).

White, Mr. W. G. Ward; Black, Mr. H. Brown.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	11 B—Kt 3	11 Q×P
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P	12 K R—K sq (b)	12 Q×P ch
3 Kt—B 3	3 P—K Kt 4	13 B—B 2	13 Q—Q 3
4 B—B 4	4 P—Kt 5	14 R×Kt (c)	14 Q×R
5 Castles	5 P×Kt	15 R—K sq	15 Q—B 3
6 Q×P	6 Q—Kt 4	16 Q—Q B 3 (d)	16 Q×B (e)
7 P—Q 4	7 B—R 3	17 Q×R ch	17 B—B sq
8 B×P ch	8 K—Q sq (a)	18 B—R 4 ch	18 Q—K 2
9 Q—Q Kt 3	9 Kt—K 2	19 B×B mate	
10 B×P	10 Q—R 5		

(a) After 8 K×B, 9 B×P, Q×B; 10 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt 2; 11 R×Q, B×R, Black would remain with five pieces against the Q, but I hardly think that he could purchase the development of his forces for anything less than the sacrifice of two pieces.

(b) All this is very finely played.

(c) The first move of a brilliant combination, by which Mr. Ward carries the game in the real "odds giving" style.

(d) 15 B—Kt 2 was the only saving move. White replies then with 17 B—Q 4.

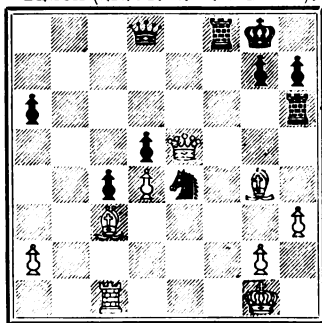
(e) A beautiful coup.

41, Endborne Road, Orrell Park, Aintree,
Liverpool, 6th October, 1918.

GAME ENDING.

"Somewhere in Italy" our valued subscriber, Lieut. N. M. Gibbins brought off the following smart ending recently against a comrade in the Italian Expeditionary Force. We learn with pleasure that there is a good deal of chess keenness in the Signal Section of that force, and that they could play a match of 7 or 8 boards—if they could find a team to meet them!

BLACK (LIEUT. N. M. GIBBINS).



WHITE (SAPPER W. J. LLOYD).

In the annexed diagram the game continued:—

1 B—K 6 ch	1 K—R sq
2 B×P	2 Kt—Kt 4!
3 B×P	3 Kt×P ch
4 P×Kt	4 Q—R 5
5 Q—K 3	5 R—Kt 3 ch
6 K—R 2	6 R—Kt 6
7 Q×R	7 R—B 7 ch
8 Q×R	8 Q×Q ch,

winning the Rook in two moves and a Bishop a move later.

3 B×P was, of course, weak. But if 3 B—Q 2 (what else is there?), Black still sacrifices the Kt, e.g., 3... Kt×P ch; 4 P×Kt, R—Kt 3 ch; 5 B—Kt 2, Q—R 5; 6 Q—K 3, R—Kt 6; 7 Q—K 2, Q×P ch; 8 K—R 2, P—B 6! 9 B—K sq (if 9 K×R, Q—Q 3 ch; 10 K—Kt 4, P×B, &c.), R—K 6; 10 Q—Kt 4 (if 10 Q—Q sq, Q—K 4 ch; 11 K—Kt sq, P—B 7!), Q—Q 3 ch; 11 B—Kt 3 (if 11 K—R sq, Q—R 6 wins), Q—Q 7; 12 R—Q sq, R×B; 13 K×R, Q—B 7 ch; 14 K—R 2, P—B 7 wins.

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

During the past month we received two further donations to our sustentation fund :—

	Subscription.	Extra.	Total.
Mr. C. Douglas Forbes (York)	8/- ..	2/- ..	10/-
Mr. C. S. Faram (Worcester)	8 - ..	2 - ..	10/-

The total amount received to date is £41 12s. 5d., for which we again tender sincere thanks to every contributor. The aggregate sum does not cover our extra costs, but it has been of substantial assistance in helping us to "carry on."

With respect to the future, the position has become much more serious.

Owing to continued advance of wages, and paper, the cost of which has increased enormously, the printers have notified us of 75% increase of their charges, which, added to the 50% referred to in our issue for December last, make a total increase of 125% on pre-war costs of production. In addition to this there is 50% advance in postal rates.

Twelve months ago we were strongly urged to increase the subscription, but this procedure we decided to avoid, or at least defer as long as possible. Now it is obvious that unless the subscription is substantially increased the magazine must be published at a very serious loss, or we must cease publishing.

After careful consideration we have decided to ask each subscriber kindly to notify us, before November 25th, whether he is prepared to subscribe for next year at the rate of 12/-, and our policy will be decided by the replies we receive. We shall also esteem it a favour if those of our present supporters who do not see their way to pay the suggested increase will write us to this effect.

We must place on record the fact that an enthusiastic Yorkshire lover of chess (a personal friend of ours and subscriber from the first issue) offered, nearly a year ago, to defray half our increased costs of production, but, whilst we fully appreciate his splendid offer, we feel it would be quite unfair to take advantage of such generosity. If chess-players desire that the *British Chess Magazine* shall continue publication, it is surely not too much to expect them to provide adequate support.

The subscription of 12/- will not suffice to defray the whole of the increases we have to face, but if each subscriber will, in addition to paying the new suggested rate, do his best to persuade one friend

to become a subscriber we believe we can continue until happier times arrive. During the past year we have had an encouraging increase in our list of supporters, and there is no doubt that continued progress in this direction is the soundest policy.

For thirty years we have carried on the magazine in the hope that our efforts would serve the useful purpose of developing wider interest in chess playing, and we think that we may fairly claim to have rendered the game some service. During these long years we have had to face as much as £300 deficit, but we would not be deterred from our purpose and we weathered the storm.

The magazine has always been a work of love to us, and the commercial side of its existence has hitherto been, to some extent, a matter of secondary importance. To-day the position is very different from the past, and change of policy is imperative. It is certain that not during the lifetime of any living chess player shall we see a return to pre-war conditions in anything relating to costs of production.

We shall be pleased to send specimen copy of the *B.C.M.* to any chess-player likely to become a subscriber, and shall be obliged if our friends will help us by sending the address of any friend to whom they wish a copy of the Magazine to be sent.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

The annual meeting was held at the City of London Chess Club on Saturday, October 19th. The president, Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart., presided, and was supported by the Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross, Messrs. C. D. Morton, L. P. Rees (hon. secretary), H. E. Dobell (hon. treasurer), H. Rodney, R. C. Griffith, W. Ward, T. H. Moore, H. Hartley, R. H. S. Stevenson, W. W. White, C. E. Biaggini, G. A. Felce, G. F. Hawkins, J. H. White, and Major Montague Jones. Major Jones was present as representative of the "Associate" Members of the Federation and Mr. H. Rodney attended as the delegate representing Life Members.

The report presented by the secretary covered the work done during the year.

Owing to the still prevailing war conditions, the Annual Congress was not held, but the Correspondence Tourney had proved a great success. Ninety players, divided into fifteen sections, started play on January 1st, 1918, and the contest is still in progress. In the four sections devoted to first-class competitors, Mr. Thorold Gossett, of Cambridge, has won his section with a clean score of five wins. In two of the remaining sections the leaders are Rev. F. E. Hamond (Norwich) and W. H. Gunston (Cambridge) respectively. In the fourth section Mrs. A. S. Roe (Putney) and Mr. B. Goulding Brown (Cambridge) are

equal. The tournament will close on December 31st next, and already arrangements are well advanced for a second competition. In fact the number of entrants are already more in number than last year at this date. In 1919 there will be a Major Section, and players in this division will have their records in the 1918 contest taken into consideration. The prizes will be £2 2s. and £1 11s. 6d. Negotiations with the Postmaster General are pending whereby printed cards with moves of correspondence games can be sent as printed matter at the $\frac{1}{4}$ d. rate. When finally decided, a definite announcement will be made in the chess press.

The Inter-Schools Correspondence Contest has proceeded slowly. Manchester Grammar School has defeated Fettes College (Edinburgh), and other results are expected shortly. The winner of the competition will be the custodian of a handsome challenge trophy, the gift of Mr. A. H. Griffiths, J.P., Birmingham.

For the School Shield, allocated for 1917, the Midland Union has nominated Wyggeston Grammar School, Leicester, and the committee has confirmed the nomination with much pleasure, especially as the school is closely connected with Mr. H. E. Atkins. The nomination for 1918 is with the London Chess League, and negotiations are proceeding, but so far nothing definite has been reached. The contests at the schools already possessing shields have proceeded, and the annual medals have been won as follows:—

Manchester Grammar	.. ..	A. E. Levy.
Rugby	.. ..	M. Bateson.
Fettes College	.. ..	E. B. Whittaker.
St. Anne's (Redhill)	.. ..	Still open.
London Secn. Schools League	.. ..	Wilson's Grammar School.
St. Albans	.. ..	C. F. R. Goode.
Leeds Grammar	.. ..	Still open.

The Federation committee recorded with deep regret the death in France of Lieut. Le Breton, who won the School Medal for three years at the St. Anne's School. The military work done by Lieut. Le Breton called forth the highest admiration from his fellow officers.

The report acknowledged a legacy of £100 5 per cent. War Loan Stock, under the will of the late Mr. Max J. Meyer. The income will be devoted to fostering Problem Composing, and Solving tourneys. Various suggestions are under consideration. It is intended to provide a fitting memento of Mr. Meyer's work for chess.

The library recently established by the Federation received several valuable additions. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, over 100 volumes were collected in the Southern Counties Union, of which Mr. Stevenson is the enthusiastic and energetic hon. secretary. He has also obtained 40 years of the *Illustrated London News*, from which the chess columns will be extracted and suitably arranged for easy reference. Further work of this kind is being done with the chess columns of London, and provincial newspapers.

Major M. Jones, on behalf of the S.C.C.U., presented the 100 or more volumes to the B.C.F. library, and the newspaper cuttings

referred to in the report. Sir John Thursby, on behalf of the Federation, heartily thanked the S.C.C.U. for its very acceptable gift.

Further acknowledgment of Mr. Stevenson's help to the Federation was recorded in connection with his efforts on behalf of the Permanent Investments Fund. He has promoted and, with the aid of willing co-operators, carried to successful issue a series of lightning contests at the Gambit Cafe, London. The most recent on October 5th resulted in the sum of £4 being raised. The hope was expressed that the excellent example of Mr. Stevenson would be followed in some of the larger provincial chess centres.

Mr. Stevenson drew attention to the fact that in ten years £1,000 had been collected, and he pointed out that if 400 chess players would become life members at £10 each the sum aimed for—£5,000—would be an accomplished fact. He suggested that the president of the Federation should write a letter on the subject which could be circulated by chess players amongst their friends for this purpose. He had pleasure in announcing that Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, Major M. Jones, Mrs. Stevenson and himself, would make a start by enrolling themselves towards the number required. A life member could elect to pay £1 a year for 10 years. If 400 chess players put aside a penny a day, the sum could be collected in less than eight years, and then the present expenses of the British Chess Federation would be met out of income.

It was reported that application to become a constituent unit of the Federation had been received from the recently founded British Chess Problem Society, of which Mr. B. G. Laws is president, and Mr. H. W. Butler (Brighton) hon. secretary. It was resolved unanimously to accept the new society as a unit of the Federation.

The financial statement presented by Mr. Dobell showed income £294 15s. 8d., with expenditure £40 14s. 8d., leaving a balance of £254 1s. This had been reduced to £119 1s. by the repayment of £135 to the president, towards the loan he kindly advanced to enable the Federation to make an investment in War Loan Stock. Against the balance £119 1s. must be set a liability of £24 18s. for correspondence tournament prizes not yet decided; also a debit to the amount of income tax on the War Loan Stock of £510 10s. 6d. This charge will probably amount to about £6. It was also resolved to repay the president a further £50, leaving the sum of £100 still owing to him. There will also be an expense of about £9 to be met for School Shields. The net amount to be carried forward to next year is about £29—an excellent result, and a very satisfactory state of affairs.

Some discussion took place as to the advisability of preparing to hold a tournament in London open to Allied and neutral nations. Various opinions were expressed, but eventually, on the motion of Mr. C. D. Morton, it was decided that the matter should be left for consideration by the executive committee.

Mr. Rodney stated that in the event of a tournament being arranged the Hastings Chess Club was prepared to take up the matter energetically.

The officials were all re-elected and the proceedings brought to a close with a cordial vote of thanks to the president, Sir John O. S. Thursby.

The Ealing Club (London) meets at 4a, New Broadway. President, Mr. F. W. Vyall; hon. secretary (*pro tem.*), Mr. A. J. Smith.

The *Revue Suisse d'Echecs* is the latest of our contemporaries to be reduced by war necessities to be content with an issue in alternate months only.

According to our latest advices from Holland Mr. Rudolf Loman had started a match of five games against Mr. G. J. van Gelder, and won the first encounter in 24 moves.

A number of the chess players left behind when the recent secession took place from the famous Café de la Régence have formed themselves into a club entitled "La Régence Association Française d'Amateurs d'Echecs," under the presidency of M. F. Constant-Bernard.

Mr. A. Phillips, of Brook Dene, St. John's Road, Bournemouth West, would be glad to receive an offer for complete 12 years' copies of *British Chess Magazine*, unbound, in perfect condition, 1906 to 1917 inclusive.

Mr. S. R. Thompson, J.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Maidenhead Club, Rose Hotel, King Street, on October 2nd. The contest for the Challenge Cup resulted in the success of Mr. W. Croxford, after a tie with Mr. Fothergill. The hon. secretary and treasurer is Mr. John Flint, 26, Cookham Road.

Mr. Franklin K. Russell, formerly a Rhodes Scholar and a member of the Oxford University chess team, and more recently of the Brooklyn Chess Club, is now a lieutenant on railroad management work with the U.S. Army in France. Two other well-known American players in France are Messrs. Newell W. Banks and J. H. Taft, jun.

The annual meeting of the Worcester Club was held on October 7th at the Central Hotel, when the president, Rev. W. W. Vevers, occupied the chair. From membership and financial standpoints the reports presented were very satisfactory. The handicap contest was won by Mr. T. H. Taylor. Mr. F. G. Hale was re-elected hon. secretary.

For the benefit of some of our contemporaries, who have been guessing the name of the writer of the humorous article published in our last issue, we place on record the fact that the author is a Naval Surgeon at present serving on board one of His Majesty's hospital ships, and not Mr. E. A. Greig, author of *Chess Traps*, who is now a Major in the British Army.

The Rev. F. E. Hamond (president) presided at the annual meeting of the Norfolk and Norwich Club on October 4th, when the officials were re-elected. During the year correspondence matches had been contested against Hampshire County and the Thames Valley Club. The hon. secretary, Mr. E. Lake, will be pleased to hear from any local player desirous of joining the club.

The second Lightning Tourney in aid of the Permanent Invested Fund of the British Chess Federation will take place on November 2nd, at the Gambit Café, Budge Row, London, E.C. The arrangements are as usual under the direction of Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson. On this occasion play will proceed on the sectional system of four contestants, each playing for himself. Play starts at 6 p.m. The prizes will be given by Messrs. R. C. Griffith, E. Coombs and H. E. Dobell.

One of the shipping journals quoted recently the following interesting excerpt from a paper read a short time ago before the Royal Statistical Society by Mr. K. Yamaski, Consul General for Japan :—

New millionaires are commonly styled "nari-kin." "Nari-kin" is a Japanese word derived from our game of chess. In Japanese chess, when Pawns succeed in crossing the board, they assume the power of Castles or Bishops. So the nickname of "nari-kin" though not a very kindly nomenclature for the newly enriched is, I think, very expressive.

An increase in membership was reported at the annual meeting of the Exeter Club, and a credit surplus of £7 16s. 11d. The Championship was won by Mr. E. L. Pattinson. The Handicap resulted in a tie between Messrs. McCann, White, and J. Paul Taylor. The Rev. A. H. M. Hare, who presided at the meeting, was re-elected president, and J. M. Taylor hon. secretary. As already reported in our pages the Exeter Club last season won both the Bremridge and Moyle Cups of the Devon County Association.

The *Manchester Weekly Times* corrects an error in our reference last month to Corporal Crackanthrop. Our contemporary says :—

We think, however, that Corporal Crackanthrop is the father of Mr. S. Crackanthrop who competed in the British Chess Championship at Richmond. When he enlisted he had to considerably understate his age in order to get in. Mr. S. Crackanthrop was rejected, and is, we believe, still in Sydney.

In correcting our inaccuracy we gladly embrace the opportunity of complimenting both father and son on their patriotic spirit.

An excellent attendance of members assembled at the Institute, Abbey Road, on October 1st, for the annual meeting of the Barrow Chess Club. Alderman Bradshaw presided. The match for the Club Challenge Cup between Mr. J. Patterson (holder) and Mr. W. Johnstone (challenger) ended in favour of Mr. Patterson. An interesting tournament with an ample prize list resulted as follows :—1st, W. Johnstone (12½); 2nd, R. T. Hamilton (12); 3rd, A. R. Gower (10½); 4th, F. Barker (9); 5th, R. Wheeler (8½). Colonel Strongitharm was elected

president and Mr. Johnston hon. secretary and treasurer. The club is in a prosperous condition both as regards funds and membership.

The annual meeting of the West London Chess Club was held on October 11th, at the headquarters, the Athenæum, Shepherd's Bush, W. Mr. R. P. Michell, president, occupied the chair. The treasurer, Mr. W. H. Robertson, reported a balance of just under £5—a satisfactory feature after over four years' struggle against hard times and depleted membership. The events during the year included simultaneous displays by Mr. R. C. Griffith and Mr. J. du Mont. The first-named won 15 games to 3 losses, and Mr. du Mont 11 games won and 3 lost. The officials were all re-elected. The hon. secretary of the club is Mr. J. W. H. Saybourne, 27, Whitehall Park Road, Chiswick.

We are indebted to the hon. secretary of the Liverpool Club, Dr. L. Kingsford, for a short account of the annual meeting, which was held on September 30th, when Mr. T. F. Luya was elected president. The report showed that the membership had not fallen during the year, and there is a credit balance in the treasury. Of 15 members on active service, two have died, Mr. G. Spencer of wounds, and Mr. T. B. Willacy of illness, whilst Mr. E. Spencer is a prisoner of war in Germany. Two handicap tournaments were held during the year, and both won by Dr. Holmes. As reported elsewhere, Mr. J. H. Blackburne visited the club on October 11th and encountered 20 opponents with marked success.

The Harrogate Chess Club recently changed its quarters, and now meets at the Hotel Alexandra, 10, Prospect Place. The new headquarters are very central, and chess players visiting Harrogate will find the hotel most comfortable. The club meets on Mondays and Wednesdays, 7 to 10 p.m., and on Saturdays from 4 to 10 p.m. The officials are: President, Dr. J. Gordon Black; captain, Mr. T. Smith; hon. sec., Mr. H. J. Tyack Bake, M.A. The club is strong in membership, but matches and competitions are deferred until after the war. At the annual meeting on October 9th Mr. I. M. Brown was elected a life member of the club as a mark of appreciation of the services he has rendered in promoting the interests of chess both locally and nationally. Other life members are Mr. C. G. Bennett and Mr. G. Wright.

The Imperial Chess Club re-opened for the chess season in its rooms at 22, Albemarle Street, London, W., 1., on September 2nd. The arrangements for the winter include the usual championship and class, continuous, and handicap tournaments. It has been decided to raise the subscription for new town and country members to three and two guineas respectively; but players (of either sex) may become members for one month only at a nominal charge of 7s. 6d., and officers of H.M.'s Forces may join temporarily at the same charge per month. Mrs. Arthur Rawson is president of the club, the Rev. Osborn Allen hon. secretary, and Mr. C. D. Locock match captain and hon. tournament

secretary. Playing hours are 3 to 7 p.m. daily, or in the evenings and on Sundays by arrangement.

The ninety-seventh annual meeting of the Edinburgh Chess Club was held on October 10th, at the club-rooms, 130, George Street. The treasurer reported that the funds were in a satisfactory state. The hon. secretary indicated that the membership is the same as last year. As resolved, the club play no out-matches during the duration of the war, it was, however, agreed that the club competitions should be held in the ensuing season. It was recorded that a member, Mr. G. Page, had scored the best result in the United Kingdom in the last annual "Good Companions" Problem Solving Tournament. The club office-bearers were re-elected *en bloc*: president, Mr. John Comrie; hon. treasurer and secretary, Messrs. W. H. Whitelaw and D. A. Davidson respectively.

Mr. C. Waterfall presided at the annual meeting of the Torquay Club, early in October, in the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood, who we regret to report is not in good health. The hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. C. Greville-Page, presented the report and financial statement, which were adopted. The funds in hand amount to £5 1s. 3d. Dr. R. Dunstan won the Winter-Wood Cup tourney, and Mr. Techemaker the first prize in the Handicap contest. It was decided to compete this season for the Bremridge Cup and to hold the Championship and Handicap tournaments as usual. Two prizes of one guinea each were donated by Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood and Mr. Techemaker. To specially mark the appreciation of the club for its esteemed president, a life-size autographed portrait of Mr. Winter-Wood has been placed in the club-room. Mr. Page and Mr. Winter-Wood were re-elected to their official positions.

The annual meeting of the North Manchester Club took place on October 3rd, in the club-room, Deansgate Hotel. Mr. A. E. Moore presided. The reports showed that the prizes in the last season's competitions had been won as follows:—Autumn Handicap, 1st H. B. Lund, 2nd and 3rd J. O. Peacock and C. Standing, 4th A. Waldemeyer and H. E. Matthews. Spring Handicap, 1st H. E. Matthews, 2nd E. Bayldon, 3rd W. E. Whitehead and A. Waldemeyer.

The statement of accounts disclosed the fact that a small loss—a few shillings—had been incurred on the year, but a cash balance is still in hand of £9 5s. 7d. For the current season it was decided to arrange a monthly go-as-you-please competition, with three monthly prizes of 21/-, 10/6 and 5/- for the highest percentage of wins; a minimum of four games to be contested to entitle to count for prizes. Mr. A. E. Moore is president and Mr. D. R. Brooks, hon. secretary.

The championship tournament of the City of London Chess Club, which was due to commence on September 26th, has attracted a very good entry this season, in the circumstances. The players are Messrs.

G. E. Wainwright (the holder of the title), E. G. Sergeant (winner on the two previous occasions), Th. Germann, H. Jacobs, E. T. Jesty, E. Macdonald, E. B. Osborn, T. R. E. Ross, Philip W. Sergeant, A. Stephens, R. C. J. Walker, F. Wilkinson (winner of the Mocatta Cup last season)—and Mr. J. H. Blackburne! The entry of the veteran master has given special pleasure to members of the club, and is a welcome token of his recovery from his severe nervous shock earlier in the year.

We were not quite accurate in stating last month that Mr. J. H. Blake was second in the Murton Cup competition at the City Club. He had the second-best score in the first section, but owing to his being penalised $1\frac{1}{2}$ point his score was reduced to $2-1\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{2}$, out of a possible 3, so that the second prize fell to Mr. I. Stow, whose score was 1 out of 3.

The annual general meeting of the Liverpool Central Chess Club was held on Thursday, September 26th, at Bank Café, Liverpool, when about 40 members were present. The Rev. H. Peach occupied the chair in the absence of Mr. G. A. Bates (president). The secretary's report was adopted, together with the balance sheet as printed. Correspondence which had passed between the Café proprietors (Messrs. Reeves & Son, Ltd.) and secretary relative to possible lighting difficulties was read and fully discussed, and having regard to Messrs. Reeves's assurance, it was decided to carry on as heretofore. Mr. D. C. Rowatt (for many years a vice-president) was elected a life member of the club. On the election of officers two new vice-presidents were chosen. The president, secretary, treasurer, captains, and auditors were re-elected, and five new members were elected to the committee. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

Victorian State Championship.—Mr. Gunner Gundersen has carried off this event for the fourth time running and the eighth time in all! The table of the recently completed tournament is as follows:—

	W.	D.	L.	Total.
G. Gundersen	15	2	1	16
C. G. Steele	10	5	3	12½
M. H. Read	11	1	6	11½
E. B. Loughran	8	4	6	10
N. Spielvogel	6	6	6	9
G. Harrison	8	1	9	8½
W. F. Coultas	7	2	9	8
C. Moulin	4	4	10	6
Henry Tate	3	6	9	6
A. Burr	2	1	15	2½

Burr retired after 9, and Coultas after 10 rounds.

The *Australasian* points out that the champion's record for the past four years is 53 games played: 46 won, 3 drawn, 4 lost. On the present occasion his only loss was to Read; but he was apparently lucky in his game in the 10th round, in which his opponent offered draw, overrating Gundersen's attack. We shall publish the full score of the game in our next issue.

The mid-summer meeting of the New York State Chess Association at Rochester, N.Y., seems to have been spoilt by the shortly previous gathering at Rye Beach (recorded in our last issue, p. 269), for only three players competed at Rochester. The local amateur, Kenneth S. Howard, won a double-round tournament, with a score of two wins and two draws, the other players being Dr. F. Searle and Z. A. Stopinski.

The curious situation has now arisen that Mr. Howard is the official champion of New York State, but Kupchik, winner of the Rye Beach tournament, is undoubtedly the champion player in the State, and apparently holds the Rice Silver King, the trophy having been put up for contest at Rye Beach. *The American Chess Bulletin* says that the untangling of the situation requires the services of a Philadelphia lawyer, and appropriately suggests Mr. Walter Penn Shipley as arbitrator.

According to our latest advices from Chicago the contest for the championship of the Western States was providing some surprises. After six rounds the Toronto player, J. S. Morrison, was leading with a clean score, having defeated Lasker, Moorman, Beckman, Winter, Gilman and Gessner. Second place was occupied by the Serbian master, Boris Kostich with five wins, and one game adjourned against Showalter. Edward Lasker also fell a victim to Kostich.

In the second round Showalter went down to one of our subscribers, L. J. Isaacs, of Chicago, in a Ruy Lopez, which Showalter defended as follows :—1 P—K 4, P—K 4 ; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—Q B 3 ; 3 B—Kt 5 P—Q R 3 ; 4 B—R 4, Kt—B 3 ; 5 Castles, P—Q 3 ; 6 P—Q 4, P—Q Kt 4 ; 7 P×P, P×P ; 8 Q×Q ch, Kt×Q. We hope to publish the full score of this encounter, together with the game between Morrison and Lasker, in our next issue.

At the annual meeting of the Birmingham Chess Club on October 8th it was reported that the membership had increased during the year. Mr. John James was elected president, and Mr. J. T. Miles hon. secretary. Twenty-two players competed in a handicap contest, the prize winners being : first, A. J. Mackenzie ; second, F. Whitworth ; third, G. E. Sherwin ; fourth, C. Moore. After the business meeting, which was presided over by Mr. S. J. A. Lane, the veteran English master, J. H. Blackburne, contested twenty-two games simultaneously, winning 19 and drawing three. We congratulate Mr. Blackburne on this tangible evidence of recovery from his recent thrilling experience of air raids. Subsequently he visited the Liverpool and Manchester Clubs. At Liverpool on October 12th he encountered 20 opponents, winning 13 and drawing 7 games. There was quite a number of good players amongst his opponents. At the Manchester Club on the previous day he met 21 players, winning 17 games, drawing 3, and losing 1. These are truly marvellous performances for a man of Mr. Blackburne's years.

The Hungarian town of Kassa, which was the scene of some of the late Rudolf Charousek's earliest triumphs, has this summer witnessed the nearest approach to a master tournament which has so far been held in any of the enemy countries during the present war. From August 5th to 19th a single-round contest between 12 players was fought out, under the auspices of the Hungarian Chess Association, the final table being as follows:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Score.
1 Reti	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	10 I.
2 Vidmar	0	—	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	8 II.
3 Breyer	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ III. &
4 Schlechter ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ IV.
5 Asztalos	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	0	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ V.
6 Z. Balla	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ VI. &
7 Grünfeld	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ VII.
8 Mieses	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
9 Balogh	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	3
10 Brach	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	—	1	0	1	3
11 Havasi	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
12 Foeldes	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

A minor tournament was won by Franz Balla.

Vice-president Councillor John A. Guy occupied the chair at the annual general meeting of the Bradford Club on October 1st. The report presented by the hon. secretary (Mr. F. Walton) stated that the membership now stands at 146. During the season one match had been played, against Leeds, on January 19th, each side scoring 12 points. The handicap contest for the Priestman Trophy was won by Mr. H. L. Brooke; second, Mr. J. R. Deacon; third, Mr. J. W. Morton. The prizes, 21s., 15s., and 8s., were presented by the club president, Mr. Harry Sowden. The entrance fees (18s. 6d.) were given to the Bradford Khaki Club. The Good Companion Club problem solving contest, held on February 26th, resulted as follows:—

1st	Mr. A. G. Conde	12 correct in 62 minutes.
2nd	Mr. I. M. Brown	12 „ 65 „
3rd	Mr. H. L. Brooke	11 „ 65 „
4th	Mr. F. L. Yates	10 „ 72 „

A lightning contest on April 18th was won by Mr. Yates; second, Mr. H. L. Brooke.

The financial statement showed funds in hand, £65 10s. In addition there is £8 8s. subscriptions still to collect.

All the officials were re-elected. It is hoped to arrange matches this season with Leeds and Huddersfield.

The Bradford Club meets at the Central Café, Tyrrel Street, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Visitors from other towns are always welcome.

We are indebted to the hon. secretary of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Club for a copy of the printed report for year ending September 30th, which was submitted and adopted at the annual meeting on Oct.

5th. No matches were contested during the year, but the tournaments were conducted as usual, and resulted as follows :—

Championship Cup—H. Pinkerton and H. Parsons tied for first place, but Pinkerton won on the play-off. C. B. Caple took third place.

For the Federation Cup H. Pemberton was first with 9.72 points (penalised .50); S. W. Viveash second with 8.85 points (penalised .50); F. R. Rickman third with 7.25. All are class 1 players.

The Old Handicap Cup was won by L. C. Bernard (class 3) with 12 points; G. B. Caple second, $9\frac{1}{2}$ points; S. W. Viveash third, 8 points (penalised 1 point).

The Junior Cup was secured by G. F. Spashett, score $12\frac{1}{2}$; second and third, H. C. Betts and A. R. Munro, each with 11 points.

The membership stands at 53, and there is a cash balance of £21 15s. 5d.

The officials were all re-elected: President, Mr. H. I. Crawford, C.M.G. (sixth successive year in office); hon. secretary, Mr. W. J. Matthews. The club meets on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the Royal West of England Academy, Queen's Road, Clifton. This season all the tournaments will proceed on the usual lines.

The Hampstead Chess Club opened its 34th winter season on Saturday, 12th October, with an exhibition of blindfold play by Mr. R. C. Griffith, the club and ex-British champion, who played six games simultaneously, making the fine score against strong opposition of four wins and two draws. The first rounds in the three level trophy tournaments (Championship, Vice-Presidents' Tournament, and the North Tournament), and in the Continuous Winter Handicap, will be played on Saturday, November 2nd. Several matches have been arranged for the present season, and the programme also includes simultaneous play, consultation games and lectures. A return correspondence match with Cambridge Town is in progress. The respective playing committees are: Cambridge Town—W. H. Gunston, B. Goulding Brown, T. Gosset, and C. P. Butt; Hampstead—R. C. Griffith, W. E. Bonwick, and J. H. White. In the Summer Tourney, which concluded on September 28th, the following took prizes: 1st, R. C. Griffith, A1 (84%); 2nd, J. H. White, A1 (78%); 3rd, W. G. Heatlie, A3 (66%); 4th, J. Fleming, A2 (64%). Consolation prizes were won by G. W. Bedford for the best score against the prize winners, and by R. Harris for the greatest number of games. The club meets on Tuesday and Saturday evenings all the year round at Stanfield House, Prince Arthur Road, N.W. 3, the subscription is 7s. 6d. per annum with an entrance fee of 2s. 6d., and ladies are eligible for membership. The hon. secretary is Mr. J. H. White, 23, Temple Gardens, Golders Green, N.W. 4.

The Hastings and St. Leonards Chess Club, whose headquarters have been at the Queen's Hotel from 1887 to this year (almost without a break) has been obliged to move, as the hotel required the use of the club room. A house has been rented at 27, Havelock Road, Hastings, facing the Memorial, three minutes from the Hastings station, and at the centre of all the tramway systems. The club retains the first floor

for the use of its members. From the club room there is a nice view of the sea. Over £100 had to be provided for furnishing, alterations, and decorations; this has been raised and the session started free of debt. The rooms are not so handsome as at the Queen's Hotel, but the members have a very central place, which is open every day and all day, instead of only twice a week. The annual subscription for residents is 15s., non-residents 7s. 6d.

The annual meeting was held in the new club house on Saturday, September 30th, Mr. H. F. Cheshire, senior vice-president, in the chair. The members had to deplore the sudden death of their president, Mr. Wilson Crewdson, who passed away during the summer, on the very day appointed for opening the new premises.

A vote of hearty congratulation was passed to Mrs. Horace Chapman, one of the vice-presidents, on what the War Cabinet described as "the unrivalled feat of arms" of her son-in-law, General Sir Edmund Allenby.

Mr. H. Rodney was elected president. Mr. Lucas, who has been a valuable treasurer to the club for a number of years, wished to retire from office, and he was elected one of the vice-presidents. Mr. H. E. Dobell was elected to the vacant treasuryship, and Mr. A. G. Ginner re-elected hon. secretary.

The annual meeting of the Lincolnshire County Chess Association was held at the Arcadia Café, Lincoln, when the secretary, Mr. J. H. Todd, gave a satisfactory report.

A correspondence match has just been concluded with Cornwall, resulting in a win for Lincolnshire by 16 games to 8.

LINCOLNSHIRE.		CORNWALL.	
H. Moss	½	C. T. Bennett	½
A. M. Sparke	1	Rev. T. H. Moyle	0
J. Parker	1	A. Mayne	0
W. B. Keeling	1	Rev. C. J. Harper	0
F. G. Beverley	1	F. Hockham	0
J. H. Todd	1	A. G. Essery	0
T. Bundock	1	R. Lean	0
G. H. Hill	1	Rev. J. E. Clennell	0
F. H. Weighell	½	Rev. H. J. Luxton	½
J. T. Harper	1	B. F. Wadham	0
G. J. Sparke	1	E. H. Best	0
Rev. A. Leakey	*½	Rev. G. T. Hammond	½
H. E. Reade	1	Wm. Boxhall	0
Rev. A. K. Chignell	0	A. Y. Oag	1
D. Briggs	1	C. L. Bartle	0
Rev. George E. Stevenson	½	A. C. Glover	½
G. H. Cresswell	1	J. K. James	0
E. J. Baldock	1	R. C. Cripps	0
Dr. Loughton Smith	0	Frank Barrett	1
J. E. Turner	½	Dr. S. Kendall	½
S. Croft	0	D. B. Peacock	1
E. Croft	0	Wm. Barrett	1
D. Langden	†	S. R. Harry	†
H. Chafer	½	C. T. Cheese	½
C. W. Godson	0	A. F. Penrose	1

We have much pleasure in publishing the results of play in the Lightning Tournament at the Gambit Café, Bridge Row, London, E.C., on October 5th, in aid of the British Chess Federation Permanent Investment Fund.

Eight teams of seven players each were divided into two sections as follows:—

SECTION A.	1	2	3	4	Won.	Total.	Team Captain.
1 "Free Lances" ..	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	R. H. S. Stevenson.
2 Hampstead	$6\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	6	2	$14\frac{1}{2}$	R. C. Griffith.
3 Leyton	6	5	—	3	2	14	F. W. Markwick.
4 Kent	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	—	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$	W. W. White.

Hampstead and Leyton each won two matches, but Hampstead won the section by $\frac{1}{2}$ point.

SECTION B.	1	2	3	4	Won.	Total.	Team Captain.
1 Gambit	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	E. Coombs.
2 West London ..	$3\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	Mrs. R. P. Michell.
3 Metropolitan ..	3	2	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	J. H. Blake.
4 Surrey	6	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	G. A. Felce.

FINAL ROUND.

HAMPSTEAD.	WEST LONDON.
R. C. Griffith	F. Downey
J. H. White	Rev. W. A. Cunningham Craig ..
W. E. Bonwick	C. F. Ford
E. M. Jellie	E. T. Jesty
H. Rowson	H. H. Kinsey
E. Busvine	J. W. H. Saybourne
P. J. Rossi	H. Fannell
5	2

The prizes (donated by Messrs. W. Garraway and W. W. White) were presented by Mrs. Joughin. Each member of the winning team received one; also Messrs. Saybourne (4) and Jesty ($3\frac{1}{2}$), the chief scorers in the runners-up.

As a result of the competition £4 will be added to the Federation Permanent Fund.

We commend the spirited initiative of Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, the originator and conductor of these tournaments, to the officials of all county associations and also to the hon. secretary of each leading provincial club. It is easy to see that if the good example set by Mr. Stevenson is followed in the provinces quite a substantial sum can be raised for the benefit of the British Chess Federation, which deserves the support of every chess player in the United Kingdom.

The seventeenth annual general meeting of the Devon County Chess Association was held at Exeter on the 5th October, about 26 members being present, under the chairmanship of the Rev. A. H. M.

Hare, in the absence through illness of Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood, the president.

Letters of regret for non-attendance were reported as having been received from Sir Robert Newman, Bt., M.P., Mr. H. Rodney, president of the Metropolitan Chess Club, and twenty others.

Mr. George W. Cutler, the hon. secretary and treasurer, read his report and presented his statement of accounts which were respectively adopted and passed.

No matches were played in the Southern Counties Chess Union Over-the board Championship, nor will any be played this year, the Union having suspended the competition owing to the war.

In the final round of the S.C.C.U. Seventh Correspondence Championship Competition, Devon defeated Middlesex by 16 to 14. This is the second time Devon has won the Championship.

In the first round of the Eighth Competition Devon had a "bye." In the second (the semi-final) round Hants beat Devon. The final figures have not yet been ascertained, but Devon's defeat will be by six or more points.

A friendly correspondence match was played with Cornwall, the result being: Devon 19½, Cornwall 9½. Another match has been arranged for this year.

Four clubs (through their champions) competed for the "Thomas Winter-Wood Memorial Trophy," and in the final round Mr. G. F. H. Packer, the Plymouth Club champion, defeated the Torquay Club champion. This is the seventh time the Plymouth Club has secured the trophy.

The "E. J. Winter-Wood Cup" (Individual Championship of Devon) competition was again amalgamated with the "Trophy" competition. Accordingly Mr. G. F. H. Packer is the champion of Devon. The same plan will be adopted this season.

The matches in the "Bremridge Cup" and "Moyle Cup" competitions had to be played by correspondence, subject to the proviso that any two clubs having to play each other, might, if they mutually agreed to do so, play over-the-board. This year the same regulations will govern these competitions, and the Association will present a prize of £1 is. to the club which wins each of the cups.

Four clubs competed for the Bremridge Cup, and four for the Moyle Cup. The Exeter Club won both cups, the former for the fourth time, and the latter for the third time. The Paignton v. Torquay Bremridge Cup match was played over-the-board, as were also the Newton Abbot v. Teignmouth and Sheldon Moyle Cup matches, the first of which was a draw. In the final Moyle Cup round, war work prevented Newton Abbot securing a team for a correspondence match, and Exeter was unable to play over-the-board.

The membership of the Association fell from 193 to 186. This year another club, namely the Devonport Constructive Draughtsmen's Chess Club, has affiliated itself to the Association, and has entered for the Moyle Cup competition.

During the year the Association lost three members by death: genial Mr. W. J. Bearne, of Paignton; Colonel Cardew, and Prebendary Wodehouse; all supporters of the Association from its foundation.

Thanks were accorded to the *Devon and Exeter Gazette*, the *Western Daily Mercury*, *The British Chess Magazine*, and *The Chess Amateur* for the publicity given to Devon chess doings; and also to Mr. W. H. Hardwick, hon. auditor.

The Association's financial position is a highly satisfactory one. The receipts during the year were £32 6s. 10d., and the expenditure £21 12s. 3d. The balance in hand on the 30th September (including £47 10s. invested in £50 Five per cent. War Stock) was £71 11s. 6d.

The president, the hon. secretary and treasurer, and the other officers were re-elected, as were also Mr. Edwin Palmer and Mr. Carslake Winter-Wood on the Committee of the Council. Mr. A. W. Peet having resigned from the Committee, Mr. C. Greville-Page (hon. secretary and treasurer of the Torquay Chess Club) was elected.

The president repeated his annual kindness in providing the tea, and the hon. secretary was instructed to convey to him the meeting's appreciation of his liberality, its great regret at his illness, and its earnest hope for a speedy and complete recovery.

After tea the usual "pick-up" match took place, the result of which was: Mr. Labone's team 4½, Mr. T. Taylor's team 1½.

S.C.C.U. 8th Correspondence Championship Competition, Semi-final round, played from April 14th to September 14th, 1918.

HANTS.					DEVON.				
F. J. H. Elwell	..	..	..	I	Henry Erskine	..	..	..	0
J. S. West	..	..	..	†½	P. Motley	..	..	..	†½
F. N. Braund	..	..	..	0	G. F. Thompson	..	..	..	I
H. D. Osborn	..	..	..	*½	H. J. H. Cope	..	..	..	*½
H. Balson	..	..	..	I	R. S. Owen	..	..	..	0
H. G. Bockett-Pugh	..	..	..	½	Spencer Cox	..	..	..	½
W. S. Mackie	..	..	..	I	G. F. H. Packer	..	..	..	0
Spencer Clarke	..	..	..	*½	H. J. Mansfield	..	..	..	*½
H. A. Way	..	..	..	½	F. Pitt Fox	..	..	..	½
J. S. Flower	..	..	..	½	E. L. Jackson	..	..	..	½
S. D. Caws	..	..	..	*I	R. C. McCarthy	..	..	..	*0
L. Illingworth	..	..	..	I	Rev. J. Julian Smith	..	..	..	0
E. Parsons	..	..	..	*0	W. H. Maunders	..	..	..	*I
C. Cornford	..	..	..	½	Mrs. Boyd	..	..	..	½
W. F. Masom	..	..	..	*½	Thos. N. Whitby	..	..	..	*½
A. C. Whitcher	..	..	..	½	C. E. Harby	..	..	..	½
F. G. Binning	..	..	..	*I	W. E. Baines	..	..	..	*0
P. E. J. Talbot	..	..	..	I	Rev. H. R. Kruger	..	..	..	0
Lieut. E. H. McGrath	..	..	..	*I	Wm. J. May	..	..	..	*0
W. H. Winter	..	..	..	I	F. Mayor	..	..	..	0
E. E. Weedon	..	..	..	I	A. E. Mendel	..	..	..	0
C. Parsons	..	..	..	0	Thos. W. Bourne	..	..	..	I
H. J. Penwill	..	..	..	½	A. Leonard Noake	..	..	..	½
H. S. Overmass	..	..	..	½	Edwin Palmer	..	..	..	½
H. W. Ashton	..	..	..	0	Hedley Palmer	..	..	..	I
A. J. Taylor	..	..	..	I	A. P. Waterfield	..	..	..	0
P. Grimshaw	..	..	..	*0	Dr. F. B. Fisher	..	..	..	*I
J. B. Withers	..	..	..	†½	J. Alfred Moyle	..	..	..	†½
Rev. W. Proctor	..	..	..	I	Rev. Edmund D. Southcomb	..	..	..	0
W. W. Royal	..	..	..	0	Robert Austin	..	..	..	I

18

12

* Agreed by Conductors. † Adjudicated by Mr. Blackburne.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

Game played by correspondence at Board 4 in the match between Middlesex and Kent.

GAME No. 4,507.

Ponziani Opening.

- | WHITE.
W. M. BROOKE
(Kent). | BLACK.
P. HEALEY
(Middlesex). |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 P—B 3 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| In the September number of this magazine Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski advocated the defence 3... P—B 4. | |
| 4 P—Q 4 | 4 P—Q 4 |
| 5 B—Q Kt 5 | 5 Kt×P |
| As this move leads to the loss of a Pawn, B—Q 2 is preferable. | |
| 6 Kt×P | 6 P—Q R 3 |
| 7 Q—B 3 | 7 B—K 3 |
| 8 B×Kt ch | 8 P×B |
| 9 Kt×P | 9 Q—Q 3 |
| 10 Kt—K 5 | 10 Q—Q Kt 3 |
| 11 Castles | 11 B—K 2 |
| 12 Q—K 3 | 12 Kt—Q 3 |
| 13 R—K sq | 13 Castles (K R) |
| 14 Kt—Q 2 | 14 Kt—B 4 |
| 15 Q—Q 3 | 15 P—B 4 |
| 16 Kt (Q 2)—B 3 | 16 P—B 5 |
| This rather limits the future usefulness of the Q B. P×P seems stronger. | |
| 17 Q—K 2 | 17 K R—K sq |
| 18 P—K R 3 | 18 P—K Kt 3 |
| 19 Kt—Kt 5 | 19 B—B 3 |
| 20 P—K Kt 4 | 20 Kt—Kt 2 |
| 21 B—K 3 | 21 R—K 2 |

See Diagram.

22 Kt×P (Q B 4)

An interesting position is now reached, and one of some complication; the sacrifice seems sound, though perhaps a stronger continuation might be found than that actually adopted after 23 P—Q 5.

22 P×Kt

23 P—Q 5 23 B×Kt P

.....Q—Kt 4 might be considered here, and the following play

might result: 23... Q—Kt 4; 24 Kt—K 4, B—R 5; 25 P×B, Kt×P; 26 Kt—Q 6, &c.

24 Q×B 24 Q×Kt P

.....Here Q—Kt 2 seems better, as the Q is out of play after capturing the Pawn.

25 P—Q 6 25 R—K 4

.....R—K sq is better here.

26 Q—B 3 26 Q R—K sq

27 Q×B 27 Q—Kt 2

28 R (K sq)—Q Kt sq 28 Q—Q 4

29 P—Q 7

Giving up the Pawn to enable the Bishop to play to Q 4.

30 B—Q 4 29 Q×P

31 Q×R 30 Kt—R 4

32 B×R 31 R×Q

33 R—Kt 8 ch 32 P—B 3

34 Q R—Q Kt sq 33 K—Kt 2

35 R (Kt 8)—Kt 7 34 K—R 3

36 Kt—B 7 ch 35 Q—Q 4

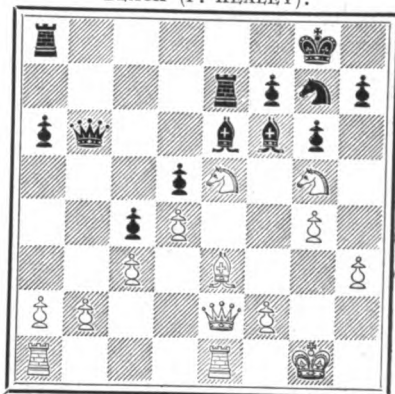
37 B—Q 6 36 K—Kt 2

37 Resigns

.....Whatever Black does, mate or loss of Queen follow speedily, as an examination of the position will show.

Position after Black's 21st move:—

BLACK (P. HEALEY).



WHITE (W. M. BROOKE).

The following is an off-hand game played last August by Mr. A. West, of Yeovil, against a well-known Lancashire amateur. The notes are by the winner.

GAME No. 4,508.

Centre Counter.

WHITE. A. WEST.	BLACK. A. N. OTHER.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P×P	2 Q×P
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—Q sq
4 P—Q 4	4 P—Q B 3
5 B—Q B 4	5 Kt—K B 3
6 Kt—B 3	6 B—B 4
7 Kt—K 5	7 P—K 3
8 P—K Kt 4	8 B—Kt 3
9 P—K R 4	9 P—K R 4

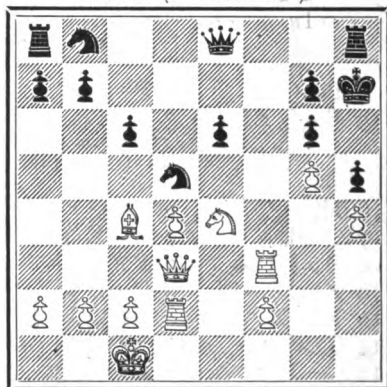
.....The moves so far are very similar to those in Game No. 4,480 in the August *B.C.M.* White's P—K Kt 4 is there said to be a novelty. It is, however, an old-stager in such variations.

10 P—Kt 5	10 Kt—Q 4
.....10.., B—K 5 obviously would not do, because of 11 P×Kt, B×R; 12 B×K P!	
11 Kt×B	11 P×Kt
12 Q—Q 3	12 K—B 2
13 R—R 3	13 Q—K sq
14 B—Q 2	14 K—Kt sq
15 Castles (Q R)	15 B—Q 3

16 Kt—K 4	16 B—B 5
17 R—B 3	17 B×B ch
18 R×B	18 K—R 2?

.....An amusing way of committing suicide!

Position after Black's 18th move:—
BLACK (A. N. OTHER).



WHITE (A. WEST).	
19 Kt—Q 6	19 Q—K 2
20 Q×P ch!	20 Resigns

Game played at the summer meeting of the New York State Chess Association in July. Kupchik, as we stated last month, won the tournament. His opponent on this occasion is one of the younger generation of American players. The game is a good example of a premature advance of P—K B 4—B 5 leading to a weak Pawn position; but Borocho's collapse after the exchange of Queens was further hastened by his 25th move.

GAME No. 4,509.

Ruy Lopez (by transposition).

WHITE. H. BOROCHOW.	BLACK. A. KUPCHIK.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	6 Kt×P	6 B—Q 2
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	7 Castles	7 B—K 2
3 Kt—B 3	3 P—Q 3	8 P—B 4	8 Castles
4 B—Kt 5	4 Kt—B 3	9 B×Kt	9 P×B
5 P—Q 4	5 P×P	10 P—B 5	10 R—K sq
		11 Q—B 3	11 P—B 4
		12 K Kt—K 2	12 B—B 3

13 B—B 4	13 R—Kt sq	22 Kt—K 2	22 B—K 4
14 P—Q Kt 3	14 Q—B sq	23 B×B	23 Kt×B
15 Kt—Kt 3	15 Q—R 3	24 R—Q B 3	24 R—Kt 5
16 Q—Q 3	16 Q×Q	25 P—Q 4	25 P×P
17 P×Q	17 Kt—Q 2	26 R—Kt 3	26 K—R sq
18 Q R—B sq	18 B—B 3	27 R—B 4	27 P—Q 6
19 Kt—K R 5	19 B—Q 5 ch	28 Kt—B 3	28 P×P
20 K—R sq	20 P—R 4	29 P—R 3	29 R—B 5
21 R—Q B 2	21 P—R 5	30 Resigns	

The following was the game which Mr. G. Gundersen lost in the 12th round of the Victorian Championship, after winning his previous eleven games off the reel. Of the notes, those marked (A.) are from *The Australasian*.

GAME No. 4,510.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE. M. READ.	BLACK. G. GUNDERSEN.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—Q B 3
4 B—Kt 5	
P—Q 4 is almost invariably played by White at this stage, if indeed he has not played it earlier, which is usually the case. But perhaps Mr. Read wished to get away from the books.	
	4 Kt—Q 5
5 Kt×Kt	
In view of what might have happened on the 7th move, White should simply retire the B to K 2.	
	5 P×Kt
6 Kt—K 2	6 Q—K Kt 4!
7 Kt×P	
This should have been fatal, for with 7... Q—Q B 4; 8 P—Q B 3, P—K 4, Black could have won a piece at a low price. 7... Q×Kt P would only have led to equality.	
	7 B—B 4?
8 Kt—B 3	8 Q×Kt P
9 R—B sq	9 P—Q R 3
10 B—K 2	10 Kt—B 3
11 P—Q 4	11 B—B sq
12 P—K 5	12 Kt—Kt 5
13 B—K B 4	

White hopes to trap the Q, otherwise 13 P—K R 3, Kt—R 3; 14 B×Kt is a good continuation.

In this Black dare not play 13... Q×R P, as with 14 Kt—Kt sq White would win the Kt (A.).

13 B—K 2
14 B—Kt 3 14 P—B 4
.....Spoiling White's plan; but Black is still in an awkward position.

15 R—K Kt sq 15 Q—R 6
16 B—B sq 16 Q—R 4
.....If Q—R 3, 17 P—K R 3 would win the Kt (A.).

17 B—K 2 17 Castles
18 Kt—Q 2 18 Q—Kt 3
.....Now it is very hard to find a reasonably good move for Black, since with his undeveloped QB he cannot afford to sacrifice a P. There is something to be said, however, for 18... Q—R 6.

19 B—K B 4 19 Kt—K 6
.....Ingenious looking, but inadequate.

20 R×Q 20 Kt×Q
21 R—Kt 3 21 Kt×Kt P

....Overlooking White's reply. Better 21... Kt×B P; 22 K×Kt, B—R 5 (A.) Even then the odds would be much in favour of White.

22 P—Q R 4 22 R—Kt sq
23 R—R 2 and wins.

The rest is comparatively plain sailing. An interesting though faulty game.

The following game, in spite of its indecisive conclusion, was one of the most interesting in the recent Dutch congress at Arnhem.

GAME No. 4,510.

Four Knights.

WHITE. BLACK.
M. MARCHAND. W. A. T. SCHELFHOUT.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 Kt—B 3 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 P—Q 3 |
| 5 P—Q 4 | 5 B—Q 2 |
| 6 Castles | 6 B—K 2 |
| 7 B—Kt 5 | 7 Castles |
| 8 R—K sq A | 8 P×P |
| 9 Kt×P | 9 Kt×Kt |
| 10 Q×Kt | 10 P—B 3 |
| 11 B—K 2 | 11 B—K 3 |
| 12 Q R—Q sq | 12 Q—R 4 |
| 13 Q—Q 2 | 13 K R—Q sq |

See Diagram

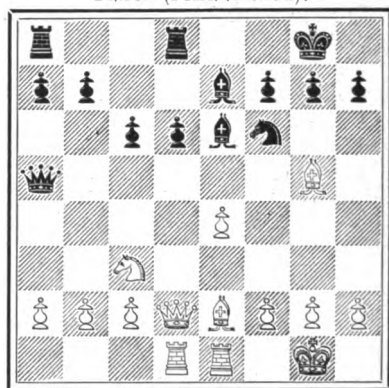
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 14 Kt—Q 5 | 14 Q×Q |
| 15 Kt×B ch | 15 K—B sq |
| 16 R×Q | 16 Kt×P |
| 17 Kt×P | 17 P×Kt |
| 18 B×R | 18 Kt×R |
| 19 B—B 7 | 19 P—Q 4 |
| 20 B—R 6 | 20 R—K sq |
| 21 B—Kt 7 | 21 Kt—B 5 |
| 22 P—Q Kt 3 | 22 R—K 2 |
| 23 B—B 4 | 23 R×B |
| 24 P×Kt | 24 P×P |

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 25 B—K 5 | 25 P—K R 3 |
| 26 P—B 4 | 26 B—B 4 |
| 27 R—K 2 | 27 R—Kt 8 ch |
| 28 K—P 2 | 28 R—Q B 8 |
| 29 P—B 3 | 29 R—B 7 |
| 30 R×R | 30 B×R |
| 31 K—K 3 | and a few moves later a draw was agreed upon. |

Position after Black's 13th move :—

K R—Q sq

BLACK (SCHELFHOUT).



WHITE (MARCHAND).

The well-known young London amateur, Second Lieut. R. H. V. Scott, though both gassed and temporarily buried at the front, has shown his usual energy, and, being no longer fit for general service, is evidently still more than merely fit over the board. He has been playing a series of games in London against Mr. D. Miller, of which the following are two interesting examples.

GAME No. 4,512.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| D. MILLER. | R. H. V. SCOTT. |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 B—B 4 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 P—K 3 |

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 4 P—K 3 | 4 Kt—K B 3 |
| 5 Q—Kt 3 | 5 Q—B sq |
| 6 P×P | 6 P×P |
| 7 Kt×P | 7 Kt×Kt |
| 8 Q×Kt | 8 B—Kt 5 ch |

9 B—Q 2	9 B×B ch	16 Q—B 4	16 P—Q Kt 4 !
10 K×B 1	10 Castles	17 Q—B 3	17 Q—Q 2
11 Kt—B 3 ?	11 R—Q sq	18 B—Kt 3	18 Q R—B sq
12 Q—Kt 3	12 P—B 4	19 K—K sq	19 Kt×Kt
13 B—B 4	13 P×P	20 Q×Kt	20 Q—Kt 2
14 B×P ch	14 K—R sq	21 Q—K B 4	21 Q×Kt P
15 Kt×P	15 Kt—B 3	22 Resigns.	

GAME No. 4513.

Queen's Pawn.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
R. H. V. SCOTT.		D. MILLER.	
1 P—Q 4		15 P—R 3	15 P—Q 5
2 Kt—K B 3		16 P—B 4	16 Kt—K 2
3 P—B 3		17 P—Q Kt 4	17 Kt—Kt 3
4 B—B 4		18 P—B 5	18 Q—K 2
5 P—K 3		19 P—Kt 4	19 Kt—B 5 !
6 Q Kt—Q 2		20 K—R 2	20 B×P
7 P×P ?		21 P×B	21 Kt×P ch
8 B—Q 3		22 K—Kt 3	22 R—B 3
9 B×B		23 Kt—R 4	23 Kt×P !
10 Castles		24 Kt(Q2)—B 3	24 Kt(B7)×B
11 P—K 4		25 R—R sq	25 P—B 4
12 P—K R 3 ?		26 Q—B 4 ch	26 K—R sq
13 Q—B 2		27 P×P	27 P—K 5
14 K R—K sq		28 Kt—Kt 6 ch	28 R×Kt ch
		29 P×R	29 Kt—K 7 ch
		And mates in seven.	

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to
Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

L'Italia Scacchistica.—The two-move tourney of this Italian magazine has been concluded, the judges being E. E. Westbury, of Birmingham, and Vittorio de Barbieri, of Genoa. The joint award is: 1st and 2nd prizes (*ex æquo*), C. Guarini and A. Mari; 3rd, A. Bottacchi; 4th and 5th (*ex æquo*), C. Guarini and G. W. Chandler; 6th, R. G. Thomson; 7th, C. Mansfield; 8th, G. Guidelli; 9th, A. Bottacchi. Hon. mens.: C. Guarini, A. Bottacchi, A. M. Sparke, T. N. Belli, R. G. Thomson (2), and A. G. Corrias.

1st and 2nd prizes, by C. Guarini, Naples (*ex æquo*).—White: K at K R 7; Q at K B 5; Rs at Q 2 and Q B 8; B at K B 8; Kts at K 2 and 6; Ps at K B 3, K 5 and Q Kt 3. Black: K at Q 4; Q at Q R 5; Rs at Q Kt 5 and Q R 4; Bs at K 6 and Q 6; Kts at Q Kt 4 and 7; Ps at K Kt 2 and K B 5. Mate in two.

1st and 2nd prizes (*ex æquo*), by A. Mari and Ferrara.—White: K at Q R sq; Q at Q R 5; Rs at K B 3 and Q Kt 4; Bs at K R sq and Q Kt 2; Kts at K 3 and Q R 4; Ps at K 2 and Q B 4. Black: K at K 5;

Q at K B sq ; Rs at K R 5 and 6 ; Bs at K 2 and Q Kt 8 ; Kts at K B 2 and Q Kt 4 ; Ps at K R 4, K Kt 2, Q 2, and Q R 2. Mate in two.
 3rd prize, by A. Bottacchi Cannero.—White : K at K R 4 ; Q at K Kt 8 ; R at Q B 3 ; Bs at K Kt 3 and K B 5 ; Kts at K 2 and 6. Black : K at Q 4 ; Rs at Q R 5 and 6 ; Bs at Q sq and Q B 3 ; Kts at Q 2 and Q B 5 ; Ps at K B 3, Q 3 and Q R 7. Mate in two.

A Problem Curiosity.—It will be remembered we reproduced at page 220 a problem by A. G. Corrias (a first prize winner), which was afterwards discovered to be cooked. *The Sunday Times* also printed the position, but incorrectly. The effect was that strangely enough the unauthorised setting admits of but one solution, which has quite a neat point. We give it here as it is a matter of at least a little interest.

White : K at K 3 ; R at K R sq ; B at K sq ; Kts at Q B 2 and Q R 6 ; Ps at Q B 5 and 6. Black : K at Q R 4 ; P at Q Kt 5. Mate in three.

Solution : 1 Kt—Q 4, K—R 5 ; 2 B—B 3 ! &c. If 1 . . , K × Kt ; 2 B—Kt 3, &c.

Sussex C.P. Fraternity.—“Fraternity Saturday” was held on the 12th October at Brighton, when the ordinary business of the meeting was postponed in order that a discourse by Mr. B. G. Laws on “Famous British Two-movers” should be followed by the well-attended gathering. A number of two-movers was exhibited on a wall board, and after explanation of salient features, questions on construction were considered and doubtful points cleared up, all of which tended to make the exposition instructive.

The Fraternity has sent out for the October solution contest 18 original two-movers. Mr. Godfrey Heathcote is the judge to place the principal positions in order of merit.

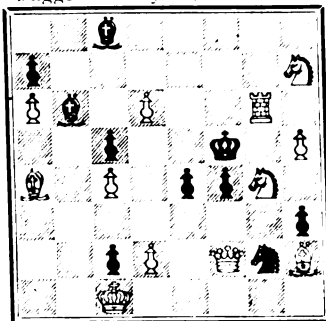
In the September spotting competition—namely, the solvers strive to place six problems in the order given by the judge—Mr. H. D'O. Bernard came out an easy winner in a remarkable forecast. He correctly placed the first three positions and two others one place out.

The Times, which by the way has rendered most useful service in the advance of the Fraternity and the B.C.P.S., alludes to the difference in the solvers' selections and the judge's choice. This is exactly what would be expected, and helps to demonstrate the futility of leaving a decision in the hands of solvers, especially of mixed ability. The editor, Mr. Tinsley, gives what he considers to be the best three, and if the object is to reflect on the award, which we do not believe to be the case, we think comparisons should be reserved until the judge's reviews or reasons are available. In Mr. Tinsley's selection one of the problems he favours was rejected on account of its having been anticipated. If ever evidence were wanted to prove the inefficacy of trusting a verdict to a band of solvers, it will be found in the fact that at least 19 of the 32 competitors voted for cooked problems ! Comment would be superfluous.

We expect Mr. Janet's article of "Painting the Lily" will bring out several cases of problems being altered by composers who see what appears to be opportunities for making desirable changes. We already have had several, and among them are those we now produce as being instructive exercises in construction.

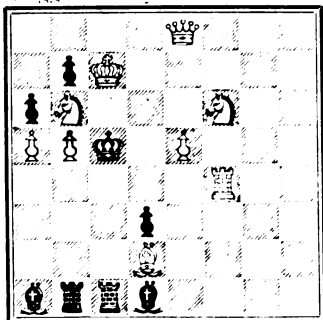
The first is sent by Mr. T. G. Hart, of Withernsea. He has taken for his object a two-mover by Mr. L. Cockburn, which was one of the positions given in a solving competition of the S.C.P.F.

Suggestion by T. G. HART.



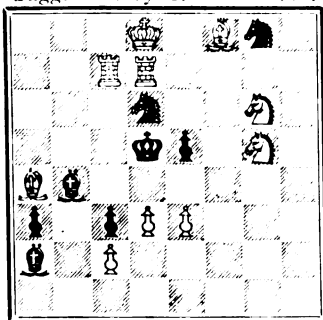
Mate in two.

Suggestion by VAN DER VEN.



Mate in two.

Suggestion by C. MANSFIELD.



Mate in two.

By L. Cockburn.—White: K at K R sq; Q at Q Kt 5; Rs at K Kt 6 and K B sq; Bs at K R 2 and Q R 2; Kts at K R 7 and K Kt 4; Ps at K R 5, K 5, Q 6, Q B 3 and Q R 3. Black: K at K B 4; R at Q Kt 6; B at Q B 4; Kts at K Kt 7 and Q Kt 3; Ps at K R 6, K B 5, K 5, Q 2 and Q R 5. Mate in two.

The next cases are forwarded by Mr. C. Mansfield. We do not know where or when the first was published.

By P. H. Mikkleson.—White: K at Q Kt 8; Q at K 8; R at K R 4; B at Q 2; Kts at K B 6 and Q Kt 6; Ps at K 5, Q Kt 5 and Q R 5. Black: K at Q B 4; Rs at Q B 8 and Q Kt 8; Bs at Q 8 and Q R 8; Ps at Q 6 and Q Kt 2. Mate in two.

By L. S. Penrose (G.C.C.P.C. Tourney).—White: K at K R 8; Rs at Q 8 and Q B 8; B at Q R 5; Kts at K Kt 7 and K 3; Ps at K B 4, Q 4 and Q B 3. Black: K at Q 3; Bs at Q Kt 4 and Q R 6; Kts at K B 3 and Q 2; Ps at K 2, 3, Q B 5, Q R 3 and 5. Mate in two.

It will be seen Mr. Mansfield has in this re-arrangement abolished the objection of the Black Pawn at Q R 4 and removed that following 1., P—K 4, where a dual appears probable, which latter probability assists the solver in fixing the key.

The two-mover "Zenith," which was provisionally awarded first prize in the *Tidscrift* tourney (*vide B.C.M.*, pages 249 and 279 of present volume) seems involved in some mystery. One of the judges has written to us that on an application to Mr. Alain C. White to put it to an originality test, he replied that a problem identical with "Zenith" was entered in the G.C.C.P.C. tourney (No. 1,534) in November last, and was rejected because of its being anticipated by Mr. W. Reilly. On the opening of "Zenith's" sealed envelope it was found that Mr. W. Reilly was the competitor! It is considered that some explanation is due from this composer. We do not know where Mr. Reilly's position originally appeared according to Mr. White's record, but in view of this incident it is not a little embarrassing to decide the rights of Mr. Brian Harley, who also, according to Mr. C. Mansfield, has a claim to a similar setting.

PAINTING THE LILY.

BY DR. F. B. FEAST.

I have read with extreme pleasure the article "Painting the Lily," and desire to record my agreement with the writer. It is not, however, easy to remove defects in all cases, especially in the compositions of experts, who must necessarily know the weak spot. Occasionally, as Mr. Janet shows, it can be done.

I personally am obsessed with a fascination for problems in which at least one variation exists employing all the White pieces on the board, though not necessarily the King. For instance, A. Ellerman's prize winner in the G.C.C.P.C. for January of this year (*vide B.C.M.*, March, p. 94), illustrating Black Knight play, has no variation employing all the White pieces so that the thrill of delight at having seen something decidedly new and sparkling is evanescent.

Now in the altered Pedito problem in the article, after $P \times Q$ and $R \times Q$, we have mates employing all the White pieces, yet the alteration is still extravagant, the Knight should be a Pawn, for moreover the utility of the White Bishop is increased.

In the justly-destined-to-immortality "Tube" Changed Mater another point arises: Should a Black piece be employed just to add variations or to reduplicate them? I hold it should not, and therefore I would remove the Knight at Ar.

I, too, have dealt with the problems of others, as Mr. Janet has done, and am tempted to give examples.

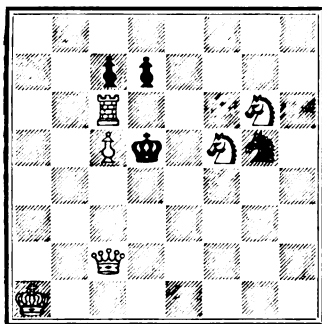
The dainty morsel by T. Breede was shown to have been anticipated by J. F. Moon (*vide B.C.M.*, 1901, p. 227). In A it will be noticed that a Black Pawn is saved. Mr. Alain C. White, in "Running the Gauntlet," writes "unquestionably the Rowland double theme comes next to Galitzky's in popularity among *en passant* line clearances," and our second example is an elaboration of this theme. Here the obvious reply to $Q \times K Kt$ should be $R \times P$. In B this has been done with the substitution of a Black Rook for Black Bishop and four Pawns.

The third problem, which by-the-by was anticipated by J. Jerabek in *Sachove Listy*, 1900 (White: K at K Kt 7; Q at Q Kt 4; Kts at K Kt 3 and K B 4; Ps at K 6 and Q 2. Black: K at K 4; B at

K R 2 ; Kt at K B 7 ; Ps at K Kt 3, 4, 5, K B 6, K 2, Q 4, and Q Kt 2. Mate in two, has a very crowded appearance, and by examining both problems, C has been evolved. The problem does not lose by becoming a threat instead of a block, two Pawns are saved, and an extra variation springing naturally from the position, but not of much moment, is added.

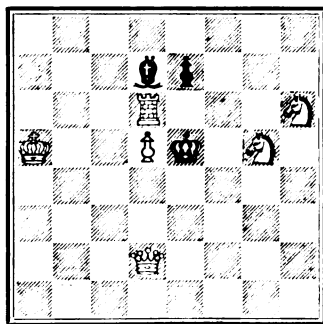
Other composers have "Painted the Lily," and I cull two examples, the first brilliantly, the second doubtfully, successful. In the Palkoska-Nemo case I am assuming the earlier appearance of Palkoska's problem, for I can hardly suppose that such a gem as Nemo's could have been unknown to Palkoska ; still I may be wrong. In any case the one is immortal whilst the other disappears into limbo. As to the other case, Dr. Mazel set out to represent the problem with its undoubtedly correct key—he referred to this fact when publishing his own, and has certainly succeeded, but with such a galaxy of force that one turns to the original with a feeling of relief. I am doubtful whether so economical a position as that of Fridlitzius can be presented with the improved key, and suggest it as a task to composers.

(1)
T. BREEDE, 1899.



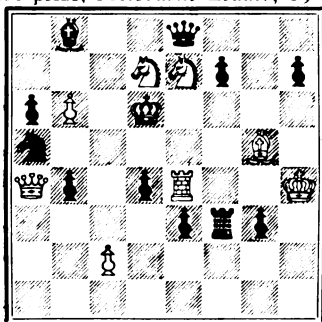
Mate in two.

(2)
A.



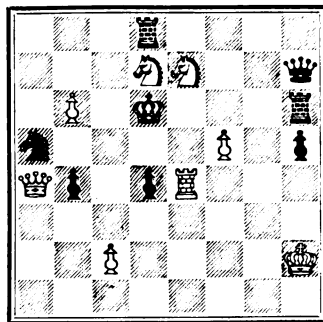
Mate in two.

(3)
J. J. O'KEEFE.
1st prize, *Melbourne Leader*, 1909.



Mate in two.

(4)
B.



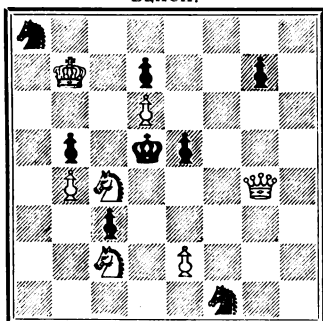
Mate in two.

(5)

J. KEEBLE.

1st prize, *Eastern Daily Express*, 1901.

BLACK.



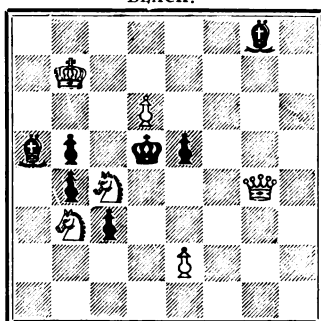
WHITE.

Mate in two.

(6)

C.

BLACK.



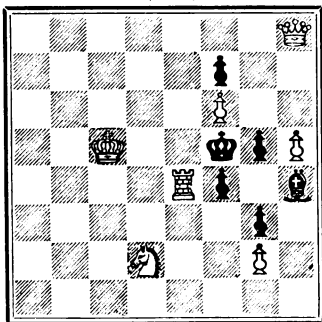
WHITE.

Mate in two.

(7)

Dr. E. PALKOSKA.

BLACK.



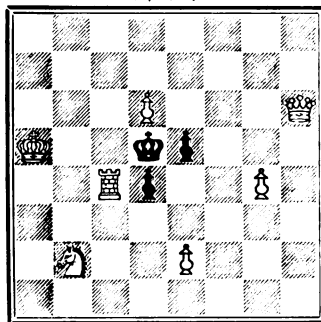
WHITE.

Mate in two.

(8)

O. NEMO.

BLACK.



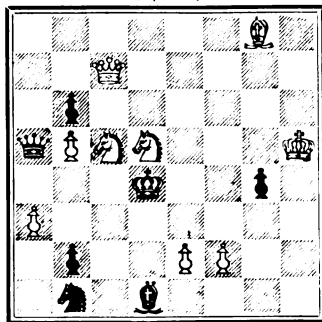
WHITE.

Mate in two.

(9)

J. FRIDLIZIUS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

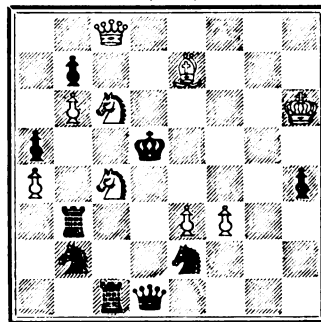
Mate in two.

(10)

Dr. E. MAZEL.

Das Neue Illustrierte Blatt, July 26th, 1902

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

DECEMBER, 1918.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

In the October number Positions 279 and 280 were published. We now repeat them and give their solutions.

Position 279, by F. Sackman.—♔ at K 5, ♕ at Q R 3, Q B 4, ♖ at Q R 4, ♙ at Q R 5, Q B 3, Q B 4. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 K—B 5! K—Kt 3; 2 K—B 6! K—Kt 2; 3 K—B 7, K—Kt sq (or A); 4 K—K 6, K—R 2; 5 K—K 7! K—R 3; 6 K—Q 8, K—Kt 2; 7 K—Q 7, K—Kt 3; 8 K—B 8, K moves; 9 K—B 7, and wins all the Pawns if necessary.

(A) 3... K—Kt 3; 4 K—K 8, K—B 2; 5 K—K 7, K—Kt 3; 6 K—Q 6, K—Kt 2; 7 K—Q 7 as before; the game might proceed K—Kt 3; 8 K—B 8, K—R 3; 9 K—B 7, K—R 2; 10 K×P, K—Kt sq; 11 K×P, K—B 2; 12 K—Kt 5, K—Kt 2; 13 K×P, and wins easily. This is of course simply a study in the Opposition; but it is a rather original setting.

No other move than 1 K—B 5! will win. In the original position Black has the Opposition, but he cannot maintain it if White plays the right first move on account of Q Kt 4 being closed to him. If once he is allowed more room, with the Opposition, he will draw easily. Thus: 1 K—B 6? K—Kt 3; 2 K—K 6, K—R 3; 3 K—B 7, K—Kt 2; 4 K—B 8, K—Kt sq; 5 K—K 8, K—R sq! 6 K—K 7, K—R 2; 7 K—Q 8, K—Kt sq; 8 K—K 7, K—R 2! 9 K—Q 7, K—Kt 2; 10 K—Q 6, K—Kt 3; 11 K—K 5, K—R 2! &c. Of course if 8... K—B 2? there follows 9 K—K 6 and wins the Opposition, as Q B 3 is closed to Black.

Position 280, by J. Berger.—♔ at Q 5, ♕ at K 8, ♙ at Q Kt 2, ♖ at K Kt sq, ♙ at Q R 2, Q R 3, Q R 4, Q Kt 6, Q 3, K R 6. White to play. M I

Author's solution :—1 K—B 4! P—Q 4 ch; 2 K—B 3! P—R 7; 3 B—B 6, P—R 8 (Q); 4 B×P ch, Q×B stalemate. Taking a Bishop instead of a Queen is quite useless for there would follow 3... P—R 8 (B); 4 K×P, K—B 2; 5 K—R 4, K—K 3; 6 K×P, or even 6 P—Kt 4, B—B 6; 7 B×P ch, K×B; 8 P×P, and draws, as the Bishop is of the wrong colour. If Black play 2... P—R 5, there may follow 3 B—B 6, P—R 4; 4 B×R P! P—R 7; 5 B—B 6, P—R 8 (Q); 6 B×P ch, Q×B stalemate. But see below.

White has to play his first move correctly. If 1 B—B 6? Black will win with 1... P—R 5! 2 K—B 4, P—R 6; 3 K×P, P×P; 4 K×P, K—B 2; 5 K—B 3, K—K 3; 6 K—Q 4, P—R 7; 7 B—Q 5 ch, K—B 4; 8 B—K 4 ch, K—B 5; 9 K—Q 5, P—R 4; 10 B—R sq, P—R 5; 11 K—B 4, P—R 4; 12 K—B 3, K—K 4; 13 K—Kt 2 (K—B 4; 13... P—Q 4 ch; just the same), P—Q 4; 14 K—R 3, P—Q 5; 15 K×P, P—Q 6; 16 K—Kt 3, P—R 5 ch; 17 K—B 3, P—R 6; 18 K—Kt 3, P—Q 7; 19 B—B 3, P—R 8 (Q), &c. This play can be varied a good deal but Black can always win after White's error on the first move.

Mr. Illingworth, however, shows that the author's solution fails, and that White cannot draw the game. Thus: 1 K—B 4, P—Q 4 ch; 2 K—B 3, P—R 5! 3 B—B 6, P—Q 5 ch! 4 K—Kt 4, P—Q 6; 5 K—B 3, P—R 7; 6 K×P, P—R 4, and wins because White cannot leave the Queen's side, so that Black can win the Bishop in exchange for his K R Pawn.

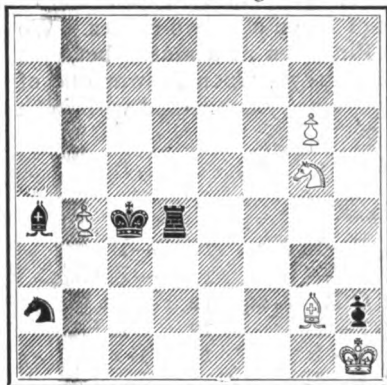
CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 279.	No. 280.	Total.
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	55	4	4	63
Mr. D. M. Liddell	55	—	—	55
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	38	4	4	46
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46	—	—	46
Mr. A. J. Head	42	0	2	44
Mr. E. Sammons	44	—	—	44
Mr. R. Garby	43	0	0	43
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	39	4	0	43
Mr. L. Illingworth	30	4	5	39
Mr. H. E. Matthews	35	0	4	39
Col. Kensington	29	4	1	34
Mrs. Sollas	33	0	0	33
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	28	4	0	32
Mr. F. W. Yelder	31	—	—	31
Mr. H. F. Cheshire	22	4	4	30
Mr. H. Bromberg	29	—	—	29
Mr. J. B. Lowe	27	—	—	27
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25	—	—	25
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	13	5	4	22
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20	—	—	20
Mr. G. W. Moses	18	—	—	18
Mr. W. T. Pierce	17	—	—	17
Mr. J. Gilchrist	8	4	4	16
Mr. J. Harrison	15	—	—	15
Capt. P. D. Bolland	—	4	0	4

The prize this month accordingly goes to Mr. Drewitt, who has reached the top of the list more than once before.

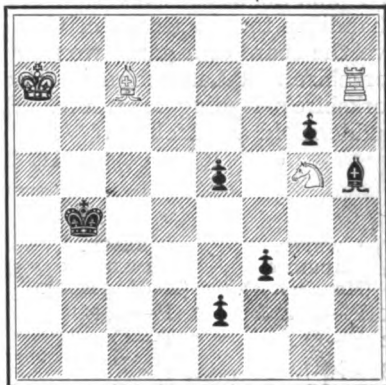
Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," and posted by December 31st, 1918, to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2.

Position 283.



White to play and win.

Position 284.



White to play and draw.

OBITUARY.

A chess player in Sheffield, Mr. T. F. Burdekin, has recently died at the age of 91, having played chess for at least 70 years!

We note with regret the death from enteric fever on September 24th of Lieut. E. L. Brine, who played for Oxford *v.* Cambridge in 1912. He was only 27 years old, and served during the war in Mesopotamia.

We record with regret the death, on November 9th, of Mr. James Bland, of Bradford, in his 39th year.

Mr. Bland, who was a cripple from infancy, knew nothing of chess until reaching his 18th year, when the gift of a small set of chessmen and a sixpenny instruction book aroused his interest in both games and problems. In 1889 he entered a problem-composing contest promoted by *Hobbies*, and won first prize. He also took great interest in solving. In the field of playing he speedily came to the front as one of the leading Yorkshire correspondence players. He competed in the Kitchin Memorial contest of 1906, and won the prize with 6½ points out of 7, and this fine record he excelled in 1914 by carrying off honours with a clean score.

At the time of his death Mr. Bland was contesting his last game in the current correspondence tournament of the British Chess Federation against Mr. S. Keir, of Lancaster. A draw would have enabled him to win his section, but being of opinion he could win he continued playing until November 2nd, when the game was abandoned on account of his collapse.

The late Mr. J. H. Finlinson, who died on September 7th, a few weeks before his 73rd birthday, was more renowned as a problemist than as a player. Nevertheless, he took the first prize in the handicap tournament of the Counties' Chess Association at Malvern in August, 1872, and about the same time defeated the late Mr. E. M. Thorold in a handicap tournament, receiving odds of Pawn and two moves. We give the score of a game won by Mr. Finlinson in a match between Yorkshire and Lancashire at Bradford in 1871, when he was one of Yorkshire's leading amateurs. He was closely connected with both Huddersfield and Halifax.

GAME No. 4,514.

French Defence.

WHITE. BURNET (Manchester).	BLACK. FINLINSON (Huddersfield).	10 P—K R 3	10 Q—B 2
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3	11 Kt—Q 2	11 P—K Kt 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4	12 Q R—K sq	12 P—Kt 5
3 P×P	3 P×P	13 P—B 4	13 P×R P
4 B—Q 3	4 B—Q 3	14 P×P	14 Q B×P
5 Q—K 2 ch	5 B—K 3	15 B—B 2 dis ch	15 K—B sq
6 Kt—K B 3	6 P—K R 3	16 B—R 4	16 R—Kt sq ch
7 Kt—B 3	7 P—Q B 3	17 K—R sq	17 B—Kt 7 ch
8 B—K 3	8 Kt—Q 2	18 K—Kt sq	18 B—B 6 dis ch
9 Castles (K R)	9 K Kt—K B 3	19 Resigns	

CORRESPONDENCE.

CAISSA IN CŒLIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

From the account in your last issue by "An Officer" at the front, when the pieces were displaced by shock from the guns—why not use an "In statu quo" set?—chess seems to be high in the estimation of our forces. Was it ever *higher* than in the following instance? A member of the R.A.F.—a Bristol flyer—tells me of a game played on a pocket board by Pilot and Observer when flying several thousand feet high over the German lines. The board was handed backwards and forwards between the two players as opportunity offered, and the game was completed before the return to the aerodrome. The game was played in June last, and is the first that I have heard of being played so far from the earth. Your columns seem to me to be the most appropriate place in which to place the record.

Your obedient servant,

Kirby Bedon,

Norwich, Nov. 8th, 1918.

E. H. KINDER.

CENTRE GAMBIT—KIESERITZKY'S VARIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I beg leave to use your columns to convey my thanks to Mr. W. H. Taylor for his letter in your September issue containing Kieseritzky's analysis of a variation in the Centre Gambit. This was: 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q 4,

P×P; 3 Kt—K B 3, P—Q B 4; 4 B—Q B 4, P—Q Kt 4; 5 B—Q 5, Kt—Q B 3; 6 Kt—K 5, Kt×Kt; 7 B×R, Q—R 5; 8 Castles, Kt—K B 3; 9 P—K B 4, K Kt—Kt 5; 10 P—K R 3, Q—Kt 6; 11 P×K Kt, Kt×P; 12 R—B 3, Q—R 7 ch; 13 K—B sq, Q—R 8 ch; 14 K—K 2, Q×P ch; 15 K—K sq, B—K 2; 16 Q—K 2, B—R 5 ch; 17 K—Q sq, B—B 7; 18 R×B, Kt×R ch; 19 K—K sq, Q—Kt 8 ch; 20 Q—B sq, Q×Q ch; 21 K×Q, Kt—Kt 5.

An extremely ingenious analysis, well worked out. It seems to be forced after White's 9th, P—K B 4. Although White comes out with a Bishop for three Pawns and has the easier ending, Black should draw.

White may vary either on his 8th or 9th turn. On his 9th he has P—K R 3 or Kt—Q 2, as well as several other moves. But I would suggest as his best, out of the choice of many lines, that he play 8 Kt—Q 2. 8... Kt—Kt 5 would then be of no avail, as White would reply 9 Q—B 3, and Black could not capture the Rook's Pawn on account of 10 Q—K R 3. Or (as a specimen of what would probably follow) suppose 8... Kt—K B 3; 9 Kt—B 3, Kt×Kt ch; 10 Q×Kt, B—Q 3; 11 P—K R 3, Castles; 12 P—K Kt 3, Q—R 4; 13 Q×Q, Kt×Q; 14 P—K Kt 4, Kt—B 3; 15 B—Kt 5, B—R 3; 16 B×Kt, R×B; 17 B—R 4, and White, the Exchange ahead for only one Pawn, should ultimately win.

There are innumerable lines, but I do not think that with best play on both sides Black could save the game after 4... P—Q Kt 4.

Yours as ever,

121, East Av. 55,
Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.,
20th October, 1918.

STASCH MLOTKOWSKI.

Re PRETTY GAME—p. 325.

In preparing our last issue the name of the contributor of the two interesting games, Ward *v.* Crisp and Ward *v.* Brown, was inadvertently dropped. The contributor was Mr. Charles H. T. Rouse, Hon. Secretary, Liverpool Chess Club.

WAR CHESS.

A War Chess (Kriegspiel) tournament has just been started at the Gambit Café, Budge Row, London, and has attracted the splendid entry of thirty competitors, including the best London exponents of the game—S. Passmore, R. E. Kemp, J. F. Allcock, C. E. Barfield, E. W. Osler, Victor Rush, and S. Tinsley. The contest is a sealed handicap, with three prizes. The winner of the most games, irrespective of handicap will also receive a prize and be acknowledged "War Chess Champion" for six months, or until the next contest is held.

There were forty-eight entries for the lightning tournament at the Gambit Café, Budge Row, London, on November 2nd. The first prize was won by R. C. Griffith, who, being a prize donor, resigned in favour of H. M. Silvanus. The other prizes were won as follows:—2, J. H. Blake; 3, F. Downey; 4, E. D. Palmer. A gratifying feature of the gathering was the report that Mr. W. E. Bonwick will become a life-member of the British Chess Federation. Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, to whom we are indebted for the foregoing particulars, informs us that arrangements will shortly be made to hold another lightning contest. The proceeds, as heretofore, will be devoted to the permanent invested fund of the British Chess Federation.

M 1A

THE FRONTAL ATTACK.

By PHILIP W. SERGEANT.

The direct assault on a fortified position is a manœuvre which lays itself open to criticism, alike in war and in chess—especially when it does not succeed. Nevertheless, it is clear from the present war that the frontal assault is still a formidable weapon in the armoury of a great general; and in chess it is impossible that the nearest analogy to such an operation, the storming of the hostile King's lines after he has castled, can ever be omitted from the calculations of a great player.

The game which follows is an example of a superb attack met by a superb defence. It was played in the Berlin Tournament of 1897, in which the late Rudolf Charousek won the first prize, while his conqueror in this game, the happily still living English master, Amos Burn, took the fifth. Had the result of this encounter been, as it apparently should have been but for Charousek's slip on his 29th move, a draw, the game would have been one of the most brilliant specimens of indecisive games on record.

The notes below are, by the kind permission of Messrs. Bell & Sons, adapted from those in my forthcoming book on that meteoric young Bohemian, Rudolf Charousek, who was born in 1873, learnt the moves of chess at the age of sixteen, and died in 1900, leaving a reputation as a master of the game second, in the opinion of many good judges, to Morphy's alone. I call him a Bohemian because he was born in Bohemia, the son of a Bohemian father, though it was but natural that the Hungarians should claim as their own one who came to their country in early infancy and lived there for nearly the whole of his short life. As a matter of fact, it is no secret that Charousek was a member of that cosmopolitan race which has given more eminent chess masters to the world than any other in the past sixty years.

GAME No. 4515.

French Defence.

WHITE. R. CHAROUSEK.	BLACK. A. BURN.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—K Kt 5	4 P×P

..... Sometimes called "Burn's Defence," owing to that player's successful adoption of the move at Hastings and in the present tournament.

5 Kt×P	5 Q Kt—Q 2
--------	------------

..... Lasker, who commended this defence in *Common Sense in*

Chess, gave here 5... B—K 2; 6 B×Kt, P×B, followed by the advance of K B P and Q B P.

6 Kt—K B 3	6 B—K 2
7 Kt×Kt ch	7 Kt×Kt
8 B—Q 3	8 Castles
9 B×Kt	

The removal of Black's two Knights has an object which is not yet apparent.

	9 B×B
10 Q—K 2!	10 P—B 4

..... Not of course B×P, or else 11 Q—K 4 wins a piece.

- 11 Q—K 4 11 P—K Kt 3
 12 P—K R 4 12 P×P
 13 Castles (Q R) 13 Q—R 4
 14 P—R 5

Now it is clear how the absence of Black's Knights favours White's direct attack on the King's side.

14 Q×Q R P

.....Black could have avoided his coming difficulties by P—K 4. But the extent of the danger threatening him is still very far from plain.

- 15 P×P 13 R P×P

.....Not B P×P, for then
 16 R×P!

- 16 Q—B 4 16 B—Kt 2
 17 Q—R 4 17 R—K sq
 18 Kt—Kt 5 18 P—K 4
 19 B×P! 19 P×B

.....Black could have refused the sacrifice with 19.., B—K 3, when the best continuation seems to be 20 B—R 7 ch, K—B sq; 21 B—Q 3, Q—R 8 ch; 22 K—Q 2, Q×P; 23 Kt—R 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 24 Kt—B 6 ch, K—B sq. Here 25 Kt×R would not pay White, and a draw by repetition of moves is the natural result. Black decides therefore, to accept the sacrifice, the soundness of which obviously requires proving.

- 20 Q—R 7 ch 20 K—B sq
 21 Q×P 21 Q—R 8 ch
 22 K—Q 2 22 Q—R 4 ch
 23 K—B sq 23 Q—R 8 ch
 24 K—Q 2 24 Q—R 4 ch
 25 P—Kt 4!

At once refusing the draw and avoiding the continuation 25 K—K 2, Q—R 3 ch, forcing the exchange of Queens.

- 25 Q×P ch
 26 K—K 2 26 Q—K 2

See Diagram.

- 27 R—R 4

Three other lines suggest themselves for White. (1) 27 R—R 8 ch fails because of B×R; 28 Kt—R 7 ch, Q×Kt; 29 Q×Q, B—Kt 2,

and White is hopelessly over-weighted.

(2) 27 R—R 7, Q—B 3; 28 R×B, B—Kt 5 ch; 29 P—B 3, Q×Q (if Q×R, 30 Kt—R 7 ch, &c.); 30 R×Q, with much the worst of the game.

(3) 27 R—Q 3, which leads to a very complicated position, requiring deep analysis. Perhaps the best continuation is 27.., P—K 5; 28 R—K Kt 3, P—Q 6 ch; 29 K—B sq, P×P; 30 K—K 2! P—B 8 (Q); 31 R×Q, B—Q 2; 32 Kt—R 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 33 Kt—B 6 ch, K—B sq; 34 Kt—R 7 ch, Kt—B 6 ch, &c., drawing.

The variations of (3) are so many that, with a time-limit, it is natural that Charousek should choose rather the move which he actually made.

- 27 B—K 3
 28 Kt—R 7 ch 28 K—Kt sq
 29 Q R—K R sq?

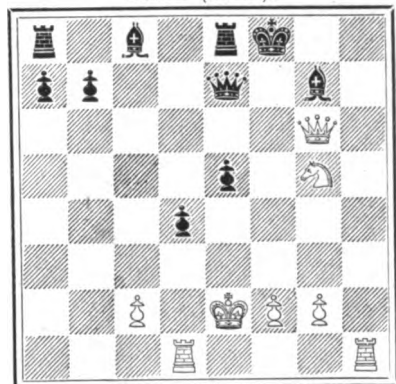
But now White makes a fatal error. 29 Kt—Kt 5 still drew, the threat being 30 R—R 8 ch, to avoid which Black must submit to 29.., K—B sq; 30 Kt—R 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 31 Kt—Kt 5, K—B sq, &c.

- 29 Q—K B 2
 30 Kt—B 6 ch 30 K—B sq
 31 R—R 8 ch 31 K—K 2
 32 Resigns

Position after Black's 26th move :—

Q—K 2.

BLACK (BURN).



WHITE (CHAROUSEK).

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have received the following further donations to our 1918 sustentation fund, and tender sincere thanks to the donors for the help, which is greatly appreciated.

	Subscription.		Extra.		Total.	
Mr. J. W. Spong (London)	8/-	..	10/-	..	18/-	
Mr. W. Wynn Williams (Borth)	8/-	..	20/-	..	28/-	
Mr. R. P. Michell (London)	8/-	..	20/-	..	28/-	

These contributions bring the aggregate sum received to £44 2s. 5d.

With respect to the future, we have not received any reply from quite a number of our regular supporters, although a printed reply card was inserted in each copy of the November number to enable every subscriber to respond with a minimum amount of trouble. We know, however, that some of those who have failed to reply are good and sound supporters of the *B.C.M.*, and we hope that with the rest it is a case of "silence means consent."

We have received replies from about 40%, and these include nearly 8% of withdrawals, which is rather a heavy percentage of loss. On the other hand we have several most encouraging letters urging us to continue, and offering extra financial contributions. Mr. W. Wynn Williams (Borth) has sent a donation of 20/- for 1919, in addition to the same amount for 1918. Dr. J. Gordon Black, president of the Harrogate Chess Club, has sent 21/- for his 1919 subscription and a most encouraging letter.

Mr. V. L. Wahltuch sends 21/- and also promises to help us to enrol new supporters. From Havre Mr. P. Van der Velde sends 21/- and "hopes the *B.C.M.* may live for many years to come." Major G. Allan Heron (Luton Hoó) has sent a cheque for £2, and writes: "I would like to say that I am quite willing to continue to subscribe to the magazine at the increased rate, and enclose a further contribution to your fund to meet increased cost of publication."

After much consideration we have decided to continue for another year, although it is certain that we shall have to face serious loss unless

our list of subscribers is substantially increased. Of course any extra donations kindly given will be of material help, but it is very unfair for us to have to continue to reckon on such generous contributions; this procedure is quite foreign to our idea of business principles. What is wanted is more subscribers, and we appeal to each present supporter to do his utmost to persuade at least one chess friend to take in the *B.C.M.* regularly. If increased support is not forthcoming during 1919, the magazine will cease to exist with the completion of the next volume, which will be the 39th! We had hoped to complete at least the series of forty volumes, but as we said last month, if chess-players desire that the *British Chess Magazine* shall continue publication, it is surely not too much to expect them to provide the necessary support.

We shall esteem it a favour if our friends will remit the subscription for 1919 (12/-) early, and if possible before December 16th. Where postal orders are sent the numbers of the orders should be kept for reference. American subscribers should remit \$3 in U.S.A. notes in payment of one year's subscription. All communications to be addressed Editor, *British Chess Magazine*, 15, Elmwood Lane, Leeds.

The championship of the Durban C.C. this year resulted in a tie between Messrs. G. W. Gray, J. R. Crampton, and P. E. Powter.

The Sheffield Chess League has this year been won by the Heeley Friends, who were successful in 8 matches, lost 1, and drew 1.

A new championship trophy has been presented to the Sheffield C.C. by Mr. J. H. Bruce, in place of the Ward Trophy, which was won outright by Mr. G. W. Moses.

The Metropolitan Club Championship has started with the following entry: H. G. Cole, D. Miller, W. P. MacBean, J. M. Bee, A. Sutherland, and R. H. V. Scott. The contest is a two-round tournament.

The Hampstead Chess Club won two friendly matches on November 6th and 9th, defeating the National Liberal Club by 7—5 and a Kent team (under Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson's captaincy) by 13—10.

The entries for the championship at the Hampstead Chess Club this season are: R. C. Griffith (holder), W. E. Bonwick, M. Chester, J. du Mont, E. M. Jellie, H. Rowson, and J. H. White.

A chess club has been started again in Hobart, Tasmania, and as there is a flourishing club in existence at Launceston, it is hoped that the old fixture North *v.* South of the island may soon be revived.

The Wellington Chess Club, New Zealand, this year celebrated its 42nd birthday. *The Australasian* recalls the good services done for the club in the past by the late Mr. C. W. Benbow, once of Birmingham, nearly thirty years president of the club and long its champion.

The fourth championship tournament of the National Correspondence Chess Association of America has been won by Edward Lasker, former champion of the City of London Chess Club and late champion of the Western Chess Association.

Mr. W. H. Watts (who has been very seldom seen in active chess lately) contributes to the November number of *The Strand Magazine* an article entitled "The Chess Charm," which is illustrated with 11 diagrams and deals with both the over-the-board game and problems.

At the 34th annual meeting of the Battersea Chess Club on October 12th all the officers were re-elected:—President, W. H. Carter; hon. sec. and match captain, H. W. Sanson; hon. treasurer, S. P. Lees. The report showed a financial balance of £4 19s. 2d., and a satisfactory season during 1917-8.

A recent publisher's advertisement says: "A public which is willingly paying for most things twice as much as before the war will not object to a moderate increase in the cost of books." If this is so, we do not think that the chess-playing public should object to paying 1s. instead of 9d. for a copy of the *B.C.M.*

The championship of the Echiquier d'Aquitaine, Bordeaux, has been won this year by M. A. Bisno, with a fine score of $7\frac{1}{2}$ out of a possible 8 points. Our old friend, M. Raoul Gaudin, has had his chess largely spoilt by illness this year, but states that he means to make a bid for the championship again in 1919. The club's membership is now over 100.

Both the Oxford City Chess Club and the Oxford County Chess Association held their annual general meetings on November 1st. The Rev. C. E. Williams, D.D., was elected president, and Mr. W. L. Biggs treasurer, of the Club; Mr. Henry Ward president, and Q.M.-Sgt. Edwards secretary, of the Association; while Mr. E. Shepherd was elected secretary of the former and treasurer of the latter body.

In the communication issued by the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated from the Grand Fleet, November 17th, occurred the passage :—

“ As in some unequal chess match, when the loser, seeing the inevitable checkmate ahead, dispenses with the useless last moves, so the German navy has spared itself the tragedy of a final and hopeless battle.”

The simile is happier than many of those drawn from chess by writers and speakers.

Mr. W. D. Hawdon presided at the annual meeting of the New-castle Chess Club, when the report presented showed the club to be in a good position both financially and in playing strength. Arrangements were made for an active season as regards tournament contests. Mr. Hawdon, who was elected president, mentioned the fact that his father played for the club seventy years ago! The hon. secretary is Mr. F. S. Sell. The club meets at the Empire Cinema Café, Grainger Street.

In a note on “ Pillsbury’s Attack ” in the Queen’s Gambit Declined, Mr. William M. Russell, elder brother of the former Rhodes Scholar, Franklin K. Russell, makes the rather astonishing statement that “ Morphy was like Rubinstein, in one respect, when taken out of the books an ordinary master could beat him.” We see no justification in Morphy’s recorded games against masters, ordinary or extraordinary, for this criticism. Morphy was not so foolish as to despise “ the book ”; but few great chess-players have been less of a slave to it.

Correspondence players are reminded that entries for the 1919 tourney of the British Chess Federation must be received by the secretary, Mr. Leonard P. Rees, St. Aubyn’s, Redhill, Surrey, not later than December 5th, in order to ensure admission to the competition. There are three classes, each divided into sections of not more than seven players in each, not more than two games will be required simultaneously from January 1st to December 31st, 1919. The entrance fee to the 1st class is 7s. 6d.; to the 2nd class 5s.; and to the 3rd class 2s. 6d. There will be two prizes to each section. Entry forms can be obtained from the secretary.

Under the auspices of the Manhattan Chess Club, a masters’ tournament was held in New York between October 22nd and November 8th, with the following entry: J. Capablanca, F. Marshall, D. Janowski, O. Chajes, B. Kostitch, R. T. Black, and J. S. Morrison. The latest score to reach us showed the position to be as follows, after half the tournament had been completed:—Capablanca, 5; Chajes and Kostich, $3\frac{1}{2}$ each; Marshall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ (1 game adjourned); Janowski, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Morrison, $1\frac{1}{2}$ (1 adjourned); and Black $1\frac{1}{2}$. A fine game between Capablanca and Marshall will be found on another page.

We note that the quadrangular tournament in Berlin (which we reported in our August issue as timed to be played in September) was duly brought off, with the following result :—

		1	2	3	4	
1	Dr. E. Lasker	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	1 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ I.
2	A. K. Rubinstein	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	4 II.
3	C. Schlechter	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2 III.
4	Dr. S. Tarrasch	0 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ IV.

The *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond*, from which we take the table, points out that Lasker is 50, Rubinstein 36, Schlechter 44, and Tarrasch 56.

The Silver Cup contest of the Scheveningen Chess Club, which is played for during a whole year—November to November—has been won this time by our old friend Rudolf J. Loman, who tied in the score with his fellow townsman, Dr. Baudet, each making 8 points out of a possible 11. The tournament is played on the Sonnenborn-Berger system, and Loman's score according to that was more valuable than Baudet's. The other competitors were :—Censer and Fontein (6 points each) ; Marchand and Oskam (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ each) ; van t'Veer (5) ; Rueb (4 $\frac{1}{2}$) ; Steffelaar (3) ; Belinfante (2) ; and Strick van Linschoten (1 $\frac{1}{2}$). The third contest for the Cup has now begun, the entry comprising Messrs. Loman, Fontein (who won it in 1916-7), Baudet, Censer, van Gelder, Hoogeveen, Marchand, Oskam, Rueb, Strick van Linschoten, and van t'Veer.

The latest score to hand of the Loman-van Gelder match, at the Scheveningen Chess Club is :—Loman 2, van Gelder 1, drawn 1.

The second round of the championship tournament at the City of London Chess Club on November 2nd saw an excellent assemblage of club members—the first round having suffered a little from the unavoidable absence of several players. In particular, the veteran J. H. Blackburne made his first appearance, having had a bye in the first round. He was pitted against the holder of the championship, G. E. Wainwright, and the result of a spirited game was a draw by perpetual check. Mr. Blackburne looked remarkably well and was in excellent spirits. He confessed to having astonished himself by his simultaneous performances early in October, which we recorded in our last issue. He had anticipated that shell-shock would weaken his staying powers.

On November 23rd the leading scores in the tournament were R. C. J. Walker, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ out of 5 ; Th. Germann, 4 out of 5 ; J. H. Blackburne and G. E. Wainwright, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ out of 3. In addition, Blackburne and Walker adjourned a game on the 23rd, in which Blackburne looked to have a forced win.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The game below has been extensively published on both sides of the Atlantic, but we cannot resist the temptation of putting it once more into print, since it is likely to remain in chess history an example of Capablanca's art as its prettiest level. The young Cuban brought it off at an evening entertainment of the New York Institute of Musical Art, his host and opponent being Professor Marc Fonaroff.

GAME No. 4,516.

Scotch Game.

WHITE. CAPABLANCA.	BLACK. FONAROFF.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P—Q 3

.....An inferior defence, which enables White to turn the opening into a common form of the Steinitz Defence to the Ruy Lopez.

4 Kt—B 3	4 Kt—B 3
5 B—Q Kt 5	5 B—Q 2
6 Castles	6 B—K 2
7 R—K sq	7 P×P
8 Kt×P	8 Kt×Kt
9 Q×Kt	

In the standard game in this variation, Tarrasch *v.* Schlechter, Leipzig, 1894, Tarrasch could have got the position to which this leads, but preferred B×B ch, Q×B, before completing the exchanges in the centre.

	9 B×B
10 Kt×B	10 Castles
11 Q—B 3!	11 P—B 3

.....P—Q R 3 was better, not leaving the weakness which the text-move produces.

12 Kt—Q 4	12 Kt—Q 2
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.....P—K Kt 3 would not have prevented White's Kt—B 5, the continuation being 13.., P—K Kt 3; 14 B—R 6, R—K sq; 15 Kt—B 5!

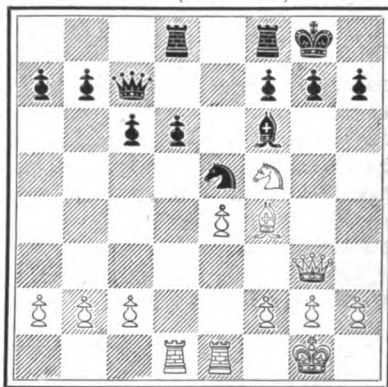
13 Kt—B 5	13 B—B 3
14 Q—K Kt 3	14 Kt—K 4

15 B—B 4	15 Q—B 2
16 Q R—Q sq	16 Q R—Q sq

Position after Black's 16th move :—

Q R—Q sq

BLACK (FONAROFF).



WHITE (CAPABLANCA).

17 R×P

All is charming from this point, especially in view of Black's seemingly excellent resource on his 18th move.

	17 R×R
18 B×Kt	18 R—Q 8

.....Of course if 18.., B×B; 19 Q×B wins the Q R and leaves White a Kt and P to the good.

19 R×R	19 B×B
20 Kt—R 6 ch	20 K—R sq
21 Q×B!	21 Q×Q
22 Kt×P ch!	22 Resigns

The following is the score of the game between Capablanca and Marshall in the Masters' Tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club, on October 23rd. Marshall introduced a new variation on move 8 and proceeded to a most brilliant sacrificial attack. For once, Capablanca used up the whole of his first hour over the requisite 15 moves; but in the end his steadiness pulled him through.

GAME No. 4.517.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. CAPABLANCA.	BLACK. MARSHALL.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	19 R×Kt	19 Q—R 8 ch
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	20 K—K 2	20 B×R
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	21 B—Q 2	21 B—R 5
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3	22 Q—R 3	22 Q R—Ksq ch
5 Castles	5 B—K 2	23 K—Q 3	23 Q—B 8 ch
6 R—K sq	6 P—Q Kt 4	24 K—B 2	24 B—B 7
7 B—Kt 3	7 Castles	25 Q—B 3	25 Q—Kt 8
8 P—B 3	8 P—Q 4	26 B—Q 5	26 P—Q B 4
9 P×P	9 Kt×P	27 P×P	27 B×P
10 Kt×P	10 Kt×Kt	28 P—Kt 4	28 B—Q 3
11 R×Kt	11 Kt—B 3	29 P—R 4	29 P—Q R 4
12 R—K sq	12 B—Q 3	30 P×Kt P	30 P×P
13 P—K R 3	13 Kt—Kt 5	31 R—R 6	31 P×P
14 Q—B 3	14 Q—R 5	32 Kt×P	32 B—Kt 5
15 P—Q 4	15 Kt×P	33 P—Kt 6	33 B×Kt
16 R—K 2	16 B—K Kt 5	34 B×B	34 P—R 3
17 P×B	17 B—R 7 ch	35 P—Kt 7	35 R—K 6
18 K—B sq	18 B—Kt 6	36 B×P ch	36 R×B
		37 P-Kt8(Q)ch	37 K—R 2
		38 R×P ch	38 Resigns.

A transposition of the names in game 4.513, published at page 347 of our last issue, gives credit for victory to Mr. D. Miller, instead of Mr. R. H. V. Scott, to whom we are indebted for the correction.

Mr. Scott also kindly sends us the appended record, and notes, of a brilliant game he won on November 6th in a match played between Hampstead and the National Liberal Club:—

GAME No. 4.518.

Queen's Pawn.

WHITE. 2nd-I.t. R. H. V. SCOTT. (Hampstead).	BLACK. W. E. BONWICK (Nat. Lib. Club).		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	3 P—Q B 4	3 P—B 3
2 B—Kt 5	2 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt—Q B 3	4 Q Kt—Q 2
.....Transposing to the normal position of the Q P game.		5 P—K 3	5 P—K 3
		6 Kt—B 3	6 B—K 2
		7 Q—B 2	7 Castles
		8 R—Q sq	8 R—K sq
		9 B—Q 3	9 P×P

- 10 B×B P 10 Kt—Q 4 If Q×P then 20 R—R 8
 11 B×B 11 Q×B ch, K×R; 21 Kt—B 7 ch, winning
 12 B—Q 3 12 Kt—B sq the Q.
- 20 P—B 4 20 R—K 2
 21 Q—B 3 21 Q—K sq
 22 K—B 2 22 R—Kt 2
 23 R—R 6 23 Kt—Q 2
 24 Kt×Kt P! 24 R×Kt
 25 Q—R 6 25 Kt—B sq
 26 R—K R sq 26 B—Q 2
- Black's game is handicapped by the undeveloped state of his Queen's wing.
- 13 P—Q R 3 13 P—B 3 If P—K B 4, then 14
 — Kt—K 5 and P—K Kt 4.
- 14 Kt—K 4 14 Q—Q B 2
 15 P—K R 4 15 P—K B 4
 16 Q Kt—Kt 5 16 P—K R 3
 17 Kt—K 5! 17 P×Kt
- A sacrifice which is as a rule dangerous to accept, but otherwise the two White Kt's play havoc with Black's position.
- 18 P×P 18 Q—Q sq 27 R—R 8 ch 27 K—Kt 2
 19 Q—K 2! 19 P—K Kt 3 K—B 2 would have prolonged the struggle.
- 28 Q—R 7 ch! 28 Kt×Q
 29 R (R sq)—R 7 mate

Western Chess Association (U.S.) Championship.—This contest, which began at the New Drexel Hotel, Chicago, on September 21st, terminated with the victory of Boris Kostich, the Serbian master, who won 8 and drew 3 of his 11 games. He defeated in the final round J. S. Morrison, who had made a sensational start, winning his first 7 games, only to lose his last 4, and having therefore to be content with tieing for second place. Morrison, who is the present Canadian champion, played in the American National Tournament of January, 1913, but only finished 12th out of 14 competitors. In August of this year he won the A Class tournament of the New York Chess Association at Rochester, with a clean score of 7.

We append the full table and two of the games :—

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
1	B. Kostich (Gary, Ind.)	—	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	9½
2	H. Hahlbohm (Chicago, Ill.)	½	—	0	1	½	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	7
3	E. Lasker (Chicago, Ill.)	0	1	—	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
4	J. S. Morrison (Toronto, Canada) ..	0	0	1	—	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	7
5	N. T. Whitaker (Washington, D.C.)	½	½	1	1	—	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	7
6	L. J. Isaacs (Chicago, Ill.)	0	0	0	0	0	—	½	1	1	1	1	1	5½
7	W. L. Moorman (Lynchburg, Va.) ..	0	0	0	0	1	½	—	1	1	½	½	1	5½
7	J. Winter (Detroit, Mich.)	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	—	1	0	0	1	5
9	J. W. Showalter (Georgetown, Ky.)	½	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	1	0	1	4½
10	J. T. Beckner (Winchester, Ky.) ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	½	1	0	—	0	1	3½
11	G. Gessner (Chicago, Ill.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	1	1	1	—	0	3½
12	W. S. Gilman (Sioux City, Ia.) ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	—	1

GAME No. 4,519.

Ruy Lopez.

Played in the third round.

WHITE. J. S. MORRISON.	BLACK. ED. LASKER.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 B—K 2
6 R—K sq	6 P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3	7 P—Q 3
8 P—B 3	8 Kt—Q R 4
9 B—B 2	9 P—B 4
10 P—Q 4	

All on familiar lines, though here for a time 10 P—Q 3 sup-
planted P—Q 4.

	10 Q—B 2
11 Q Kt—Q 2	11 Kt—B 3
12 P—Q 5	

Emmanuel Lasker in two match games *v.* Tarrasch, 1908, played 12 P—K R 3, Castles; 13 Kt—B sq. The resulting variation is not so good for White as was first thought. (See *B.C.M.*, 1911, p. 278, where, however, it is pointed out that 13 P×B P, P×P; 14 Kt—B sq gives at least an equal game). 12 P×B P, P×P; 14 Kt—B sq is generally preferred. The text-move is rather more cramping to White's game than Black's.

	12 Kt—Kt sq
13 P—K R 3	13 P—R 3

.....It was much better to castle. Black's hopes of a King's side attack are doomed to disappointment, and he only succeeds in getting his pieces in a bad position.

14 Kt—B sq	14 P—Kt 4
15 P—K Kt 4!	15 P—K R 4
16 K Kt—R 2	16 P×P
17 P×P	17 Kt—Kt sq
18 Kt—Kt 3	18 Kt—Q 2
19 Kt—B 5	19 Kt—B sq
20 P—R 4	20 P—Kt 5

.....And this makes matters worse, letting White's Bishops in on the denuded Queen's wing.

21 P×P	21 P×P
22 P—R 5	22 P—B 3
23 B—R 4 ch	23 K—B 2

.....B—Q 2 seems a lesser evil.

24 B—K 3	24 B×Kt
25 B—Kt 6	25 Q—Kt sq
26 K P×B	26 B—Q sq
27 B—K 3	

If 27 B—B 6, B×B; 28 B×R? B×P ch! But, in reply to the text-move, if 27... B×P, then 28 B—B 6 does win the Exchange. Black must, therefore, resign himself to losing his Q R P.

	27 Q—B 2
28 B—B 6	28 R—Kt sq
29 Q—K 2	29 Kt—Q 2
30 Q×P	30 Kt—B 4
31 B×Kt	31 P×B
32 P—Q 6	

Excellent. Black cannot refuse the Pawn, for if 32... Q—B sq, 33 Q—R 7 ch is followed by 34 B—Q 5 and 35 R—K 3. Morrison's conduct of the ending is admirable.

	32 Q×Q P
33 Q R—Q sq	33 Q—B sq
34 R—Q 7 ch	34 B—K 2
35 B—Q 5 ch	35 K—Kt 2
36 R×P!	36 Q—K sq
37 Q—Q 6	37 P×R

.....37... K—B sq is even worse, the reply being 38 R (K 5) ×B.

38 P—B 6 ch	38 K—B sq
39 P×B ch	39 K—Kt 2
40 Q×P ch	40 Kt—B 3
41 Q×P ch	41 Resigns

GAME No. 4,520.

Ruy Lopez.

Played in the second round.

WHITE. L. J. ISAACS.	BLACK. J. W. SHOWALTER.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 P—Q 3
6 P—Q 4	6 P—Q Kt 4

.....This is an old-fashioned defence, seldom now seen. It is better to follow up 5... P—Q 3 (itself somewhat inferior) with 6... B—Q 2, transposing into a variation of the "Steinitz Deferred."

7 P×P!	7 P×P
8 Q×Q ch	8 Kt×Q
9 B—Kt 3	9 B—Q 3
10 B—Kt 5	10 B—Kt 2
11 B×Kt	11 P×B
12 Kt—B 3	12 P—B 3

.....Black has an awkward game to conduct. He must shut White's Knight out from Q 5; but now he leaves a weakness in the centre, and he has shut in his Q B.

13 Kt—K R 4	13 Kt—K 3
14 Kt—B 5	14 B—B 4
15 Q R—Q sq	15 Kt—Q 5
16 Kt—R 6	16 Kt×B
17 R P×Kt	

Left with the theoretical disadvantage of two Knights *v.* two Bishops, White is able to prove that position counts for something also.

17 B—Q B sq

18 R—Q 3	18 B—K 3
19 K R—Q sq	19 P—R 4
20 P—R 3	20 B—K B sq
21 Kt—B 5	21 R—K Kt sq
22 P—K Kt 4	22 P—R 4
23 P—B 3	23 P×P
24 B P×P	24 B—B 4 ch
25 K—Kt 2	25 B×Kt

.....Nevertheless, it would appear better for Black to cling to the two Bishops. The passed Pawn he now obtains is poor compensation for White's domination of the Queen's file and power of forcing an entry behind the Q side Pawns.

26 K P×B	24 K—B sq
27 Kt—K 4	27 B—K 2
28 R—Q 7	28 P—R 5
29 P×P	29 R×P
30 Kt—Kt 3	30 R—K R sq

.....Black has an ingenious plan in view with his Rook's moves; but it is too slow. White finishes relentlessly.

31 R—B 7	31 R—Q B 5
32 P—B 3	32 P—Kt 5
33 R (Q sq)—Q 7	33 P×P
34 P×P	34 R×B P
35 R×B	35 R—B 7 ch
36 K—Kt sq	36 R—B 8 ch
37 Kt—B sq	37 R×P
38 R×P ch	38 K—K sq
39 R (Q B 7)—K 7	39 K—Q sq
40 R—Q R 7	40 K—K sq
41 R (B 7)—Q Kt 7	41 R—Q 6
42 R—R 7	42 Resigns

Played in the Master Tournament at Kassa, last August.

GAME No. 4,521.

Kieseritzky Gambit.

WHITE. BALOGH.	BLACK. RETI.	2 P—K B 4	2 P×P
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
		4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 5

5 Kt—K 5 5 Kt—K B 3

.....The Berlin Defence.

6 B—B 4 6 P—Q 4

7 P×P 7 B—Q 3

.....B—Kt 2 is considered superior, transposing into the strong Paulsen Defence to the Kieseritzky. But the text-move is frequently played

8 P—Q 4 8 Castles

.....Kt—R 4 is the usual continuation. Reti's line of play here is very venturesome.

9 B×P 9 Kt—R 4

10 P—K Kt 3

Not 10 Castles, for then Kt×B; 11 R×Kt, P—Kt 6.

10 Kt×B

11 P×Kt 11 P—K R 4

12 Q—Q 3 12 Q—B 3

13 Kt—Q 2 13 Q×B P

14 Castles (Q R)

So as to bring both Rooks into play. He now threatens 15—Kt Kt 6, P×Kt; 16 Q×P ch, which Black is bound to prevent.

15 Q R—B sq 14 K—Kt 2

16 K—Kt sq 15 Q—R 3

This involves offering to sacrifice the K Kt in a different way.

17 Kt—K 4 16 P—K B 3

.....But Black prudently declines the offer, the acceptance of which would certainly open up many possibilities for White.

18 Kt×B 17 Kt—Q 2

19 Kt×Kt 18 Q B P×K

20 B—Kt 5 19 B×Kt

21 Q×B 20 B×B

22 R—B 5 21 R—B 2

It seems a great mistake to let Black take the open K file.

22 R—K 2

23 Q—Kt 4 23 Q—K 6!

24 P—R 3 24 R—Q sq

25 K R—K B sq 25 P—Kt 6

and wins.

.....The weakness of White's 22nd move is now apparent. He is helpless against this Pawn advance. If 26 R (B 5)—B 3, P—Kt 7, &c.

It is very seldom that Rubinstein has been so completely outplayed as he was in the following game in the quadrangular tournament in Berlin last April.

GAME No. 4,522.

Queen's Pawn.

WHITE.

BLACK.

A. RUBINSTEIN.

M. VIDMAR.

1 P—Q 4

1 Kt—K B 3

2 P—Q B 4

2 P—K 4

.....The "Budapest variation," which aims at taking immediate advantage of White's much disputed second move in this branch of the Queen's Pawn Game.

3 P×P

3 Kt—Kt 5

4 B—B 4

It may be best to play simply 4 P—K 4, giving up all idea of keeping the Pawn.

4 Kt—Q B 3

5 Kt—K B 3

6 Kt—B 3

7 Q—Q 5

8 P×B

9 R—B sq

Better than 9 Q—Q 3, which he played against Mieses. But Black has an excellent reply, and his position is worth considerably more than a Pawn.

10 P×P

11 Q—Q 2

12 Kt—Q 4

13 P—K 3

5 B—Kt 5 ch

6 Q—K 2

7 B×Kt ch

8 Q—R 6

9 P—B 3!

10 Kt×P (B 3)

11 P—Q 3

12 Castles

13 Kt—Kt 5 was necessary.

13 Kt×Kt

....Capitally played. White's Pawns, indeed, are straightened ; but Black's attack is terrific. 14 K P×Kt is of no avail as an answer, for then Kt—K 5 is still more effective. R—K sq being threatened afterwards.

14 B P×Kt 14 Kt—K 5

15 Q—B 2

See Diagram.

15 Q—R 4 ch

.....Q—Kt 5 ch was stronger still. If then 16 K—Q sq, B—B 4 ; 17 B—Q 3, Kt×P ch, etc. And 16 K—K 2 is worse, B—B 4 being again the reply.

16 K—K 2

If 16 K—Q sq, B—B 4 is once more the move.

16 R×B!

17 P×R

17 B—B 4

18 Q—Kt 2

18 R—K sq

19 K—B 3

19 Kt—Q 7 ch

20 K—Kt 3

20 Kt—K 5 ch

21 K—R 4?

An unnecessary excursion, which was bound to end fatally. 21 K—B 3 would have compelled Black to bring some more force to bear, e.g., by P—K Kt 4.

21 R—K 3

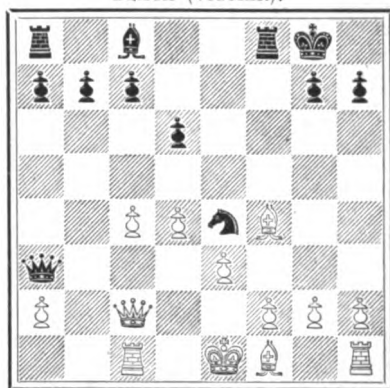
22 B—K 2

22 R—R 3 ch

and Black mates in three more moves.

Position after White's 15th move :—

Q—B 2
BLACK (VIDMAR).



WHITE (RUBINSTEIN).

Played in the Hants v. Devon match in the Southern Counties Union Correspondence Championship.

GAME No. 4,523.

Greco Counter Gambit.

BLACK. S. D. CAWS (Hants).	WHITE. R. MCCARTHY (Devon).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K B 4
3 P×P	3 P—K 5
4 Kt—Q 4	

Mr. Caws says : " None of the books look at this. They all seem to assume that the Kt must go to K 5, and they so prove that White cannot hold the Gambit Pawn with advantage." In the *B.C.M.*, Oct., 1915 (p. 351), however, Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski gives 4 Kt—Q 4 as best. In reply to it he analyses, as well as Kt—K

B 3, the variant 4..., Q—B 3 ; 5 Q—R 5, P—K Kt 3 ; or K—Q sq.

4 Kt—K B 3

5 P—Q 3

But now Mr. Mlotkowski gives 5 P—K Kt 4, P—K R 4 ; 6 P—Kt 5, only mentioning in a footnote 5 B—K 2, B—K 2 ; 6 B—R 5 ch, K—B sq ; 7 P—Q 3 as having occurred in one of his off-hand games.

6 B—K 2

5 P—Q 4

7 B—R 5 ch

6 B—B 4

8 B—K 3

7 K—B sq

9 P×P

8 Q—K 2

9 B×Kt

10 B×B	10 Q×P ch	28 Q—Q 4	28 Q—B 3
11 B—K 2	11 Kt—B 3	29 R×R ch	29 K×R
12 B×Kt	12 P×B	R×R would have enabled Black to save his Q R P; but he evidently thought it worth while to sacrifice that in order to get White's Queen away from Q 4.	
13 Kt—B 3	13 Q×K B P	30 K—B 2	30 K—B sq
14 Kt×P	14 B—K 3	31 Q×R P	31 P—Kt 3
15 Kt—K 3	Naturally not Kt×Q B P, for then Q—R 4 ch.	32 Q—R 3	32 Q—K 3
16 P—Q B 3	15 Q—K 4	33 R—K sq	33 P—Q B 4
17 Castles	16 K—Kt 2	34 Q—Kt 3	34 Q—Q 3
18 B—B 4	17 K R—K Kt sq	35 P—Kt 3	35 R—Kt sq
19 Q—Kt 4 ch	18 B×B	36 Kt—B 4	36 Q—B 2
20 Q×B	19 K—R sq	37 R—K 6	37 P—Kt 4
21 Q—Q 5	20 Q—K Kt 4	38 Kt—Q 6	38 P—B 5
22 Q—K B 5	21 Q—B 5	39 Q—Q sq	39 Q—B 4 ch
23 Q R—Q sq	22 Q—K R 5	40 Q—Q 4	40 Q×Q
24 P—K B 4	23 Q R—K B sq	41 P×Q and wins.	
25 R—B 3	24 R—K sq	Black could no longer avert the exchange of Queens, after which he might have resigned at once.	
26 Q—Q 7	25 Kt—K 2		
27 R—Kt 3	26 Q—R 4		
	27 Q—Q B 4		

The following game from the recent tournament for the championship of Victoria is the one in which Gundersen was rather lucky, see note after Black's 26th move.

GAME No. 4,524.

Queen's Knight's Opening.

WHITE. C. MOULIN.	BLACK. G. GUNDERSEN.	20 B—Kt 4	20 Q—Kt 3
1 Kt—Q B 3	1 P—K B 4	21 B—R 3	21 R—Q B 2
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4	22 P—K Kt 4	22 P×P
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	23 B P×P	23 B×Kt
4 B—Kt 5	4 P—K 3	24 B P×B	24 R×R ch
5 P—K 3	5 P—B 3	25 R×R	25 R—B 7
6 Kt—K 5	6 Q Kt—Q 2	26 Q—K 7	26 Q—R 4
7 P—Q R 3	7 B—Q 3	At this stage Mr. Moulin proposed a draw, which Mr. Gun- dersen accepted. Mr. Moulin had, however, a forced win, in spite of Black's strong threats of counter- attack, by the following play :—	
8 P—B 4	8 Castles	27 Q—B 7 ch, K—R sq; 28 Q—	
9 B—K 2	9 Q—Kt 3	Kt 6, Q—Q sq (the only alterna- tive to prevent mate by R—B 8 is 28.., K—Kt sq; 29 P—Kt 5, P×P; 30 P—R 6, Q—B 2; 31 P—R 7 ch, K—R sq; 32 R—B 8 mate); 29 R—B 7, Q—Kt sq; 30 P—Kt 5, P×P; 31 P—R 6, P×P; 32 Q×P ch, and mate next move.	
10 R—Q Kt sq	10 Kt—K 5		
11 Q Kt×Kt	11 B P×Kt		
12 Castles	12 P—B 4		
13 P—B 3	13 P—Q R 3		
14 Q—K sq	14 Kt—B 3		
15 Q—Kt 3	15 Q—B 2		
16 P—K R 4	16 P—Kt 4		
17 P—R 5	17 R—R 2		
18 Q—R 4	18 P—R 3		
19 B×Kt	19 R×B		

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

L'Eco degli Scacchi Fourth Problem Tourney.—We are somewhat late in announcing this competition for two and three-movers, the closing date for receipt of entries being the 15th of this month. Positions are to be diagrammed accompanied by full solutions, with author's name. We do not know what prizes are offered. A solution competition will be run in connection with the problem tourney.

G.C.C.P.C. October award, by Mr. A. C. White :—

First prize, by A. Ellerman.—White : K at Q R 3 ; Q at K R 6 ; R at Q R 6 ; Bs at K R 7 and 8 ; Kts at K 8 and Q B 2 ; P at Q Kt 4. Black : K at Q 4 ; Rs at K B 6 and Q B 4 ; Bs at K Kt 5 and 6 ; Kts at K 7 and Q R 5 ; Ps at K R 6, K B 7, K 3, 6, Q B 2, 5, and Q R 4. Mate in two.

Second prize, by G. Guidelli.—White : K at Q sq ; Q at Q R 3 ; Rs at Q 3 and Q R 7 ; Bs at K Kt 3 and Q 7 ; Kts at Q 2 and Q R 8 ; Ps at K B 4, 6, K 6 and Q Kt 4. Black : K at Q 4 ; Q at Q R 3 ; Rs at Q 4 and 5 ; B at K R 2 ; Kts at K 2 and Q sq ; Ps at K B 2 and Q Kt 6. Mate in two.

Hon. men., by Juan Roura.—White : K at K Kt sq ; Q at K Kt 6 ; Rs at K B 5 and Q 8 ; B at Q Kt 7 ; Kt at Q B sq ; Ps at Q 2, Q Kt 3 and 4. Black : K at Q 5 ; Q at Q 4 ; Bs at K Kt sq and Q R 8 ; Kt at Q 2 ; Ps at K R 4, K Kt 7, and Q B 2. Mate in two.

We learn at the instance of Mr. J. Watkinson (the founder of the *B.C.M.*) that Mr. J. H. Finlinson, the renowned composer of the 'seventies, died on the 7th September last. He was born 23rd October, 1845, and though his career as a problemist was comparatively short his successes were very conspicuous. He won second prize in the Yorkshire Chess Association, 1869 ; second, Westminster Chess Club, 1871 ; third, British C.P. Association, 1874 ; third each for 3-ers and 4-ers, American Centennial Tourney, 1877 ; first, *Huddersfield College Magazine*, and special for 3-ers, 1877 ; first, British C.P. Association, 1878 ; fourth (equal with Conrad Bayer), Paris Exhibition Tourney, 1878 ; hon. men., *Glasgow Herald*, 1879 ; first, *Chess Players' Chronicle*, 1879 ; first, British Chess (Second) Association Tourney, 1880 ; and first, *Huddersfield College Magazine* (Lowenthal Fund), 1880. In those days competitions were much fewer than they were in the few decades to follow, and this record was so splendid that it was often a matter of speculation why the deceased did not pursue his gifts of construction. His problems were as a rule rather heavy and different to the style which now is in demand, but they were typical of the best work of the times.

British Chess Problem Society.—The first general meeting of this society was held in London on Saturday, the 2nd November, when a representative number of the members was present, the chair being occupied by Mr. B. G. Laws. The object was to consider and adopt

the set of Constitutional Rules which the committee, consisting of the four executive officers with Mr. H. G. Hughes, had framed, based on the resolutions passed at the inaugural meeting of the 10th August. With the exception of a few amendments not affecting the principles laid down in August, the rules were accepted. The Society thus emerges from its chrysalis state, and when the appointment of the full committee is complete "according to plan," the organisation will be in working order. The honorary secretary emphasised the desirability of encouraging counties or districts to emulate the success of the Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity by creating local "Fraternities" and becoming affiliated to the Society, which latter he announced had a membership of 126. This fact alone demonstrates that the forming of the institution is a progressive stride which promises to be useful and popular. Naturally however some little time must elapse before the machinery of the Society will be in a condition to go "full steam ahead"; financial support derived from an increased roll of members will hasten development. It was formally reported to the meeting that the Society's application to become a constitutional unit of the British Chess Federation had been granted.

The Society as an act of grace and fellowship has despatched to the Good Companion Chess Problem Club, of Philadelphia, greeting in the form of an illuminated address. This greeting is the handicraft of the hon. secretary, Mr. H. W. Butler, and will no doubt be regarded as one of the club's treasures, as it is a beautiful piece of work.

As an act of fraternal grace, Mr. Alain C. White, of the U.S.A.; Lieut. Edouard Pape, of France; Adjutant Raymond Gevers, of Belgium; and Lieut. G. Guidelli, of Italy, were unanimously elected honorary members. A similar compliment was paid to Mr. J. H. Blackburne, the *doyen* of British masters, who in his early chess career was a capable composer and has always been an expert solver. The terms of membership are vice-presidents, one guinea, and Ordinary members, five shillings per annum. Address Mr. H. W. Butler, hon. sec., 30, North Road, Brighton.

In further competitions of the *Tidskrift for Schack* (1917) for two and three-movers the decisions of the judges were—Two-movers: 1st, J. Berger; 2nd, K. A. L. Kubbel; hon. mens., K. Grabowski and T. C. Henriksen. Three-movers: 1st, M. Havel; 2nd (*ex æquo*), Dr. E. Palkoska and H. Weenink; hon. mens., R. Braune, K. Erlin and H. Weenink. We are at a loss to understand why Berger's two-er was placed first, unless it was the case of picking it blind-folded out of a hat. It is a sorry display of two-move composition and helps to bear out what the *Falkirk Herald* said a few months ago, that the Germans were failures in this class of problem construction. Still this does not explain the curious choice of the judges.

2nd prize, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—White: K at K Kt 8; Q at K B 7; Kts at Q 7 and Q Kt 5; Ps at K B 2, K 2, Q 2 and Q Kt 4. Black: K at K 5; Q at Q Kt 6; Kt at Q B 7; Ps at K B 6 and Q B 5. Mate in two.

1st prize, by M. Havel.—White: K at Q Kt 2; Q at K Kt 6; Bs at K Kt 4 and Q B 5; Kt at K B sq. Black: K at K 8; B at Q B 5; Kt at K Kt 2; Ps at K R 6, K B 4 and K 7. Mate in three.

2nd prize (*ex æquo*), by E. Palkoska.—White: K at K Kt 3; Q at K R 5; R at Q 6; B at K 2; Kts at K Kt 2 and K B 5; Ps at K R 4, K B 6 and Q 4. Black: K at K 5; R at K B 8; Bs at K Kt 8 and K 3; Kts at K R 7 and Q R 6; Ps at K R 3, K B 2, 7, and Q B 7. Mate in three.

2nd prize (*ex æquo*), by H. Weenink.—White: K at K R 8; Q at K B 7; B at K Kt 3; Kts at Q R 4 and 8. Black: K at Q 3; R at Q 5; B at K B 6; Ps at K R 4, K 4, Q B 3, and Q Kt 5. Mate in three.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 3,078, by J. C. J. Wainwright.—1 R—B 4, P—R 5; 2 R—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Q 3; 2 Kt—Q 8, &c. If 1..., Kt—Q 5; 2 Kt—K sq, &c. If 1..., Kt else; 2 R—B 5 ch, &c.

By N. M. Gibbins (p. 316).—1 Kt—Kt 4, &c.

By P. H. Williams (p. 316).—1 B—K 8, &c.

By E. E. Westbury (p. 317).—1 B—Q 5, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 317).—1 Kt—B 3, &c.

By Professor A. G. Meschick (p. 318).—1 B—B 7, &c.

By Meschick and Laws (p. 318).—1 B—B 2, &c.

By J. C. J. Wainwright (p. 318).—1 R—B 6, &c.

By A. C. White (p. 318).—1 P—K 3, &c.

By A. C. White (p. 318).—1 B—Q 2, &c.

By A. C. White (p. 318).—1 R—Q Kt 4, &c.

By A. G. Stubbs (p. 318).—1 P—B 3, &c.

By K. A. L. Kubbel (p. 319).—1 R—Q 6, B×R; 2 P—B 7, &c. If 1..., Kt×R; 2 Kt—B 4 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 4; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c.

By H. Weenink (p. 319).—1 B—R 5, B moves; 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 4; 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 Q×Q B P ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 6; 2 B—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 5; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c.

By P. H. Williams (p. 319).—1 Kt—R 3, K—B 8; 2 R—Q 2, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 7; 2 R×P, &c. If 1..., P—Q 7; 2 R—R sq ch, &c.

By W. Pauly (p. 319).—1 Kt—B 6, K—R 5; 2 R—Kt 2, &c. If 1..., P moves; 2 R×P, &c.

By A. W. Galitzky (p. 319).—1 R—R 7, K—Kt sq; 2 R×P, &c. If 1..., P moves; 2 R—R 7, &c.

By K. A. L. Kubbel (p. 319).—1 R—Q R 5, K—K 5; 2 R—Q B 5, &c. If 1..., P—K B 4; 2 R×P, &c. If 1..., P—Q B 4; 2 R—R 4 ch, &c.

No. 3,079, by Dr. F. B. Feast.—1 B—R 6, &c.

No. 3,080, by A. M. Sparke.—1 R—Q 7, &c.

No. 3,081, by J. C. J. Wainwright.—1 R×P, P—R 5; 2 R—K B 3, P—Q 6; 3 P—R 4, &c. If 1..., P—K 6; 2 R×P, P—R 5; 3 R—Q 5, &c.

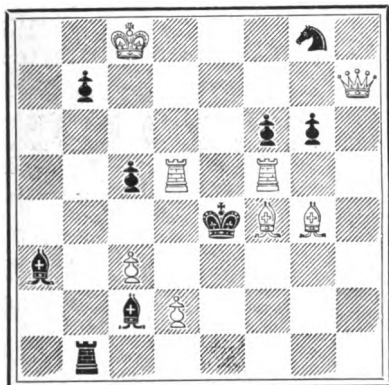
No. 3,082, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—1 Q—B 4, K—R 5 or ×P; 2 P—B 4, &c. By C. Guarini (p. 347).—1 Kt—Q 8, &c. By A. Mari (p. 347).—1 Q—B 7, &c. By A. Bottacchi (p. 348).—1 B—R 2, &c. By T. G. Hart (p. 349).—1 Q—Kt sq, &c. By L. Cockburn (p. 349).—1 R—K Kt sq, &c. By Vander Ven (p. 349).—1 K—Kt 8. By P. H. Mikkleson (p. 349).—1 R—K B 4, &c. By C. Mansfield (p. 349).—1 P—Q 4. By L. S. Penrose (p. 349).—1 P—Q 5, &c. By J. Jerabek (p. 350).—1 Q—Kt 6, &c. By T. Bredee (p. 351).—1 Kt—Q 6, &c.; (A) 1 Kt—K 6, &c. By J. J. O'Keefe (p. 351).—1 P—B 4, &c.; (B) 1 P—B 4, &c. By J. Keeble (p. 352).—1 Q—Kt 6, &c.; (C) 1 Q—Kt 6, &c. By Dr. E. Palkoska (p. 352).—1 Kt—B 4, &c. By O. Nemo (p. 352).—1 Kt—R 4, &c. By J. Fridlitzius (p. 352).—1 Kt—B 3, &c. By E. Mazel (p. 352).—1 B—R 3, &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,083.

By ARNOLDO ELLERMAN,
Buenos Aires.

BLACK.



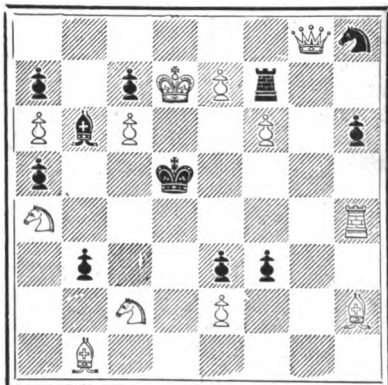
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,084.

By J. STEWART,
Edinburgh.

BLACK.



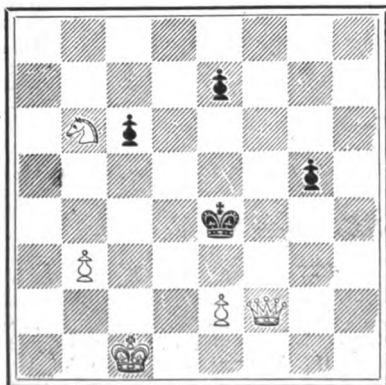
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,085.

By E. J. WINTER-WOOD,
Paignton.

BLACK.



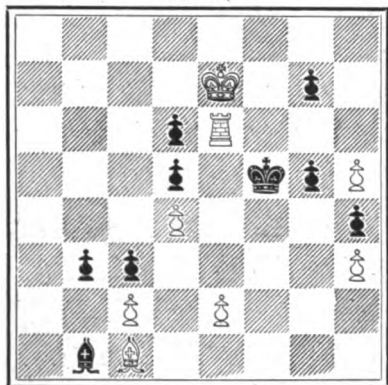
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,086.

By J. A. J. DREWITT,
Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

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BY

C. E. C. TATTERSALL.

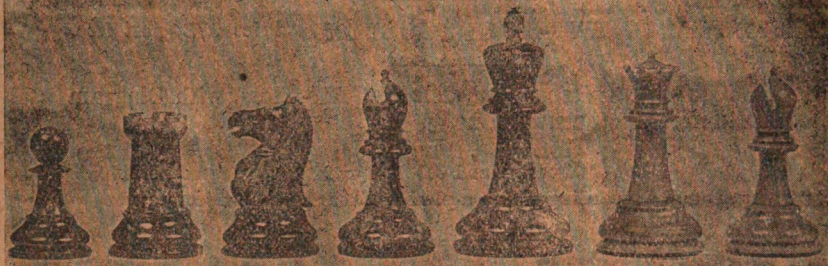
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5296 Finest quality do. Red and White Leather.	—	—	—	12/6	17/-	22/-	28/-
5297 Choice qual., red outside	—	—	—	17/-	22/-	27/6	37/6
5297 Finest " "	—	—	—	17/-	22/-	27/6	37/6

WOOD CHESS AND DRAUGHT BOARDS.

Mahogany with Rosewood and Holly Squares.

	10 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.	20 in.	22 in.	24 in.
5222 Superior qual., polished	8/3	10/6	14/-	17/6	21/-	—	—
5223 Best qual., flat	—	—	20/-	26/-	30/-	35/-	40/-

For a complete list of Chess and other Indoor Games see their Indoor Catalogue post free on application.

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